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MEMORIALS OF TWICKENHAM:

PAROCHIAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

BY THE REV.

R. S. COBBETT, M.A.,

OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

SOME TIME CURATE OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF S. MARY, TWICKENHAM.

LONDON:
SMITH, ELDER & CO., 15, WATERLOO PLACE.
1872.

DA690
T95C7

TO MY FRIEND

ARTHUR BILBROUGH

I DEDICATE

THESE "MEMORIALS"

IN AFFECTIONATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT

OF

MANY KINDNESSES.

344427

PREFACE.

I HAVE endeavoured in the following pages to supply the long-felt want of a trustworthy record of memorable facts relating to the parish of Twickenham, and of the numerous persons of note who at various periods have lived in it.

The compilation of these "Memorials" has been to me a source of much pleasure and a welcome relaxation in the intervals of graver duties : the regret with which I finish my self-imposed task is lessened only by the hope that these pages may afford some amount of satisfaction to those friends who have encouraged me in my labours and to other readers who are connected with, or are interested in the place.

In compiling this work I have availed myself of every source of trustworthy information that was open to me. The substance of Ironside's *History* and of Lysons' account of *Twickenham*, in his *Environs of London* will be found herein embodied. Ironside's book has, from its extreme scarceness, attained a fictitious value, although, owing to its frequent inaccuracies, its use to the historian of Twickenham is

chiefly valuable, from the continual verification which its most simple statements compel, for very little in it can ever be taken upon trust.

Lysons, on the contrary, is as correct, speaking generally, as his predecessor is the reverse. As I do not wish to encumber the text with more references than are absolutely indispensable, I content myself with this general acknowledgment of my obligation to these writers. I have also made occasional use of a series of papers published in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1860, which are remarkable for their peculiar liveliness and charm of style.

I have also enjoyed the advantage of many private sources of information which have enabled me to acquire much valuable original matter.

Without the aid afforded me by Miss Gardiner it would have been impossible for me to have gathered very many particulars concerning the parish which have made its history continuous and authentic. This lady's residence in Twickenham dates from 1811 (the very year in which the second edition of Lysons' *Environs of London* was published) and her retentive and accurate memory has supplied a connecting link in the annals of the village which could not, I feel sure, have been furnished by any other living person. Not only has Miss Gardiner given me the fullest information upon almost every one of the various points which I have submitted to her; but her interest in the subject was so great that she was kind enough to put her recollections in writing in so clear and succinct a form as to afford me the means of making easy and constant reference to them.

me in the preparation of that useful but uninteresting portion of a book,—the Index.

It will be seen that this work, avowedly a "compilation," can from its nature lay very little claim to originality, and if it should be regarded as "a paste and scissors book," I can only ask for the credit of having used the paste with neatness and the scissors with discretion.

As regards myself personally, that this publication should occur almost coincidently with the severance of my ministerial connection with the parish is to me a circumstance very sorrowful and sad. It presents me, however, with an opportunity, of which I cannot refrain from availing myself, of expressing in an enduring manner my deep and grateful sense of the almost universal friendliness, which has been extended to me during the six happy years which I have passed as a curate of Twickenham.

June, 27th, 1872.

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PART I.

PAROCHIAL.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

MEMORIALS OF TWICKENHAM.

CHAPTER I.

THE VILLAGE.

THE SITUATION, EXTENT, CLIMATE, AND VEGETATION OF TWICKENHAM—ITS MARKET-GARDENS—DERIVATION OF THE NAME—POPULATION—HISTORY OF THE MANOR—ACCOUNT OF THE MANOR HOUSE.

THE village of Twickenham is picturesquely situated on the north or Middlesex bank of the River Thames, about mid-way between Teddington and Isleworth. To the natural beauties and advantages with which it is surrounded it owes a great proportion of the renown which it has possessed for the last three centuries. Within the same distance from London, no other place presents scenes of such variety and loveliness. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, to find that it has always had amongst its residents those who have occupied positions of eminence and influence, owing either to their exalted station in life or to their literary, artistic, or political abilities.

The entire parish is about three and a-half miles in length, one and a-half in breadth, and nine in

circumference. It contains, according to the Ordnance Survey, 2,415 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches, in the following distribution :—

2249·543 Land.
32·251 Water.
93·664 Public roads.
40·483 Railways.

The Isleworth Survey, taken in 1635, by order of Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, estimates the number of acres at about 1,850, of which about one-third was arable, a little more than two-ninths pasture, about two-fifths common, and the remainder wood; proportions, of course, now wholly incorrect.* The soil is a sandy loam. The climate has always been celebrated for its pure and healthy influences. The wind, blowing from the south or west, brings glorious air from the high heath-commons of Hampshire and Surrey, which contrasts strongly with the smoke and gloom that an easterly wind brings from London—an effect particularly noticeable by the river-side, and in the early mornings of summer. The atmosphere of the elevated district which stretches between Petersfield and Godalming has been found to contain an

* The exact figures given in the Survey, as preserved by Ironside, are—

DIMENSIONS.

	Miles.	*Furls.*	*Poles.*
Length	3	2	0
Breadth	1½	0	5
Compass	9	6	18

CONTENTS.

	Acres.	*Roods.*	*Perches.*
Arable land	630	3	20
Pasture	488	2	16
Common	694	3	0
Wood	38	1	9
Total acres	1,851	2	5

unusually large proportion of ozone, and no intervening factory towns prevent this bracing and invigorating air from reaching Twickenham in unalloyed purity.

The vegetation is the same as that of most parts of the course of the River Thames. The peculiar mildness of this portion of it is proved by the vigorous growth of myrtles in the open air when placed on the southern side of a building; the pomegranate also flourishes in a like position.

The meadows, especially those by the river, before they were so thickly built over, presented in spring a most beautiful appearance from the rare abundance of wild flowers. Some of the choicest British plants grew here luxuriantly. The *glyceria fluitans*, from which are obtained the seeds called *manna kroup*, a well-known article in the dietary of invalids, still springs up at the edge of the river. The grasses were, and still are, various. In many of the gardens are cedars of Lebanon of magnificent growth; one in the grounds belonging to Poulett Lodge is of remarkably stately form, and perhaps is without its equal anywhere.*

The group of aspens at the corner of that portion of the grounds of Orleans House which adjoins the river, now very much diminished, was formerly of much grace and beauty, and afforded a very favourite study for landscape painters.

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* It is said that the trees on Mount Lebanon itself are so shattered by winds and storms, that they are surpassed in perfection by the cedars in the neighbourhood of London. In the Account of Twickenham Park a cedar is mentioned 12 ft. 9 in. in girth. Lysons (vol. ii. part ii. p. 787) speaks of others then in the gardens of Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Gostling (now in the united estate of Miss Gostling) measuring respectively 12 ft. 1 in., 11 ft. 11 in., 11 ft. 7 in., and 11 ft. 4 in.: the girth was taken in November, 1810, at a distance of one yard from the ground.

Twickenham, with the country adjacent to it, has always been distinguished for the fertility of its gardens, which send large supplies of fruit and vegetables, especially strawberries, to the London markets. So early as Queen Elizabeth's reign, the nursery of Bishop Corbet's father was famous, and Richard Pointer, a cotemporary, was remarkable as "a most curious planter and improver of all manner of rare trees." * The more open enclosures Ironside mentions as furnishing great quantities of early peas. He speaks of a Mr. Nettleship as a very intelligent and skilful gardener, who produced annually a great variety of the finest early flowers, as well as early fruits, by well-contrived and extensive stoves; and of a Mr. West also, as celebrated for the production of our best and choicest fruits, particularly raspberries, of which, Lysons says, that he sent, in a good season, 4,110 gallons to a distiller in the course of fifteen days. Grapes of fine quality were also grown in great abundance. Mr. Swainson's nursery (subsequently Mrs. Canham's) was renowned for its production of medicinal herbs and curious plants of other kinds.

The nursery and market-gardens and many of the private gardens of the present day more than perpetuate the reputation of the parish in this respect; and through the development of the science of horticulture, with improved modern appliances, excel in the quality of their produce that of former times.

Twickenham, on account of the geniality of its climate, is, as might be expected, very favourably

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* Lysons' *Environs of London*, vol. ii. part ii. p. 770.

distinguished for the longevity of its inhabitants. The names of an unusual number of extremely aged people will be found in the extracts from the parish register of burials. The mortality is low: for the last year (1871) it amounted only to 1·6 per cent.

Concerning the derivation of the name there have been many conjectures. Nordern, in the *Speculum Britanniæ*, says the place is so called "either for that the Thames seems to be divided into two rivers by reason of the islands there, or else of the two brooks which 'neere the town enter into the Thames, for Twicknam is as much as Twynam, *quasi inter binos amnes situm*—a place scytuate between two rivers;' but in several very ancient records, antecedent to the Conquest, it is written Twitham, or Twittanham, or Twicanham." An inscription on a silver alms-dish in the parish church, which has no date, runs thus:—"For the Parish of Twitnaham:" on a paten, dated 1674, the word is spelt exactly after the modern fashion. To this day people of the old school are seldom heard to pronounce the name in accordance with any other spelling than that of the Cartulary of Christ Church, Canterbury, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, viz. Twittanham.

Ironside on this point is particularly curious and painstaking. The termination *ham*, he remarks, signifies in the Anglo-Saxon language a village, and may be taken as a proof of its existence in very early times. *Twy* signifies two, or double (thus two fords are expressed in the word *Twyford*), *ken* is the verb to look; hence he concludes that the name implies a

town, which has two views from it, namely, in this instance, towards Richmond and Kingston.

In case this solution should not be received, he makes other suggestions, either that it is a corruption of *Twyggenham*, the town amongst twigs, boughs, or trees, from the many willows that once grew on the banks of the river; or *Wickenham*, the initial letter being pronounced hard as *Gwickenham*, the town built on windings or bays of a river—the G having been subsequently modified into T as Thistleworth was from Giesleworth, successively the old names of Isleworth. Mr. Samuel Pegge, speculating upon the derivation of Chiswick, says that it is the *wic* or village of cheeses, the emporium for the cream-cheeses made in the meads at Twickenham, and suggests that the latter place may have been the town, or the *wic*, whence the cheese was supplied! *

The parish is in the hundred of Isleworth, and for the most part, in the manor of Sion, of which the Duke of Northumberland is lord. Ecclesiastically, it is in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and the diocese of London.

In the year in which Ironside wrote (about 1780), he estimated the number of houses at 350, or upwards, the inhabitants at about 2,000. Lysons says that in 1794, the houses were 611, and the inhabitants, including lodgers, 3,355, a number lower than a fair estimate would give it, as the census was taken in the winter. In 1801, according to the return made to

* S. Pegge's *Anecdotes of the English Language*, edited by Rev. Henry Christmas, 1844, p. 280.

parliament under the population act, the same authority states that there were 622 inhabited and 36 uninhabited houses and 3,138 inhabitants: in 1810, he gives the number of houses as 670. At the present time, their number is as nearly as possible 2,000, and the population, according to the last census (1871), 10,535.

The land-tax at four shillings in the pound, produced in 1781, 517*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* * a poor's rate at two shillings and sixpence, 712*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; a poor's rate at the same sum would now produce 8,027*l.* 18*s.* 2¾*d.*, a penny rate realizing, 267*l.* 11*s.* 11¼*d.*

The following account of the manor is for the most part taken from Ironside and Lysons, who give it in almost the same words.

Twickenham is not mentioned in the Doomesday Book; it was undoubtedly included in Isleworth. In a record bearing date 1301, Twyckenham is mentioned as a hamlet appendant to the manor of Isleworth. Another record, 1390, says that the manor and hundred of Isleworth had always been deemed of the same extent. This did not imply manorial jurisdiction over religious houses, which exercised manorial rights upon their own estates. The brethren of the Holy Trinity at Hounslow had a small manor within the hundred independent of that of Isleworth. On June 13th, 704, Twickenham appears to have been given to an ecclesiastic for the remedy of the soul of Suæbraed, King of Essex. Offa, King of Mercia, between the years 758 and 794, gave to Athelard, Archbishop of

* So says Ironside in his history, p. 2. On page 152, he says that the land-tax was about one shilling in the pound, and that the gross rental amounted in 1782 to 10,378*l.* 11*s.*

Canterbury, thirty tributaries of land on the north-side of the River Thames, at a place called Twittanham to provide vestments for the priests officiating in the Church of St. Saviour at Canterbury. Wacherdus, a priest, by his own will, dated 830, gave to the Church of Canterbury eight hides of land with the manor of Twitham in Middlesex, which had been granted to him by Ceolnoth, Dean, and subsequently Archbishop, of Canterbury. In 941, Edmund the king, his brother Eadred, and others restored to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, all the lands which they had unjustly taken from them, amongst which was the manor of Twittanham; a restoration which could not however have been very complete, for King Eadred, by charter dated 948 gave to these monks, as a small offering "for the love of God and the benefit of his own soul," the manor with all its appurtenances, exempting it from all secular burdens, taxes, and tolls, with the exception of contributions towards the building of bridges, fortifications, and the king's expeditions. His charter concludes with the following anathema against any persons who should venture to infringe it: "Whatever be their sex, order, or rank, may their memory be blotted out of the book of life, may their strength continually waste away, and be there no restorative to repair it." *

The village during the period in which it was snatched alternately by regal and ecclesiastical power, has been well depicted, as "a collection of small enclosed lands cleared out of the great forest or warren of Staines, which, until disforested in 1227, extended

* These facts are taken from the Cartulary of Christ Church, Canterbury, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

from the river Brent, on the east side of Syon House, to Staines." *

In the year 1300 the Master of the Knights Templars in England agreed to pay a fine of 40*s.* to the King before the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the King's treasurer, at a Parliament holden at Westminster, for licence to receive a certain common pasture within the limits of the hundred of Isleworth, viz., from Cranford to Twickenham in length, and from the bridge of Babbeworthepond to the town of Hounslow in breadth, the gift of Edward Earl of Cornwall. This grant was confirmed the following year by Edward I. The same earl also remitted a yearly rent of 2*s.*, which he was accustomed to receive from the above master for the same common pasture, a remission which was confirmed by Edward III.†

The manor, being then vested in the crown, was annexed by Henry VIII. to the honour of Hampton Court, in 1539. Between that year and 1541 it was granted to Edward Earl of Hertford, who in the latter year surrendered it to the King. Charles I. settled it on his queen, Henrietta Maria, as part of her jointure. When the crown lands were sold during the Commonwealth, John Hemsdell, merchant, purchased it, in 1650, in behalf of himself and other creditors of the state. The rents payable to copy-holders were valued at 8*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; the quit rents of freeholders at 2*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; the whole manor at 20*l.*‡ After the Restoration the queen-mother resumed it and held it till her death. In

* *Fraser's Magazine*, Vol. ii. 1860, p. 104.
† Aungier's *Sion and Isleworth*, p. 196.
‡ Parliamentary Surveys, Augmentation Office.

1670 it was settled for life on Catherine, consort of Charles II.; in 1675 the King granted a reversionary lease of it for forty-one years, commencing after the queen's death, or the expiration of such leases as she might have granted, to John Earl of Rochester. William Genew, in 1688, had a lease of the manor for twelve years, to commence in 1707. Lord Rochester's lease, which commenced on the expiration of Genew's, becoming vested in Lord Bolingbroke, was forfeited to the Crown on his attainder in 1715. In 1723 it was sold by trustees, appointed for that purpose, to Wendover Jay, Esq., Thomas Jay, and John Rutt. In 1727 Thomas Jay assigned his share, two-fourths in the manor, manor-house, and sixty-seven acres of demesne lands to Robert Gapper, gent. Mr. Rutt, in 1731, bequeathed his share, a fourth, to his nephew, John Sainsbury, Esq. Robert Gapper, Esq., son of the above-named, was in the beginning of this century lessee of the whole. Soon afterwards he appears as owning it conjointly with Robert Ray, Esq. In the course of a few years the lease granted by the Crown, under which the manor was held, expired, and it was sold by the Crown in 1835 to Charles Osborn, Esq., who, in 1855, sold it to Thomas Wisden, Esq., who, on his decease in 1872, was succeeded by his only son, Thomas Falconer Wisden, Esq., of Broadwater, Sussex, J. P. The Crown granted to the Parish a piece of land in Royal Oak Lane for a burial-ground just before it parted with the Manor.

The manor of Twickenham extends through the parishes of Twickenham, Isleworth, and Heston. The customs are primogeniture and fine arbitrary. The

other manors are those of Isleworth Syon, and Isleworth Rectory, the former belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, the latter now to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but formerly to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. In the parish of Twickenham, considerably more property is holden, however, of the manor of Isleworth Syon than of either of the other manors.

The rectorial tithes of the parish were sold many years since by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, and were thus separated from the vicarial tithes; they are possessed now, in the shape of a rent charge payable in lieu of them, by seven persons in the following proportions :—

	£.	s.	d.
Henry Pownall, Esq.	158	0	0
The Duke of Northumberland	57	9	6
Sir William Clay, bart.	20	2	9
George B. Cole, Esq.	11	11	0
T. H. Essex, Esq.	16	16	0
Charles William Calvert, Esq.	5	3	0
William Thomas Warren, Esq.	1	3	9

The charge similarly payable to the vicar is 684*l.*, making a total of 954*l.* 6*s.*

The manor house stood opposite the church. Tradition reports it to have been the residence of one of Henry VIII.'s queens. It also acquired the name of Arragon House, but the supposition that Catherine of Arragon lived in it is probably an error. Catherine of Braganza, queen of Charles II., is said to have inhabited it for a time.* It is supposed also to have

* See the Court Rolls for the Manor of Twickenham.

been a part of Queen Catherine Parr's jointure, who may have used it during her residence at Hanworth or Hampton Court. It was leased to several persons: in 1557 William Russel had a grant of it for twenty-one years. In 1569 a new lease was granted to Barnard Hampton, (who had been Clerk of the Council to King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth), and Catherine his wife. In 1583 a lease of twenty-one years was granted to John Hall. In 1603 another lease, for fifty years, commencing in 1625, was granted to Richard Breame and Robert Holland, but it was assigned in the next year to William Carey. In 1635 the house was in the occupation of Lady Walter, relict of Sir John Walter, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who probably had resided in it also, for at his death, in 1630, he left a benefaction to the poor of Twickenham. In 1650 the house and park adjoining (the lease being then vested in John Browne, Esq.) were sold to John Walker. The survey taken in that year describes two round rooms in a brick turret, and mentions a fair hall wainscotted, in which was a screen of excellent workmanship. Subsequently the manor house was leased to Sir William Perkins; it was successively in the occupation of Mr. Scott,—"the English Canaletto" —a celebrated painter of sea pieces and landscapes, and Mr. Marlow, another artist of equal celebrity; then for many years it was the residence of the Rev. Henry Fletcher, curate of the parish, after whose death Mr. Sandoz kept in it a seminary for boys, whom he educated on the Pestalozzian system.

The greater portion of the house was taken down a few years back. A piece of it still survives now,

and is called Arragon Tower, in which Mr. G. W. Chinery resides. The original house was large, but possessed no features of peculiar interest. It was evidently a Tudor structure (a mantelpiece in it indisputably belonged to that period,) renovated in the time of William and Mary. In an apartment which was used as a cellar was a carved door of considerable antiquity, and several vacant niches with an ecclesiastical look about them, similar to those existing in the Vicarage. A large garden adjoined the house, in which was a magnificent walnut tree, which, when cut down, was sold for about 80*l.* The royal arms of England were placed either in the hall or over the entrance door.

An account of Orleans House and York House, parcels of the manor, will be found in the second Part of this volume.*

* Ironside, in describing the Manor house has inadvertently introduced several facts which belong to Orleans House.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHURCH.

CONVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENT AT TWICKENHAM—PATRONAGE OF THE LIVING—VALUE OF THE VICARAGE—THE PARISH CHURCH—THE OLD CHURCH FALLS DOWN IN 1713—THE NEW EDIFICE—SUBSCRIPTION DEED AND FACULTY FOR REBUILDING—FORMS USED BY THE CHURCHWARDENS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PEWS—RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH IN 1859—THE BISHOP'S FACULTY—MEMORIAL WINDOWS, &c. &c.—DECORATION OF THE CHURCH IN 1872—COMMUNION PLATE—BELLS—ADDITIONS MADE TO THE CHURCHYARD—GRAVEYARDS IN LONDON ROAD, 1782, AND ROYAL OAK LANE, 1837—NEW PAROCHIAL CEMETERY ON WHITTON COMMON, 1867.

TWICKENHAM was probably a place of no importance before the church was built and the religious house founded. The exact date of these events cannot be ascertained. That there was a religious house here, Ironside is confident, from the fact that in his day three large crosses remained in the garden-wall belonging to the vicarage house, near the corner of it; "marks which," he says, "are still in Catholic countries the characteristics of such sort of buildings, and the vicarage house itself has several marks still visible about it to show that it was once a part of the residence of the monks." The most obvious of these are the niches referred to above: other signs have doubtless been obliterated in

the necessary alterations of later times, and the "three large crosses" are now nowhere to be found.*

The church of Twickenham was of old appropriated to the Abbey of S. Valery (or Waleric,) in Picardy, a religious establishment founded by Clothaire, King of the Franks, and a vicarage was endowed, of which the abbot and monks became patrons, the right being confirmed to them by Henry III. They presented to it in virtue of their cell at Takeley in Essex, a manor which had been given to them soon after the Conquest by either William the Conqueror or Henry I., the prior and brethren there being their proctors-general in England. In 1337, during the wars with France, the estates of the alien priories were confiscated by Edward III., and let out with all their lands and tenements on lease for three and twenty years. This sovereign appears to have presented three times to the living of Twickenham. Possession was restored to the priory in 1361, but Richard II. sequestrated the estates a second time, and, becoming consequently patron of the living, exercised the right of presentation six times, until William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, having founded his college near that city, obtained from the king the rectory and parish church, and the advowson of the vicarage "to be made part of the endowment and possessions of the said college, whereby the warden, fellows, and scholars thereof became proprietors of the said Rectory and patrons of the vicarage." This continued until the general suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII., when the rectory and

* In the view of the church in Ironside's history these crosses *appear* to be on the churchyard wall and not on that of the vicarage.

advowson of the vicarage came to the Crown (the date of the surrender is 1544) as did those of Harmondsworth, Heston, Isleworth, and Hampton, by exchange with the said college for the lordship and manor of Harmondsworth. Edward VI., in the first year of his reign, gave this parsonage, with others, to the dean and canons of his free chapel in the castle of Windsor, in recompense for certain lands which they had already released and assigned to King Henry VIII., by means whereof they became patrons of this vicarage, and have continued so ever since. The lessees have been the same as those of Isleworth. The church was taxed in 1327 at seventeen marks. In 1650, the great tithes were valued at 106*l. per annum;* in 1800, at 300*l.* when the reserved rent was 35*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.**

The vicarage is rated in the King's Book at 11*l. per annum;* its reputed value in 1800 was 300*l.*, out of which the vicar paid his curate 40*l.* It follows, therefore, that at this date the greater tithes (which

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* Mr. Aungier in an appendix to his History of Isleworth (p. 456) quotes the results of a survey of the manors and rectories of Isleworth and Twickenham, as parts of the possessions of the late Dean and Chapter of Windsor, taken in 1649, "by virtue of a Commission granted for abolishing Deanes, Deanes and Chapters, Canons, Prebends, etc."

"All that gleabe land being meadowe ground lying and being in the Parrish of Twickenham commonly called Lynn Mead, conteyning by estimacion nyne acres more or lesse, the common field of Twicktenham on the south, and the newe ryver on the north worth per annum..... £18

"Paid out of this £18 to the poore of the parrish £1 2*s.* for severing of the gleabe from being Lamas ground.

"All these tythes arriseinge, comeinge or groweinge in the parrish of Twickenham are, per annum..... £92

"The value of the gleabe and tythes of Twicktenham are, per annum £110

"The Viccarridge of Twickenham is worth per annum £70

"Mr. Thomas Willis is Minister there

"The Chancell is in noe good repaire."

are impropriate) and the vicarial tithes were of about equal value. The Living is estimated now at 800*l.*, with a house of residence, subject to the deduction of 50*l.* to the Vicar of Whitton and the salaries of assisting clergy. Ironside says that there is no copy of the endowment, nor any terrier except a very imperfect one, which was in the possession of Stephen Cole, Esq. The living has never been augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty.

The Parish Church is dedicated to Saint Mary the Virgin. The tower is the sole remnant of the original edifice, the date of the erection of which can only be a matter of conjecture.

Ironside says that a pointed arch was to be seen in the vestry, which, in his day, was under the tower, and (quoting Dr. Ducarel as an authority, who says that "the pointed arch was not introduced until nearly the end of the twelfth century,") he infers that the church and cell could not have been built earlier than A. D. 1200, or between that year and 1453, "probably when our affairs in Normandy were in the most flourishing condition." With so wide a margin as two centuries and a half the inference is of no value. The style of the church as exemplified by the tower must have belonged to the age of William of Wykeham, and as the Vicarages of Twickenham and Isleworth were given by the Crown to that prelate, we may conclude that the parish church was rebuilt under his superintendence. Its date, in that case, would be about the middle of the fourteenth century. The ground-plan of the church comprised at that period a nave (with or without aisles)

and the still existing western tower. As far as can be ascertained, no old view or engraving of it exists; the best notion of what it must have been like is supplied by the modern church of St. John's Isleworth. The material of which it was built was Kentish rag; the solidity of its construction was remarkable: suffered however, by most culpable neglect to become decayed, it actually fell down in the night of the 9th of April, 1713.

About that time the increase of population and the growing repute of the villages on the banks of the Thames rendered the enlargement of several of the neighbouring churches necessary. Those of Richmond, Mortlake, Isleworth, Twickenham, Chiswick, and others were rebuilt, in each case without reference to their previous architectural style, although ample indications of it were afforded by the towers which were in many cases suffered to remain. The tower of Twickenham Church is infinitely superior to any of its neighbours, and with such a pattern in existence, it is hard for us to conceive, in the present day of improved architectural taste, how so utterly incongruous a body could ever have been united to it.

At the time of the fall of the church, Sir Godfrey Kneller was one of the churchwardens, and under his auspices the present "handsome brick building," or "beautiful Doric structure," as it is sometimes described, was erected. John James, who built also St. George's Hanover Square and St. Luke's Old Street, was the architect.

A word or two may be said in defence of those who

originated and carried out the work, deplorable as its style may seem to us. No other order of architecture was in vogue at that date beside the Classic, which is so eminently unsuitable to the requirements of a building destined for Christian worship. It cannot be denied, too, that "of its kind" the edifice is excellent, much as we may dislike the kind. As a specimen of brickwork it is confessedly inimitable; a repetition of the accident which had deprived Twickenham of one church was at least amply provided against for the future. The walls are of prodigious thickness, every detail is carried out conscientiously and thoroughly, and in such respects it puts to shame many more pretentious modern structures.

Its dimensions are, from east to west 88 ft: from north to south 44 ft. In height it is about 40 ft.; the tower being 20 ft. higher.

Although the new church provided, doubtless, a large increase of accommodation, this advantage was to a great extent neutralized by the cumbrous square pews of high oak panelling with which the interior was fitted; and by the granting of quasi-faculties for the possession of these in perpetuity, in return for subscriptions to the building fund. These so-called faculties were, unfortunately for those who held them, found to be of no legal value. Several of them are still in existence, and were brought forward as proving a right to pews in the church at the time of its alteration in 1859.

Copies are appended of the Subscription Deed and Faculty for rebuilding, granted by the bishop, and of one of the quasi-faculties granted by the churchwardens to certain parishioners.

A.—Deed in the Parish Chest relating to the Rebuilding of the Parish Church.

Whereas the Parish Church of Twickenham in the County of Middx through age and long decay is lately fallen downe so that the Parishioners of the said Parish are destitute of a Parish Church for the service of Almighty God, wee being deeply sencible of the infinite mercy of God in spareing our lives by giveing us sufficient warning to avoid the danger of being buryed in the ruins, and being desirous that a new Church more comodious for the inhabitants may be erected with as little publick charge as is possible to the said inhabitants. In order to so good a work we whose names are hereunder written doe severally promise and agree to and with S^r^ Godfrey Kneller, Knight and Thomas Vernon Esq^re^ the present Churchwardens of the said parish and their successours Churchwardens of the said parish for the time being and every of them for ourselves our heirs executors and administrators to give and pay the respective sum̃es of mony underwritten over against our hands and seales respectively for the purposes aforesaid into the hands of the said Churchwardens, or such person as they shall depute to receive the same, in four equall payments, the first payment thereof to be made on or before the four and twentyeth day of June next ensuing, after the day of the date hereof, the second payment thereof on or before the nine and twentyeth day of September then next following, the third payment thereof on or before the five and twentyeth day of December then next following, and the fourth payment thereof on or before the five and twentyeth day of March then next following, witness our hands and seales this second day of May, in the twelveth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the grace of God Queen of Great Britain France and Ireland, Defender of the ffaith &c. Annoq Dm̃i 1713 with this express provision that if a pound rate for building the Church shall hereafter be found necessary, each subscriber shall be allowed his or her rate out of his or her subscription.

Then follows the list of subscriptions, with a seal set against each signature; the "summe totall," of which, including "a note under Mr. Jones's hand in y^e^ minute book," amounted to £1,289.

On the back of the parchment is this endorsement,—

This deed was showed to Thomas Jackson, Clement Lock, Paul Mansfield, Adam Pastern, and William Beck, at the time of their severall exaiaions * taken in Chancery on the behalfe of Thomas Morris and others Compl^ts^ against Sir Godfrey Kneller & al^s^ Deft^s^.

A. TREVOR,
P. B.

B.—Copy of the Bishop's Faculty for the Rebuilding of the Parish Church of Twickenham, 1714, also in the Parish Chest.

John,† by Divine permission Lord Bishop of London to all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, or shall or may in any wise concern, but more especially to the Vicar,‡ Churchwardens, Parishioners and Inhabitants of the parish of Twickenham in the County of Middlesex and Diocess of London. Whereas it hath been sett forth to the Right Worshipfull Henry Newton, Doctor of Lawes our Chancellour, That the Parish Church of Twickenham aforesaid, which was very old and much decayd and not capable to containe the parishioners and inhabitants of the said parish, is lately fallen down, and that the parishioners of the said parish are very desireous and have humbly prayed our Licence or ffaculty for the building and erecting the said church more convenient and of larger dimentions, capable to containe the number of parishioners, which of late years is much increased in the said parish, as in and by a petition under their hands now remaineing in our principall Registry it doth and may more fully appeare. And whereas att the petition of the said parishioners our said Chancellour hath issued out a Commission directed to the Reverend Charles Alston, Doctor in Divinity our Archdeacon of Essex and Rector of Northall, Richard Cawthorn Clarke, Vicar of Hampton, William Hall Clarke, Vicar of Ealing, Richard Harnage of Isleworth Esquire, Leonard Hammon of Teddington Esquire, and Richard Bourchier of Isleworth aforesaid Gentleman, respectively in the said County of Middlesex and Diocess of London, or to any

* Examinations.

† John Robinson, D.D., previously Bishop of Bristol, was translated to the see of London in this very year, 1714, and he held it until his death in 1723. He was one of the plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of Utrecht at the concluding of the peace between France and England, and Lord Privy Seal at the same time.

‡ The Rev. Samuel Prat, S.T.P.

three of them att least takeing with them Two or more skilfull persons in the art of Building to goe to the said Church of Twickenham and to view the Ruins and Dilapidations thereof and to certify us or our Chancellour the dimentions of the said old Church and of what manner and Dimentions and for what summe of money a convenient new Church may be built sufficient to containe the number of parishioners of the said Parish. And whereas Richard Cawthorn Clerk, Leonard Hammond Esquire and Richard Bourchier Gentleman Three of the said Commissioners have by a certificate under their hands and seales certifyed our said Chancellour that they did in pursuance of the said Commission view the Ruins and Dilapidations of the said parish Church of Twickenham and did find that the old Church did containe within the walls from East to West sixty and ffive ffeet and in Breadth from North to South thirty nine ffeet and six inches and that the said Church being very much decayed by Age did in the night time, between the Houres of Ten and Eleaven on the ninth day of April one Thousand Seaven Hundred and Thirteen fall downe and the Churchwardens and Inhabitants of the said Parish, being sencible that the Dimentions of the old Church would not be capable of containeing the Inhabitants of the said Parish, have upon mature consideration and by and with the advice of Mr. John James of Greenwich in Kent, an able and experienced Surveyor in Architecture, and likewise by consulting with others belonging to the said Parish resolved to inlarge the Dimentions of the Church now to be rebuilt according to the plan proposed by the afore mentioned Mr. John James, and annexed to the said Certificate which said Church is to be rebuilt part on the old foundation and part on the new, the two Additionall Breaks on the South and North sides of the said Church doe each of them containe in length Thirty and Three ffeet and ffour inches and in Breadth six ffeet and six inches, likewise another additionall Break in the East end of the said Church now to be rebuilt containeing in length from North to South sixteen ffeet and in Breadth Ten ffeet and ffour inches as relation being had to the aforesaid plan will more fully appeare, which said Breaks on the North and South sides of the Church are designed to be rebuilt by a charge distinct from that of the Church, as likewise that in the Chancell, according to an agreement and in consideration of the summe of Thirty pounds payable from the Reverend Mr. Charles Jones Clerk Lessee of the Impropriation of the said Church, to the said parishioners, is designed to be built according to the Dimentions above expressed, out of the subscription money and exclusive from any

Rate that shall or may hereafter be found requisite or necessary to be made for Rebuilding the said Church, which Church being built according to the plan above-mentioned and agreed upon, will, upon a moderate computation thereof, amount to the summe of two Thousand pounds, As in and by the said Return now remaineing in our principall Registry may more fully appear. Wee therefore the Bishop aforesaid, well weighing and considering the premisses, doe herebye Ratifye and confirme what our said Chancellour hath done in the premisses, and being very willing to promote so good and pious a work, Doe, as far as by the Ecclesiasticall and Temporall Lawes of this Realme wee can or may give and grant unto the Churchwardens and Parishioners of the said parish of Twickenham for the time being our Leave, Licence or ffaculty to erect and build a New Church part on the old and part on the New ffoundation, with Two Additionall Breaks on the North and South sides thereof, each Break to contain Thirty and Three ffeet and ffour Inches in Length and in Breadth six ffeet and six inches, and with another Additionall Break in the East end of the same now to be rebuilt to containe in Length from North to South sixteen ffeet and in Breadth Ten ffeet and ffour inches according to the plan or Modell hereunto annexed with this provisoe, that the Breaks on the North and South sides of the said Church and alsoe the Chancell be rebuilt by the subscription money and distinct from that of the Church and exclusive from any Rate or Rates that shall or may be hereafter found requisite and necessary to be made for rebuilding the said Church. And we doe hereby order and require the Churchwardens of the said parish of Twickenham to certifye us or our said Chancellour what they shall doe or cause to be done in and about the premisses under their Hands on or before the ffirst Day of March next ensueing. Given under the Seale of our said Chancellour which wee use in this behalfe this Thirtieth Day of April In the year of our Lord God one thousand Seaven Hundred and ffourteen, and in the ffirst yeare of our Translation.

HEN. NEWTON, Vic. Gen : Ed. Alexander Reg. Epis.

C.—Copy of one of the quasi-Faculties granted by the Churchwardens to certain Parishioners.

Whereas by a Vestry held on the 25th Day of Aprill 1713 The Parishioners of the Parish of Twickenham did then and there constitute and appoint 22 Persons Inhabitants of the S^d^ Parish of Twickenham or any nine of them to Direct Determine & confirme all contracts Bargains of Sale &c. which shall or may Relate towards

the Rebuilding & compleatly finishing the Parish Church of Twickenham then fallen down, And whereas y^e^ said Power Invested in the 22 persons before mentioned or in any nine of the s^d^ number was and is since confirmed and Ratifyed by a licence or faculty from the Bishop of London Bearing date Aprill the 30th 1714 as by the said Licence or faculty relation being thereunto had will more fully appear We therefore whose names and seals are Hereunder written and Affixed being a lawfull quorum of the 22 Persons above-mentioned and Authorized to Direct Determine & confirme all contracts Bargains of sale contracts &c which should or might Relate to the Rebuilding of the Parish church of Twickenham Doe as much as in us lye Give & grant unto Elizabeth Baker Relict of Thomas Baker Deceased the one Halfe of a Pew in the South Isle of the church now Re-built being the second Pew on the left Hand from the South Doore or entrance into the said Isle & contains in length six feett & four inches & in Breadth four feett be the same more or Lesse to have & to hold The said Halfe of the Pew unto the s^d^ Elizabeth Baker Her Heirs Exectrs Admintrs & Assignes for ever for & in consideration of the summe of five Pounds to be Paid unto the Churchwardens of the Parish of Twickenham or their order on demand towards Defraying the charges of Re-building of the s^d^ Parish Church, And tis hereby ordered & Agreed that by the Trustees that no other Person or Persons shall have any Right or Title to the Halfe of the Pew now assigned to the above mentioned Elizabeth Baker Her Heirs or Assignes Witnesse our hands & seales y^s^ 24^th^ Day of October 1715.

DAN : HEATHER
HAM : LESTRANGE

SA : PRAT, vicar
G. KNELLER
THO : VERNON
J. JOHNSTON
JO^N^ : CROOKSHANKS
NAT : AXTELL
JA : COLE

Memorandum that the Above-mentioned Elizabeth Baker By an order of the Trustees signing and sealing these Presents must Pay Halfe the charge of the wainscott front of the Pew above granted to her that of Deal being first Deducted and Allowed for.

(A small seal, the same in all cases, is attached to each signature.)

Nov^r^ ye 8^th^ 1715.

Rec^d^ then of Elizabeth Baker The summe of Five Pounds Ten Shillings & Ten Pence in full for the Purchase money for the Halfe

of the Pew above granted to her & also the charges of the wainscott front of y^e^ s^d^ Pew I say Rec^d^ by me

	ll	s	d
HAM : LESTRANGE	05	10	10.

The grant is thus endorsed :—

February 19^th^ 1805. The Pew herein alluded to is N° 37 and now in the possession and in the Right of Miss Martha Wicks, Witness our Hands

JNO NEWELL }
JOSEPH BELL } churchwardens.

Certain pews were allotted in consideration of the occupation of pews in the original church. A conveyance, drawn up for this purpose to Thomas Newport, Esquire, is, *mutatis mutandis*, the same as the above. It bears date the 20th day of February, 1715.

The same form was used for the purpose of transferring the proprietorship of pews. Anne, Lady Torrington, was, for instance, assigned a pew in the south break of the church (for and in consideration of the assignment of a pew granted unto Adam Posterne) on the 27th day of June, 1720.*

The conveyance of a pew to Sir Godfrey Kneller is recorded in the vestry books. The form adopted, is precisely the same as the one used above, and is entered on the minutes, apparently, as a specimen.

Vaults were also conveyed after the same manner, possession and the right of interment being granted in return for subscriptions.

I am able (through the kindness which has recently placed the interesting documents in my possession) to append here an account of pews No. 8, and No. 55,

* The foregoing documents have been copied with the permission of Mr. George Baker, who owns them.

and the manner in which they changed owners. The gradual increase of their value is exceedingly curious.

The first document is an "Instrument of sale," dated June 20th, 1727, which conveyed the right and title to them, to Colonel Robert Gardner, of Whitton, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assignes, in consideration of 55*l.* 10*s.*, paid to Mr. Edmund Reeves, then churchwarden, towards the charges of rebuilding the church. This is endorsed with an acknowledgment on the part of Catherine Gardner, that she relinquishes all her "wright and titel" to the pews to "the dowager Lady Francis (*sic*) Cartelcomer," for the sum of thirty guineas, dated February 14th, 1738-9.

On the 1st of September, 1757, by indenture of assignment, Henry Earl of Lincoln, administrator of the Dowager Viscountess Castlecomer, sold and assigned the said pews and all his right, title, and interest therein and thereto, to John Haverfield, a gardener, of Twickenham, for 40*l.*

John Haverfield, by indenture made on the 17th of April, 1758, assigned the pews to Frederick Atherton Hindley, Esq., of the parish of St. James's, Westminster, in consideration of the sum of 80*l.* paid to him.

Mr. Hindley's administrator (who was also his nephew and heir-at-law), Samuel Potts, Esq., of the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, by a similar indenture dated 27th of February, 1783, assigned the pews to Stafford Briscoe, Esq., of Twickenham, in consideration of the same amount as he had paid for them: viz., 80*l.*

By indenture of assignment, dated 23rd day of July, 1783, made between Stafford Briscoe, Esq., and

Philip Beauchamp, of Twickenham, apothecary, the former surrendered all his right and title to the pews for the sum of 90*l.*

Mr. Beauchamp's four children, and his executor, John Reeve, Esq., assigned by indenture, bearing date 28th December, 1815, these pews to Elizabeth Harding on payment of 100*l.* Notwithstanding this deed, which appears to convey two pews to Mrs. Harding—No. 8 in the middle aisle and No. 55 at the end of the church—No. 8 only was possessed by her, as Mr. Beauchamp had parted with No. 55 to the Rev. Mr. Carr, who resigned it to Mr. William Messenger, as the pew-book testified at the time of the registration of the deed. Mrs. Harding paid a rather large sum for one pew only. Mr. Haverfield, the gardener, appears to have made by far the best bargain of all the assignees. The pew eventually came into the possession of the late Miss Beauchamp, and the documents concerning it were held by the late T. G. Gardiner, Esq. her executor.

The increased accommodation in the new church was obtained by an enlargement of the site of the original edifice in breadth, and, as appears from the foregoing measurements, in length also : the western tower was retained, and, therefore, the position of the altar must have been changed. In this case the church must or ought to have been consecrated anew, but of this ceremony I can find no record. There is a perceptible difference in the occidentation of the present nave, and what must have been that of the original building as shown by the tower. The new

structure was not completed until 1715, from which date it remained unaltered for nearly a century and a half. During almost one-third of this long period, the Rev. Charles Proby was Vicar. Twickenham in 1859 (the year of his decease) was extremely different in nearly every respect to the place upon the spiritual charge of which he entered in 1818, and, necessarily, the first act of his successor, the Rev. G. S. Master, was to provide more adequately for the demands of the greatly increased population. This was effected, not by enlarging, but by re-arranging the interior of the church.

A weekly journal * met the effort at its commencement with a strong remonstrance, not founded upon any very substantial grounds.

"Shame to say," thus it runs, "they are about to alter the interior of Twickenham Church. The *new* vicar asks for subscriptions to repew the seats sacred to Pope, to Walpole, to Fielding, and to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. This rage for so-called restoration must surely have run its length. We are . . . . heartily sick of it. Here is a church with no mediæval feature about it, with no interest beyond the interest of association, about to be deprived of all its interest and all its associations. Build a new church Mr. Vicar and we subscribe, leave the old church alone and we subscribe. Those noble old Queen-Anne-like pews—fit for dresses of dukes and duchesses, for the poorer dresses of poets and prose-writers, for maids of honour and ladies of the bed-chamber—why disturb them? There is a sanctity in association."

Nonsense, one would think, could go no further than this. Such associations possessed, assuredly, but little sanctity, and Pope, who was a Roman Catholic, in all probability never entered the church to take part in a service until he was carried into it on the day of his

* *The Illustrated London News*, October 22nd, 1859.

funeral. The "noble old pews," in spite of their alleged resemblance to Queen Anne, were happily compelled to yield to plainer and more commodious sittings.

"It was indeed high time," writes Mr. Master on this subject (and from his account we shall be best informed of what the church was and now is), "that something should be done. The entire area of the church was in the possession of a small number of families, and the poor were practically excluded altogether; a few uncomfortable brackets, placed sideways in the central passage, being the only accommodation provided for them. The fronts of the galleries were of unnecessary height, and the divisions of their seats were so contrived as to make them resemble stalls in a stable. The organ occupied the western gallery, above which, close to the ceiling, was another contrivance of the same kind, unsafe, unwholesome, and unsightly, devoted to the use of the children of the Parish Schools. The vestry occupying the lower storey of the tower, had been arranged at the expense of blocking up the tower arch, the destruction of the western door, and the substitution for it of a hideous brick window. The whole aspect of the church, from its circular east window, leaded apparently in imitation of a spider's web, to its glazed and wainscotted approaches at the west, was melancholy in the extreme, and truly lamentable from its exclusiveness and its inadequacy to the wants of the parishioners.

"A general acknowledgment of these facts resulted in the raising by subscription of upwards of £2,000, and the expenditure of this sum in the following altera-

tions :—The removal of the galleries and their re-erection with lower fronts and stronger supports. The destruction of the upper gallery at the west end; the formation of a *chorus cantorum* in lieu of a chancel at the east; the removal of the organ from the west gallery to the ground floor at the north-east corner of the church; the lowering and alteration of the pulpit; the opening out and restoration of the tower, with its arch, west window, and doorway; the erection of a new vestry on the south side of the church; the uniform reseating of the whole area, galleries included, with open benches; together with improved appliances for lighting, warming, and ventilation.

"By these changes about three hundred additional sittings for adults, and a large increase to those of the school children were provided, and nearly one hundred unappropriated sittings allotted to the use of the poor.

"The works were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Gordon Hills, architect, of John Street, Adelphi; and Mr. T. R. Holmes, of Twickenham, was the contractor. Upon investigation the quasi-faculties for pews in perpetuity in the old church, proved to be mere conveyances by Sir Godfrey Kneller and others, in return for subscriptions, and to have no legal value. There was, however, one *bonâ fide* faculty in possession of Henry Bevan, Esq., of Cambridge House, who kindly relinquished it by proper instruments prior to the commencement of the works."

The work of restoration was a difficult one, and, considering its difficulties, very creditably accomplished. That the gallery should have been suffered to extend all round the church, and hide half of the good Gothic

west window, to the great loss of light and injury to appearance, is a matter for regret; as was also, perhaps, the unavoidable displacement of some monuments and the concealment of others. But at the time the alterations were made, no doubt the very best was done that could have been done. The old church at Sunbury was in process of restoration cotemporaneously, so Twickenham could not then profit by the excellent example it now affords of the truest and most successful manner of renovating churches built after their unwieldy and unecclesiastical pattern. Not then—in fact not until seven years later—had a very bold experiment been tried on Isleworth Parish Church, and the possibility been proved of adding a Gothic chancel to a Tuscan nave with the happiest effect; one link of connexion only being preserved between them, that of colour.

The newly restored church was opened by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Tait, then Bishop of London, on Friday, December 23rd, 1859, his Grace preaching in the morning, and the Ven. John Sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, in the evening. The offertories on this occasion amounted to 125*l.*

A copy of the Bishop's Faculty for effecting the proposed alterations, which was granted to the Rev. George Streynsham Master, the vicar, and George Powell and William Withers, churchwardens, owing to its great length, is not subjoined.

This faculty gave permission for the removal of four tablets, viz., one to the memory of Thomas Gilmore and Elizabeth his wife, who died respectively in the years 1691 and 1699; one to the memory of

Henry Clarke and Sarah his wife, who died respectively in the years 1819 and 1841; one to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Espinasse and Maria his wife, who died respectively in the years 1837 and 1845; and one to the memory of Henry Cole, who died in the year 1815; and an urn on a pedestal to the memory of Mathew Harvie, who died in the year 1693; on condition that they should be replaced as near as possible to their original positions; an injunction which, if carried out in most instances, was hardly complied with in the removal of Mathew Harvie's handsome monument from the north-east corner of the church to the top landing of the staircase at the north-west end. Two graves containing the remains of John Maddock, who died in the year 1838, and Amy Mary Jennings, who died in the year 1853, and a grave containing the remains of Thomas and Elizabeth Maddock, who died respectively in the years 1783 and 1806, all of which were situated on the site determined upon for the new vestry, were suffered to be disturbed under the same stipulation, and also that the remains, if any were discovered, should be carefully and reverently re-interred under the immediate superintendence of the vicar and churchwardens.

One or two supplementary subscriptions followed the general one for the re-arrangement of the church. The friends of the Rev. Charles Proby filled the round east window with stained glass in his memory, at a cost of 50*l.* A sad memorial of departed worth! The design — a figure of the enthroned Saviour — is terribly out of drawing, and the colouring to the last degree poor and weak. It is surprising that the

eminent firm who produced it should ever have executed anything so unworthy of their reputation.

Another improvement was effected in the churchyard, which, traversed by two footpaths, and open to every comer, had long been in a disgraceful condition, having been in fact the common playground of the parish. A separate subscription of 200*l.* was raised to rail off the footways, and to plant the churchyard thus enclosed with evergreens and shrubs.

Shortly afterwards "the three large brass branches," which Ironside mentions as hanging "over the nave" in the unrestored church, having become useless by the introduction of gas, were disposed of by the churchwardens for 50*l.*, and the money was applied to the purchase of a handsome brass eagle lectern, the work of Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham.

In addition to the east window mentioned above, there are six small stained glass windows under the galleries.

The first inserted was that on the south side nearest to the east, "To the glory of God, and in memory of Sarah Anne Corben, who died August 3rd, 1859." The subject is Christ raising to life the daughter of Jairus. The artists were Messrs. Lavers and Barraud.

The three windows in the north aisle were filled, in 1861, by subscription amongst their friends, in memory of Misses Elizabeth and Anne Beauchamp, and of Mrs. Seymour Neville, daughter of the Rev. Charles Proby. They are all by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. That nearest to the east is "in affectionate remembrance of Elizabeth Beauchamp, who died

April 10th, 1861." The subject is Martha's complaint of Mary. That in the centre is "dedicated by her friends to the memory of Agnes Mary Neville, who died October 12, 1860," and represents our Lord delivering the Sermon on the Mount. That nearest to the west is "a tribute of regard to the memory of Anne Beauchamp, who died October 29th, 1842." Its subject is Christ conversing with the woman of Samaria.

The centre window on the south side is,—as a brass plate beneath it commemorates,—" Erected to the glory of God, and in memory of John George Ramsden, Esq., who died April 19th, 1862. Aged forty-seven." It depicts our Lord raising Lazarus from the dead. The artist was Mr. Wailes of Newcastle.

Very recently a sixth window has been added on the south side nearest to the west, the design, the drawing and the colouring of which are equally excellent. It represents the Saviour, as the healer of diseases, bidding the blind to see and the lame to walk. Its inscription runs thus: "To the honour of God and in memory of Charles Coombes Clark, obiit December 11th, 1862, ætat, seventy-five, and of Lucy his wife, obiit September 1st, 1860, ætat, seventy-six; erected by their affectionate children." If the selected subject were not so undeniably suitable for a memorial of one who practised for many years in Twickenham as a medical man, it might have been regretted that the subject was not "the raising of the widow's son at Nain," which would have made the series of Gospel pictures on this side of the church more complete. The artists were Messrs. Ward and

Hughes, and the window well marks the conspicuous advance which has been made in this branch of ecclesiastical decoration during the last ten years.

Whilst the galleries were in course of reconstruction it became necessary to enter the vaults beneath the church in order to build up secure piers of masonry from below. Whenever it was practicable the vaults were filled in with earth, and a bed of concrete to receive the flooring was laid above them. During these operations a singular leaden shell or coffin, said to be that of Sir William Berkeley, was for the second time since its burial brought to light. An engraving of it is given by Ironside. It was very light and quite empty, and appeared to have been formed by wrapping the corpse in thin sheet lead, which was then battened over the body, and thus assumed its form. It was replaced in the vault to which it belonged, in the south-east corner of the church.

Ironside has a note on this subject to this effect, "On opening this vault about a year ago," (he dates 1785,) "for the interment of (Adm. the Hon. John Biron) one of this family, the body of Sir William Berkeley was found lying on the ground without a coffin, cased in lead exactly fitted to the shape of the body, showing the form of the features, hands, feet, and even nails; and appears to be beat firmly to it, and looks like a figure in armour."

Sir William died in 1677, and was first interred in the middle of the chancel, and removed to a vault in 1678.

In the year 1860 Viscount Clifden obtained a faculty for the removal of the bodies of his father

(Lord Dover) and other members of his family from their vault in the north-east corner of the church (where the organ now stands); this was effected from the outside, an entrance being obtained beneath the foundations of the church, which was afterwards carefully bricked up and secured.

The newly arranged seats were re-allotted to the parishioners by a commission appointed by the bishop, at the request of the vicar and churchwardens: the commissioners were the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the rural dean (the late Rev. William Russell, A.B., rector of Shepperton), and the bishop's secretary.

In 1864 the old organ was disposed of, and a new one by Messrs. Robson of St. Martin's Lane purchased at a cost of 400*l.*

The font, which stands at the west end of the church near the north door, is small and plain. The piece of brass work which surmounts its cover is the sole remnant of the three brass chandeliers already referred to, that small piece being preserved as a memento of them. Previous to the alterations the font stood in a large pew at the west end of the south aisle.

The works of 1859 were concluded without the interior of the church being left in a perfectly satisfactory condition. The decorations attempted in the chancel and on the ceiling proved neither bright enough in colour, nor sufficiently bold and conspicuous in design. The walls were only whitewashed, and that

not thoroughly. Susceptible of every mark, they soon acquired a shabby and dirty appearance, and stains, where scaffold poles had been erected, gradually disclosed themselves. The neglected condition of the church became within the last few years a fact which every one acknowledged and regretted, but which, until quite recently, no one exerted himself to remedy. It is probable, however, that delay has proved an advantage; as from the imperative need of the work it has been executed more thoroughly and more artistically than might have been the case had it been attempted earlier.

In 1871 designs for the decoration of the interior were furnished by R. W. Edis, Esq., F.S.A. Mr. Messom of Twickenham was the contractor for such portions of them as were eventually carried out in 1872 at an estimated cost of 425*l.* The aim was to give to the church an effect of both light and warmth. To accomplish the former the upper part of the walls and the ceiling have been made lighter in tone, the ornaments being picked out in colour with great taste; whilst the latter object has been secured by painting the walls, under and, for the distance of a few feet, above the galleries, a rich but dull red, relieved by bands of brighter colours separating the tints. The colouring of the chancel is exceedingly careful and effective; the upper portion of the east window is bordered with a series of medallions, emblematical of the Holy Spirit, intended hereafter to harmonize with a new window having for its subject the patron saint of the church, Saint Mary the Virgin. Much has been done, but much still remains to be done

before the very best effect will be produced out of the materials for a worthy place of worship which even Twickenham church supplies. Nothing can remedy the cramped dimensions of the small recess which answers for a chancel; but its fittings and ornamentation, now meagre to the last degree, might be improved by a larger and more conspicuous table, and a reredos possessing some beauty and significance, in place of the present cumbersome and unmeaning piece of oaken furniture. The plain leaden pipes of the organ would, from their very prominent position, repay the trouble and expense of elaborate illumination; whilst stained-glass in the good west window when opened up to view, a larger, handsomer font, a safer and more ornate pulpit, supply also eligible opportunities for manifesting the piety and generosity of parishioners in future.

All the old communion plate, except the large alms-dish and a paten, to which reference has been already made (page 7), was disposed of by Mr. Master, and in its stead two patens, two chalices and a flagon of silver of elegant and convenient shape and excellent workmanship were provided. They were supplied by Mr. Keith of the City Road.

There are eight bells in the tower. From their frames Ironside conjectured that originally there were but five.* The oldest of them bears, in raised old English letters with Lombardic capitals, this inscription,

In multis annis resonet campana Johannis.

Ironside omits the first word and says "after the last

* Five was the number of which a peal in old times usually consisted.

word follow the figures cxii.," of which he offers no interpretation, (having obviously mistaken the letters "i, n," for figures). He supposes that the original five bells were dedicated to the Virgin Mary (the patron saint of the Church) and the Four Evangelists. Of these "John" only survives (the oldest bell, to which the rest have been cast,) the others were probably broken or sold at the Reformation.*

The inscriptions on the other bells are in Roman characters, and are as follows :—

1. } W. E. made mee 1695. R. P. P. R. Churchwardens.
2. }
3. William Eldridge made mee 1669.
4. Richard Phelps † made me 1730. Messrs. W^m^ Blaklock, Francis Vincent, Churchwardens.
5. R. P. fecit 1703.
6. R. Phelps fecit 1722. The Reverend Samuel Pratt, D.D., Vicar, Richard Silvester, Joseph Fitzwater, Ch.wardens.
7. (Tenor.) Mr. John Hartclif, Vicar. R. Phelps made mee. John Bartlet, Paul Mansfeild, Churchwardens, 1708.

There is a cresting of Maltese crosses and fleurs-de-lys over this last inscription.

The ugly wooden campanile which formerly rested on the top of the tower (as may be seen in the old prints) and contained the clock bell, was taken down when the church was restored in 1859.

In the year 1713, when the church was being rebuilt, Sir Godfrey Kneller and Thomas Vernon, Esq. made application to Charles, Duke of Somerset, for the en-

* He says that he has read somewhere of a family in Italy, the Corsini, who raised themselves to fortune by purchasing bells at the time of the demolition of religious houses in England.

† R. Phelps was employed as bell-founder at the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the mellow and harmonious tone of the Twickenham bells attests the skill of the old founders.

largement of the churchyard, who thereupon was pleased to grant 1585 superficial feet for that purpose. A further addition of 389 feet was made in 1754 by the Earl and Countess of Northumberland, both which gifts are commemorated by inscriptions on the churchyard wall. The churchyard in the course of some years became so full, as to admit of no more interments being made with decency; and as no ground adjacent could be obtained for its enlargement, the parish purchased a piece of land, at the expense of 300*l.*, situated in the Back Lane near the London Road, with a building on it which was converted into a small chapel for the purpose of resting the corpse and reading the funeral service. No trace of this building remains; the bell which belonged to it is now in Holy Trinity Church. Both ground and chapel were consecrated on the 7th of December 1782, (William Heckford Esq, churchwarden) by the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Halifax, Bishop of Gloucester, who officiated for the Bishop of London. It appears that, although the whole of this land was purchased and vested in trustees for the purpose of a burying-ground, only a part, then thought to be sufficient, was at first appropriated to that use, the remaining part, separated from the other by a wall only, being occupied as a garden; and about twenty years afterwards we find the parishioners assembled in vestry petitioning the Bishop of London to grant permission to the Bishop of Exeter, then resident in the parish, to consecrate the remaining portion of the ground, and separate it from all profane and common uses. This petition, which bears date November 14th, 1805, was signed by Henry Fletcher, minister,

Joseph Bell and Joshua Chapman, churchwardens, the overseers, and seventeen parishioners.

By about the year 1835 this increased provision had proved inadequate, and a fresh piece of ground, situated in Royal Oak Lane, which had been given to the parish by the Crown, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, Dr. C. J. Blomfield, on the 16th of April, 1839 : the Rev. Charles Proby being then vicar, and William Rummell and George Augustus Oliver churchwardens. The first interment in it, which took place about five weeks after the day of consecration, was that of the wife of Major Thomas George Harriott.

This second additional graveyard having supplied the requirements of the parish for just thirty years, was closed by order of the Queen in council, in so far as regarded the making of new graves, in July, 1868. The parish had previously purchased about eight acres of charity land in that portion of the parish which belongs ecclesiastically to the district of Whitton, at a cost of 1,400*l.* which was appropriated as a cemetery under the superintendence of a burial board. Two handsome chapels, one for the use of the Established Church and the other for that of Nonconformists, have been erected from designs supplied by Mr. Charles Jones of Ealing, architect. Mr. Thomas Nye was the contractor. The foundation stone of the Church of England chapel was laid by the Rev. G. G. P. Glossop, the vicar, on the 2nd of March, 1867 ; and it, together with three-fourths of the ground, was consecrated on the 2nd of August in the same year by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr. C. J. Ellicott, who officiated for the Bishop of London.

CHAPTER III.

THE REGISTERS.

ORIGIN AND COMMENCEMENT OF THE REGISTERS—EARLY ENTRIES —AVERAGE OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS—CURIOUS MEMORANDA IN THE REGISTER BOOKS—EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, 1592—1852—EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF MARRIAGES, 1609—1861—EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF BURIALS—1563—1872—WITH BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

KING HENRY VIII. in the thirtieth year of his reign appointed Lord Cromwell (afterwards Earl of Essex) his vicar-general and vicegerent in all religious matters, and he in 1538 ordered registers to be kept in every parish of marriages, baptisms, and burials; in that year the registers of Twickenham Parish Church commence. Ironside says that they begin in 1539; but we are forced to the conclusion that he could not have looked at them, as the first page is headed as distinctly as possible, "Weddings,—the year of our Lord God MDXXXVIIJ."

The first entry in the christenings is the name of Isabel (?) Whyte, XXVIII day of October MDXXXVIIJ, and, very strangely, the same person's name, with the same date, begins the list of burials. That it was not impossible for a person *in extremis* to have

been baptized and buried on the same day may be inferred from this entry made a few years later, "Henricus Hall, filius Henrici Hall, *obiit et sepultus est* 8 die mensis Ianuarii. An. D. 1570."

Lysons gives a list showing from time to time the average of baptisms and burials, from which it appears that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the population increased in the proportion of about six to one. A comparison of the number of entries made in 1600, 1700, 1800, and during last year, 1871, will show at once the rapid development of the place.

In the year	1600	the baptisms were	21,	marriages,	5,	and burials	12.
„	1700	„	48,	„	14,	„	38.
„	1800	„	100,	„	7(!)	„	95.
„	1871	„	136,	„	32,	„	106.

It must be remembered, in order that the figures for the last quoted year may have their full significance, that *now* the parish register, owing to the formation of two additional ecclesiastical parishes, does not serve for much, if any, more than half the civil parish: also that certain changes in the laws and an increase of dissent have reduced the proportion of entries in the parochial registers, not in this place only but everywhere. We must add 72 baptisms, 19 marriages and 48 burials, performed in the parish of Holy Trinity, Twickenham Common; and 16 baptisms, 7 marriages, and 17 burials performed in the parish of Whitton; which makes the total for the entire parish, to be compared with other years:—

Baptisms, 224, marriages, 58, burials, 171,

and this, all due allowance being made for causes tending

to diminish the number of entries, exhibits an immense increase of population since the beginning of the present century.

On the last page of the first and oldest volume of the Registers are the two following curious memoranda, which show the way in which the good people of Twickenham settled their differences in the sixteenth century. If such means were in fashion now, probably "the hole paryshe" would be assembled very frequently.

The iiij daye of Aprell in 1568 in the presence of the hole paryshe of Twycknam was agrement made betwyxt Mr. Packer & his Wyffe and Hewe Rytte and Sicylye Daye of a slander brought up by the sayde Rytte and Sicylye Daye upon the aforesayde Mr. Packer."

"The xi day of Aprell in 1568 was agrement made betwyxt Thomas Whytt & James Herne and have consented that whosoever geveth occasion of the breakyng of Christen love & Charytye betwyxt them to forfett to the poor of the Paryshe iijs iiijd beyng dewelye proved."

Two rather remarkable efforts at sacred versification are preserved in the same volume, inscribed in a very old hand.

The Lord is only my support and hee
That doth me feed. How can I then
Lack anything whereof I stand in need?

O God that art my writousness, Lord hear
Me when I call! Thou hast set me
At liberty when I was bound in thrall.

I proceed now to make certain extracts from the Registers,* commencing with—

* It seems desirable to explain in a few words the method by which these extracts have been made, and the principles which have guided me in selecting them. I have had three lists to refer to; first, Ironside's, which, in the case of christenings and burials, begins at the earliest times and goes down to the date at

Extracts from the Register of Baptisms.

Robert, son of Sir John Tracie, January 21st, 1592.

John, son of Mr. John Suckling, February 10th, 1608. ["The most light and sprightly of our poets, except Moore." Mr. John Suckling, the father, became Sir John Suckling, of Whitton, Knight. He was sometime Secretary of State and comptroller of the household to Charles I. and James I., to the former of whom he was also Clerk to the Council. He died on the 27th of March, 1627. The poet, who was nineteen years old at his father's death, died of fever in 1641 at the early age of thirty-three.]

Mary, daughter of Sir Harry Baker, September 9th, 1615.

Charles, son of Sir Philip Stanhope, baptized at the Countess of Bedford's in the Park, by a special dispensation of the Lord

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which he completed his history,—1790: from the marriage register he quotes only nine entries. In this he has included, allowing for constant inconsistencies and inaccuracies, nearly every name which bears the addition of "Mr.," "Mrs.," "Esquire," "Gent," and all higher titles; and others which were at the time of his writing locally familiar. Next, Lysons' extracts, given in his account of the Parish in the "Environs of London," which embrace only names of historical notoriety or those which from curious incidents connected with them are worth attention. Last, a supplemental list extending to the year 1865, carefully compiled by the Rev. G. S. Master when Vicar of the parish, with no view to publication. Every one of the extracts in all these lists I have tested and, in cases of incorrectness either as regards dates or in other respects, corrected. To them, from my own investigations, I have made several additions. Every name, however, which I have added solely on my own responsibility is marked with an asterisk. I have retained all the extracts made by Lysons and have quoted his accompanying descriptions with occasional modifications and additions. I have not thought it worth while to reproduce a great number of Ironside's names, for the memorial of many of his worthies has perished with them. Mr. Master's list, reaching to our own times, in which the circumstances of the parish are so much altered, and the population so greatly increased, is of too great length to allow me to do more than quote from it names of national celebrity, or which, from their connection with individuals mentioned elsewhere in this history, seem to be of parochial interest. The baptisms of living persons are, with very few exceptions, of course omitted. The tendency of modern times is to obliterate fictitious distinctions of rank, and the old line can no longer be drawn between "Esquires," "Gents" and others, so that it has been impossible for me to include many names which otherwise I should gladly have inserted. I have thought it advisable to terminate the extracts, speaking generally, with the year 1850: one baptism, two marriages, and six burials, which have taken place subsequently, may, I feel sure, be inserted without apology. Several persons are mentioned only on account of their longevity. The interments of children, even of families otherwise claiming notice, I have frequently, but not always, passed by.

Bishop of London, November 11th, 1615. [He died without issue in 1645. Sir Philip, the father, was the first Lord Chesterfield; his wife, Catherine, was daughter of Lord Hastings; her portrait was at Strawberry Hill.]

Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Line and Margaret his ladie, March 25th, 1617. Also Margaret, November 15th, 1618; Jane, May 31st, 1620; Katherin, September 24th, 1621, their other daughters, and Humphrey, their son, July 26th, 1626. [Sir Humphrey Lynd, says Anthony Wood, was a most learned knight and zealous puritan. He wrote strongly against the Church of Rome; one of his tracts, entitled *Via Tuta*, was answered by Jenison, a Jesuit, in a pamphlet called *A pair of Spectacles for Sir Humphrey Lynd*, to which the knight replied in another tract called *A Case for Sir Humphrey Lynd's Spectacles*. Another of his works, *Via Devia*, treated of perversions to Rome. He died on the 8th of June, 1636, and was buried in the parish church of Cobham, in Surrey, when Dr. Daniel Featly (or Fairclough), of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, rector of Acton, and third and last provost of Chelsea College, preached his funeral sermon. He resided several years at Twickenham in the house which subsequently was Richard Owen Cambridge's.]

Fenetta, daughter of Sir John and Lady Jane Fenet, July 23rd, 1626. [Sir John Fenet was appointed, in 1626, Master of the Ceremonies to King Charles I. He died on the 12th of July, 1641. He wrote *Philoxenes*, "being observations on the reception and entertainment of ambassadors in England," and he translated a book from the French, entitled, *The Beginning, Continuance, and Decay of Estates*.]

Charity, daughter of Andrew Pitkarne, Esq., July 13th, 1639; and Andrew, son of the same, then described as deceased, April 26th, 1641.

Alexander, son of Alexander Lynd, Esq., June 22nd, 1641.

Master John Howard, son of Charles Lord Howard of Andover, was born September 28th, 1650.

Lady Lucy, daughter of Edward Earl of Manchester, born May 3rd and baptized May 15th, 1655, and George, son of the same, born February 20th and baptized March 5th, 1656.

Martha, daughter of Joseph Ashe, Esq., and Mrs. Mary, his wife, born and christened May 14th, 1658; also Diana, July 17th, 1666 (Mr. Ashe, then a baronet); and James, July 24th, 1674, their other children.

Humphrey, January 21st, 1662-3; Mary, August 10th, 1665; and Hopton, August 21st, 1666, children of Sir Thomas Mackworth, bart.

William, son of Toby Chauncey, Esq., was born April 5th, being Good Friday, and christened on the Friday following, April 12th, 1667.

Edward, son of Sir Edward Massey and Mary his lady. April 17th, 1674.

Mary, September 19th, 1677; and Joseph, August 11, 1683; children of William Wyndham, Esq.

James, son of the Right Hon. Lord Francis Brudnall and Frances his Lady, November 20th, 1687. [Lord Francis was an ancestor of the Earl of Cardigan. This James (his third son) died in 1746, being then Gentleman of the Horse to his Majesty, and M. P. for Chichester. At this time Robert Earl of Cardigan was proprietor of Twickenham Park.]

Alice, June 11th, 1690; Diana, April 12th, 1692; Sharlot, January 1st, 1693-4; Mary, March 4th, 1694-5; Katharine, April 14th, 1697; Christiana, June 16th, 1698; Thomas, December 21st, 1699; children of Sir Charles Tufton.

Batty, son of Daniel Langley and Elizabeth his wife, September 14th, 1696. [He was an architect and a gardener of considerable pretension and moderate ability. His *Pomeria; or, The Fruit-Garden illustrated*, published in 1728, contains coloured engravings of the choicest fruits then in demand, and records the days and positions in which they ripened in Twickenham in the year 1727. In the same year appeared the *New Principles of Gardening; or, The Laying-out and Planting Parterres, Groves, &c.* He wrote a useful *Guide to Builders*, which treated of prices and materials, and a book on Gothic architecture, of which he advocated a very debased form. He died in 1761. Entries concerning members of his family in the registers are numerous. The place of his residence is uncertain.]

Thomas, son of Thomas Boucher, Esq.,* July 6th, 1701.

Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Pope Blount, April 13th, 1704, and James Pope, his son, November 10th, 1705. [Sir Thomas Pope Blount, or Blunt, was son of the writer of the same name: the latter was created a baronet in 1673 and died in 1697.]

Erick, son of the Right Hon. the Lord Duffis, August 20th, 1710. [Only son of Kenneth, Lord Duffis, by Christiana, daughter of Erick de Siobaldhe, Governor and Admiral of Gottenburg.

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* See p. 69.

Lord Duffis, on June 27th, 1711, having command of a forty-six-gun frigate, maintained a most desperate engagement for some hours with eight French privateers; at length, having received five balls in his body, the ship was captured by the enemy. He was attainted by Act of Parliament in 1715, and afterwards imprisoned in the Tower. On procuring his release he went to Russia, and became a flag officer in the fleet of that country.]

Ecklin, son of the Hon. Captain Jeremiah Gibbons, July 19th, 1711.

Lucy, daughter of James Johnson, Esq., and Lucy his wife, July 7th, 1717.

Thomas Roger, son of Gabriel, Marquis du Quesne, August 28th, 1718. [A French Huguenot family. The Marquis Gabriel (whom Mr. Smiles in his History of the Huguenots calls "Abraham,") was the second son of the celebrated admiral. He was a lieutenant in the French navy: he settled in England after the Revocation, and died here. His son, "Thomas Roger," took holy orders, and became prebendary of Ely and vicar of East Tuddenham, Norfolk. Another branch of this same family settled in England in the sixteenth century, and one of their descendants was an alderman of the City of London. From this branch the Du Canes of Essex are descended, the present head of whom is Charles Du Cane, Esq., late of Braxted Park, and M.P., now Governor of Tasmania.*]

John, son of the Hon. John Wallop and Lady Bridget his wife, August 30th, 1718. [The father was the first Earl of Portsmouth (created April 11th, 1743); M.P. for the county of Hants, 1715; a Lord of the Treasury, 1717; created Viscount Lymington and Baron Wallop of Wallop in 1720. The earl's first wife, the baptism of whose first child is here recorded, was the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Tankerville. The father outlived the son by thirteen years: the latter, who became Viscount Lymington, died in 1749. The earl died in 1762.]

Susannah, daughter of the Hon. Captain Cooke, December 25th, 1719.

James Shandayes and John Twogood, two Indian princes baptized by Dr. Prat, Dean of Rochester, June 20th, 1721.

Anna Sophia, daughter of Mr. Edward Seymour, May 29th, 1722.

Stephen, son of Sir Clement Cotterell, July 21st, 1723.

Anna, daughter of Captain Abraham Dupuis and Mrs. Anna, his wife, August 28th, 1723.

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* *The Huguenots*, by S. Smiles, p. 509.

Mary, November 24th, 1723; Penelippe Irby, August 2nd, 1727; Elizabeth, January 14th, 1730; children of the Hon. Captain Timothy Carr.

William, son of his Grace John Manners Duke of Rutland, and Bridget his dutchess, born July 29th, was baptized on July 31st, 1724. [The duchess was daughter and sole heir to Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington.]

George Frederick, son of Charles Gustavus, Baron Sparre, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the King of Sweden, at the court of Great Britain, and Elizabeth, Countess of Gyllenburg, his wife, August 8th, 1724.

Thomas, son of the Right Hon. Philip Howard, and the Hon. Winifred, his lady, February 4th, 1727-8.

Charles, son of the Hon. Colonel William Townsend, and the Hon. Hinnerritta, his wife, September 6th, 1728.

Stephen, April 18th, 1732; Thomas Rea, October 16th, 1733; Frances, March 6th, 1734--5; Edward, May 5th, 1737; Sarah, October 29th, 1738; children of Stephen Cole, Esq., and Frances, his wife.

Anne, September 4th, 1736; Sarah, April 7th, 1748; William, September 12th, 1751; James, September 30th, 1754; Sarah, August 9th, 1756; Samuel, October, 12th, 1757; Mary, May 13th, 1759; Mary Ann, December 13th, 1762; Charlotte, August 4th, 1764; children of John Haynes, gent.

Mary, May 13th, 1737; Joseph, September 5th, 1739; Martha, August 14th, 1740; John, October, 11th, 1742; William, November 12th, 1744; John, November 6th, 1745; children of John Wyndham, Esq., and Mary his wife. [The eldest son, Joseph, of Earsham in Norfolk, was born at Twickenham Meadows, then the seat of the Ashe family (with whom the Wyndhams were connected by marriage), on August 21st, 1739. He was educated at Eton and Christ's College, Cambridge. He was celebrated for his literary tastes and his acquirements in the study of English architecture; he was particularly conversant with the antiquities of his own country. He greatly assisted Cameron in his work on Roman Baths. He compiled the chief part of the second volume of Ionian Antiquities, published by the Society of Dilettanti, and assisted in the second volume of Mr. Stuart's *Athens*. He was also a member of the Society of Antiquaries, to whose Memoirs he contributed, in 1779, "Observations on a Passage in Pliny's

Natural History, relative to the Temple of Diana at Ephesus;" and, in conjunction with Sir H. Englefield, Bart., superintended for several years the publication of the *Cathedrals of England* undertaken by that society. Mr. Wyndham died September 21st, 1810.]

Colebrooke, son of John Walker, Esq., and Dionysia, his wife, December 14th, 1739.

Harriett, daughter of George Morton Pitt, Esq., June 22nd, 1745.

Philadelphia, daughter of William Batty, M.D., September 14th, 1745.

William, son of Henry Fielding, Esq., February 25th, 1747–8. [Lysons, on Walpole's authority, says that Fielding, the celebrated novelist and dramatic writer, *rented* a house in the Back Lane. This is a mistake, as his name does not appear in the rate books. He had a couple of rooms in the house, which was then let in lodgings. Ironside has incorrectly included William Fielding's name in the register of deaths as well as of baptisms.]

Charles Owen, April 31st, 1754; George Owen, August 19th, 1756; sons of Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq., and Mary his wife.

Charles, November 30th, 1757; James, March 3rd, 1760; Henry, August 25th, 1761; John, February 11th, 1763; Catharine, February 13th, 1766; George, November 15th, 1771; children of Stephen Cole, Esq., and Catherine his wife.

Vere, son of Vere Poulet, Esq. (afterwards Earl Poulet), June 12th, 1761.

George, son of Sir George Pocock, K.B., and Admiral of the Blue and Sophia Pitt, widow of Digby Dent, Esq., December 3rd, 1765.

John Hobart, son of the Right Hon. John and Caroline, Earl and Countess of Buckinghamshire, September 20th, 1773. [This child, who died an infant, was by the earl's second wife, a daughter of William Conolly, Esq., of Stratton Hall. The earl (who was the second of the title) had been ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, and, in 1776, was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.]

Daniel, August 4th, 1777; George, June 24th, 1782, children of Richard and Mary Twining.

Sarah, relict of Francis Salvador, a converted Jewess, June 6th, 1780.

John Lovell, Esther Anne, and Leonora Mary, children of Francis and Sarah Salvador, June 7th, 1780.

Elizabeth, August 19th, 1780; Susannah, September 28th, 1781, daughters of Samuel Prime, Esq., and Susannah his wife.

Charles William Soulégre, son of Lorenzo Moore, Colonel of the Battle Axe Guards in Ireland, and Henrietta, daughter of Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, Bart., his wife, April 30th, 1786.

Ironside's extracts terminate with the year 1786.

John Whalley, son of George and Lydia Gostling, October 8th, 1787.

John Morgan, October 5th, 1789; Sarah Chandler, October 7th, 1790; Robert Gascoyne, February 21st, 1792, children of the Rev. Robert and Sarah Burt (the last born posthumously).

*John Ivatt, son of John (Esq.) and Mary Briscoe, born October 12th, and baptized November 16th, 1791. [Mr. Briscoe was elected M.P. for Surrey in 1830, and subsequently represented West Surrey; he sat in the House of Commons for nearly forty years. He died in 1870, aged seventy-nine years; he married Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart., of Botleys, Surrey. His wife survived him only a few months.]

Alexander, October 29th, 1793; *Mary, September 15th, 1795; Frances, December 20th, 1796; Jane, May 14th, 1799; Harriet Barbara, October 12th, 1800; children of Alexander Hatfield, Esq.

Catherine Amelia, February 26th, 1794; George Hardinge, April 9th, 1795; children of George Galway Mills, Esq.

Richard, son of Francis Gostling and Barbara his wife, October 22nd, 1795.

*Anne Caroline Julia, daughter of Colonel Colin Campbell and Maria his wife, January 31st, 1796.

Elizabeth, February 9th, 1796; George Beauchamp, February 7th, 1807; Eldred Mowbray, July 30th, 1811; children of Thomas Cole, Esq., and Lady Elizabeth Cole, his wife. [Stephen Thomas Cole, Esq., of Twickenham and Stoke Lyne, Oxon, was son of Major Thomas Rea Cole, by Isabella, daughter of Sir Henry Ibbetson, bart. He married, on the 15th January, 1795, Lady Elizabeth Henrietta, second daughter of the twelfth Earl of Derby.]

Richard William, son of James Jelf, Esq., a banker at Gloucester, and Mary his wife, born January 25th, 1798. "Privately baptized at Gloucester, and publicly baptized in this parish" by the Rev. George Cambridge, Prebendary of Ely. [Sir James Jelf died on the 27th of April, 1842, at Christ Church, Oxford. He was distantly related to the Earl of Denbigh, through his grandfather, who settled in Denbighshire; he filled the office of Mayor

of Gloucester in 1814, and received the honour of knighthood on presenting an address to the throne. His son, whose baptism is here recorded, was a most eminent scholar and learned divine. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating in honours in 1820. Six years after he was appointed tutor to Prince George of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover, and was Fellow of Oriel College at the time of the highest celebrity of that society. He took an active part in opposing the Tractarian movement, an action the more significant on account of his own sound and undoubted Churchmanship. He was Public Examiner in 1825, and in 1844 he preached "the Bampton Lectures," his subject being "The Means of Grace." He edited Bishop Jewell's works, published at the University Press. He was nominated by Lord Melbourne in 1839 to a Canonry of Christ Church, and was also Sub-Almoner to the Queen. In 1844 he was elected Principal of King's College, London, an office which he held, to the infinite advantage of that institution, until the beginning of 1868. He died at Oxford on September, 19th, 1871, aged 73.]

*William Affection, a negro livery servant, 28 years of age, "by his own earnest desire," September 15th, 1798.

Emily Arabella, daughter of Sir John Leicester, bart., January 6th, 1800.

*George Robert, August 26th, 1803; Eleanor Maria, November 3rd, 1804; Maria Horatia, January 4th, 1806; Jane, May 22nd, 1807; children of John Dean and Frances Eleanor Paul.

*James George, son of Henry William and Maria Espinasse, November 22nd, 1803.

*Edward Henry, October 25th, 1804; Charles Francis Thomas, August 17th, 1808; William Fairfax, October 19th, 1809; James Hatfield, May 13th, 1813; Catherine Isabella, May 20th, 1816; Burton Stanley, July 28th, 1820; children of Stephen Thomas and Lady Elizabeth Henrietta Cole.

*George Stevens, son of John and Mary Stevens Byng, August 9th, 1806. [John Byng was created Baron Strafford, of Harmondsworth, in the year 1835. He was a general in the army, G.C.B., and twice received the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services in the Peninsula and at Waterloo; and from his Majesty, as an especial mark of his royal approbation of the "signal intrepidity and heroic valour displayed by him in the action fought at Monguerre, near Bayonne, 13th

December, 1813, permission that he and his descendants may wear as an honourable augmentation to their armorial bearings, the colours of the 31st regiment of foot, which he had himself planted on that day on the enemy's lines." He married on June 14th, 1804, Mary, the eldest daughter of Peter Mackenzie, Esq., of Twickenham. This son, whose baptism is here recorded, is the present Earl Strafford.]

*Henry Thomas, August 19th, 1807; *Owen Blayney, October 25th, 1808; *Elizabeth Ibbetson, May 17th, 1811; children of Henry and Elizabeth Jane Cole.

Helen Sarah, daughter of Matthew Gosset, Viscount of Jersey, and Laura Honor his lady, January 30th, 1813.

John, November 27th, 1813; *John George, January 20th, 1815; sons of John and Mary Ramsden.

Francoise Louise Caroline, daughter of Louis Philip and Marie Amelie d'Orleans, Duke of Orleans, and first Prince of the blood of France; baptized by Claude Jérome Hugot, chaplain to the Duc d'Orleans, in the presence of George Champagné, vicar, March 28th, 1816.

George Edward, June 11th, 1816; Annette Laura Maria and William Arthur, July 31st, 1819; Frederick John William, April 3rd, 1822; Horatia Elizabeth, May 17th, 1824; children of John James and Anne, Earl and Countess of Waldegrave.

Robert, March 12th, 1823; *Sophia, January 25th, 1825; Henry St. Albans, December 12th, 1827; Emily, June 18th, 1830; *Frederick John, August 18th, 1832; *Amy Georgina, October 15th, 1833; children of William Jones and Sarah Holmes Burdett.

Anne Sarah, daughter of Ronald George and Lady Caroline Ann Macdonald, of Clanronald, August 19th, 1824.

Archibald, April 14th, 1825; Robert Kennedy and Edmund Yates, May 17th, 1828; John, August 7th, 1829; children of Jonathan Peel, M.P., and Lady Alice Jane, his wife.

[Three baptisms solemnized on August 30th, 1835, are interesting from the fact of their bearing the signature of that most dear and honoured name—John Keble.]

Alice Laura Sophia, daughter of Lord Cochrane, October 17th, 1849.

Hallam, son of Alfred and Emily Sarah Tennyson, October 5th, 1852. [The Poet Laureate at that time resided in the house nearest Montpelier Chapel on the north side, in which he wrote *In Memoriam*, an exquisite tribute to the friend A. H. Hallam, after whom this son is named.]

Extracts from the Register of Marriages.

Sir Thomas Holland, bart., and Mrs. Mary Wigmorr, November 16th, 1609.

Thomas Langhorne, Esq., and Philippa Wise, widow, March 4th, 1663.

Christopher Mitchell and Anne Colcot, June 4th, 1665. "Asked and y^{n} marryed by permission frō S^{r} Richard Chaworth, it being within the octaves of Pentecost." [Sir Richard Chaworth was Vicar-General to Archbishop Sheldon who resided at Twickenham.]

Thomas Howard and Diana Newport, September 4th, 1683.

Sir Richard Middleton, Bart., and Mrs. Frances Whitmore, widow, April 19th, 1685. [Lysons wrongly supposes this to have been the lady buried in 1690, being then the wife of Matthew Harvey, Esq., and called Lady Frances Whitmore. This Mrs. Frances was second daughter of Lady Frances by a former husband. She had married, when only thirteen years of age, her cousin William, son and heir of William Whitmore, Esq., of Balmes, in Hackney, who was one year her senior. Their union lasted only five years and nine months. After her youthful husband's decease she contracted the marriage above recorded. Sir Richard Middleton was third Baronet of Chirk Castle; M.P. for Denbighshire for thirty-two years.*]

John, Earl of Marr, and Mrs. Margaret Hay, April 6th, 1703. [This was the eleventh Earl, K.T., and Secretary of State for Scotland 1706, and one of the sixteen representative peers from 1707 to 1713. Soon after the accession of George I. he was deprived of his offices, and having joined the Pretender in 1715, commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Sheriffmoor, and followed him, on the failure of his enterprise, to Rome; was attainted by Act of Parliament, and died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1732. The title thus forfeited was not restored until 1824.]

Mr. James Rooke and Mary Countess of Derwentwater, August 26th, 1707.

Sir Hugh Patterson, Bart., of Bannockburn, in the county of Sterling, and the Right Hon. Lady Jane Erskine, daughter of Charles

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* For the genealogical information concerning this lady, her mother, and Matthew Harvey, Esq., I am indebted to an unpublished work "Althorp Memoirs," by G. Steinman Steinman, Esq., F.S.A., of Sundridge, Kent.

Earl of Marr, March 2nd, 1711. [This was Charles the tenth Earl, Privy Councillor to Charles II. and James II, who died in 1689. John the eleventh Earl was brother to this Lady Jane Erskine. Macky in his *Journey Through England* (vol i. p. 75) speaks of a small house at Twickenham belonging formerly to Sir Thomas Skipwith, but "improved and inhabited by that great architect the late Earl of Marr, which for beauty and picturesqueness is worth a traveller's attention."]

John Wyndham, Esq. and Mary Wyndham, September 25th, 1734.

Richard Grenville, of the parish of St. James's, Westminster, and Anna Chambers, of the said parish, were married at the Countess of Suffolk's, in the parish of Twickenham, in Middlesex, by the Rev. Dr. John Metcalfe, rector of Hanworth and vicar of Sunbury, May 9th, 1737. [Richard Grenville was afterwards Earl Temple. Anna Chambers was daughter of Thomas Chambers, Esq., of Hanworth, and Lady Mary daughter of the Earl of Berkeley. She was that Countess Temple whose poems were printed at Strawberry Hill.]

Digby Dent, Esq., of the Royal Navy, and Sophia Pitt Drake, September 1st, 1750.

Stafford Briscoe and Catherine Morrison, widow, December 15th, 1754.

Thomas Amyand, clerk, of Hambledon, Bucks, and Frances Rider, August 17th, 1758. [Mr. Amyand was a connection of a Huguenot refugee, who settled in London in the beginning of the century, whose son, Claude, was principal surgeon to George II. Two sons of the latter were—Claudius, Under Secretary of State, and George (created a baronet in 1764), who sat in parliament for Barnstaple. The second baronet assumed the name of Cornewall. His daughter married Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, bart., and was the mother of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, bart., M. P. Miss Frances Amyand, belonging to the same branch of the family as the subject of this extract, married William Henry Haggard, of Brudesham, Norfolk, and through her Amyand House, Twickenham, came into possession of the Haggards.*]

Samuel Hemming, clerk, and Maria Rider, were married by Richard Peterborough, the vicar, in the presence of Daniel and Mary Twining, on December 25th, 1760.

The Right Hon. George Lord Edgcume, a batchelor, and Emma

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* *The Huguenots*, by S. Smiles, p. 476.

Gilbert, the natural and lawfull daughter of the Most Reverend His Grace John Gilbert Lord Arch Bishop of York, a spinster, were married in the house of the said Lord Arch Bishop, her father, at Twickenham, in the County of Middlesex, by special licence of the Arch Bishop of Canterbury, by Robert Gilbert, Minister, August 6th, 1761. [The Archbishop of York died at Twickenham about three days after this wedding.]

*John Parker, widower, of the Parish of St. James's Westminster, and the Honourable Theresa Robinson of S. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the County of Middlesex, spinster, were married by special licence by Beilby Porteus, Rector of Lambeth (afterwards Bishop of London), May 18th, 1769.

Samuel Prime, Esq., and Susan Holden, July 4th, 1771.

James Townley and Mary Gostling, May 9th, 1773.

Alexander Watt, of London, widower, and Sarah Gostling, August 22nd, 1776.

John Clies, Esq., and Elizabeth Watkins, by R^d. Perryn, officiating minister, October 8th, 1778.

John Twining, of S. Clement's Danes, and Mary Ann Haynes, November 16th, 1782.

John Henry Fraser and Maria Hobart, May 9th, 1785.

Cuthbert Fisher, Esq., of S. Giles-in-the-Fields, and Anne Garnault, October 6th, 1787.

Alexander Hatfield, Esq., of Wakefield, Yorkshire, and Mary Perryn, June 14th, 1788.

The Reverend Samuel Simon Lawry, of Blenham, Beds, and Caroline Gostling, July 5th, 1788.

The Hon. Frederick St. John and the Right Hon. Lady Mary Kerr, of Poyle Court, in Surrey, December 9th, 1788. [The Lady Diana Beauclerk has signed her name as one of the witnesses to this marriage.]

Samuel Hemming, clerk, M. A., and Elizabeth Baker, June 23rd, 1797.

Henry William Espinasse, Esq., and the Hon. Maria Petre, widow, December 10th, 1801.

James Mackenzie, Esq., of Northwood, Isle of Wight, and Sophia Gostling, November 10th, 1803.

Frederick Garsham Carmichael, and Sarah Mackenzie, May 30th, 1809.

Francis Chantrey, of S. George's, Hanover Square, and Mary Ann Wale, November 23rd, 1809. [This was the celebrated sculptor, who was born at Norton, in Derbyshire, in 1782. He became

a member of the Royal Academy in 1818, and of the academies of Rome and Florence in the following year. He was knighted in 1835, and died in 1841.]

Henry Bellairs, and Dorothy Parker Mackenzie, May 30th, 1811. [Mr. Bellairs was the third son of A. Walford Bellairs, Esq., of Uffington in Lincolnshire, a descendant of a family which settled in Leicestershire as early as the twelfth century. At the age of thirteen he entered the navy as a midshipman on board H.M.S. the *Spartiate*, and was present and twice wounded at the battle of Trafalgar, for which he received a sword from the Patriotic fund and the Trafalgar medal from the Sovereign. He subsequently left the navy and entered the army, holding a commission in the 15th Hussars. He and his brother, Sir William Bellairs, were present at the battle of Waterloo. On the establishment of peace he took holy orders and became rector of Bedworth, Warwickshire, vicar of Hunsingore, Yorkshire, honorary canon of Worcester Cathedral, and J. P. for the county of Warwick. He died at Paignton near Torquay, on April 17th, 1872, in his eighty-second year. His wife was Mr. Mackenzie's youngest daughter: the eldest of their numerous family is the Rev. Henry Walford Bellairs, vicar of Nuneaton.]

The Hon. Basil Cochrane and Caroline Lawry, widow, by special licence, in the house of George Gostling, Esq., at Whitton, August 13th, 1812.

The Rev. Thomas Vialls, and Louisa Marshall, July 1st, 1813.

William Chafy, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Mary Westwood, December 4th, 1813.

John Thomas Brooks, Esq., and Mary Hatfield, married by the R^d. Perryn, A. M., rector of Standish, Lancashire, April 20th, 1815.

John James, Earl of Waldegrave, and Anne, Countess of Waldegrave (formerly Anne King), June 12th, 1816. [The peculiar form of this entry is accounted for by the fact that the marriage ceremony had been performed previously in Paris, and was repeated on this occasion. This was the sixth earl, and the countess was daughter of Mr. William King, of Hastings, in the county of Sussex.]

Robert Espinasse, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and Emily Petre, December 27th, 1819.

The Rev. Calvert Fitzgerald Moore and Catherine Marlay, April 10th, 1820. [Late Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty Queen Victoria.]

*John Prendergast Lyttleton and Sarah Church, May 4th, 1822.

Richard Gerrard Perryn, Esq., of Standish, Lancashire, and Harriet Barbara Hatfield, June 20th, 1822.

The Rev. William Burges Hayne, of Henslow, Beds, and Emma Eardley Wilmot, May 1st, 1823.

The Rev. George Trevor Spencer and Harriet Theodora Hobhouse, by Thomas Garnier, officiating minister, May 27, 1823. [Mr. Spencer subsequently became Bishop of Madras.]

*Bernigno Bossi, Marquis de Bossi, and Susannah Adelina Bertrand, June 10th, 1823.

George Brudenell Michelsen Lovibond, and Frances Hatfield. July 15th, 1826.

John William Fane, Esq., of Lewknor, Oxon, and Catherine Hobhouse, November 30th, 1826.

Boyd Alexander, Esq., and Sophia Hobhouse, by G. Trevor Spencer, January 17th, 1828.

George Edward Pocock, Esq., and Augusta Elinor Coventry, March 1st, 1830.

The Rev. Thomas Beach Whitehurst, of Ampthill, Beds, and Jane Hatfield, May 21st, 1831.

William Ker Ashford, and Maria Espinasse, September 20th, 1832

George Beauchamp Cole, and Julia Mary Espinasse, October 10th, 1833.

Sir Robert Shaw, bart., and Amelia Spencer, July 2nd, 1834.

The Hon. Thomas Barnwall, son of the Right Hon. John Thomas, Baron Trimlestown, of Turvey House, county Dublin, and Margaret Randalina Roche, November 3rd, 1836.

Walter Frederick Campbell, Esq., and Catherine Isabella Cole, March 16, 1837.

The Rev. Richard Burgess, of Chelsea, and Sophia Greatheed, by the Rev. Henry Blunt, rector of Streatham. [The Earl of Cadogan's name is amongst the witnesses, July 11th, 1837.]

George Jelf, barrister-at-law, son of Sir J. Jelf, knight, and Mary Emily Sneyd, by the Ven. G. O. Cambridge, December 5th, 1838.

Hon. Algernon Gray Tollemache and Frances Louisa Halliday, widow, daughter of the Hon. Charles Tollemache, September 28th, 1857.

Robert Burnet Morier, Esq., and Alice, daughter of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Jonathan Peel, M. P., the Rev. B. Jowett, M. A. (Regius Professor of Greek, and Master of Balliol College, in the University of Oxford) being the officiating minister, September 26th, 1861.

*Extracts from the Register of Burials.**

1563. In September, "olde father della Heze wasse Buryed." [He was probably one of the monks of this cell at the dissolution of religious houses.]

October 30th, 1593. Mr. Knight, the herald-at-arms, was buried.

Anne, daughter of Mr. George Onslow, August 29th, 1600.

Katherine, wife of Mr. Rowland White, March 23rd, 1603-4. [Mr. Rowland White was the amusing correspondent of the Earl of Strafford. *See* the Strafford Papers.]

Sir John Fitz, of Fitz-ford, in the county of Devon, August 10th, 1605. [In 1605 sixty-seven persons died of the plague.]

Lady Bridget Markham, who died in the Lady Bedford's house, in the Park, May 19th, 1609. [Sir Anthony Markham, father of Sir Robert, the first baronet of the family, and ancestor of Sir James Markham, married Bridget, daughter of Sir James Harrington, Bart., and first cousin of the Countess of Bedford. Cf. her epitaph, p. 85.]

Lady Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, knight, September 22nd, 1625. [Sir Benjamin often spoke in Parliament in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Some of his speeches are in print.]

Lady Anne, wife of Sir William Foster, November 3rd, 1629.

John, son of Sir Thomas Fishe (or Fitche), February 6th, 1629.

Andrew Pitkarne, Esq., December 1st, 1640.

Francis Poulton, Esq., May 11th, 1642.

Sir Thomas Lawley, October 30th, 1646.

"And none set downe till 1651."

Lady Charlotte, wife of Sir Neville Poole, October 20th, 1653.

*Thomas Westrow, Esq., departed this life October 29th, 1653.

Susannah Poulton, late wife to Francis Poulton, Esq., May 2nd, 1656.

*Anne, wife of Mr. James Ffish, June 19th, 1657.

The Lady Essex, wife to Edward Earl of Manchester, Countess of Manchester, October 28th, 1658. [The Earl was a distinguished character during the Civil Wars and the Protectorate of Cromwell. He had been Speaker of the House of Lords while the

* In this list the names of persons who are commemorated by inscriptions in the church are, as a rule, included.

Parliament was at war with the King, a member of the Assembly of Divines, and one of Cromwell's upper house; but there was little cordiality between him and the Earl, who heartily concurred in the restoration of King Charles II. This lady Essex was daughter of Sir Thomas Cheek, relict of Sir Robert Bevil, and the Earl's third wife, after whose decease he married twice more. His great house at Twickenham was assessed to a parish rate in 1661.]

Sarah, wife of Michael Holman, Esq., December 9th, 1659.

Grace, daughter of Sir Joseph Ashe, Bart., June 12th, 1665.

[In 1665, twenty-four persons died of the plague.]

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joseph Ashe, March 9th, 1668.

*Mr. William Reeves, March 4th, 1669.

Sir William Berkeley, July 13th, 1677. [Younger son of Sir Maurice Berkeley and brother of John Lord Berkeley of Stratton. He was of Merton College, Oxford, and afterwards gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I. In 1646, he went on public business to Virginia, of which province he was made governor on the death of Colonel Matthews. Many royalists, on his invitation, retired thither: he even hinted it to the king as a safe retreat. Parliament, however, sent out a few ships which took possession of the province easily and removed Sir William from the government, but left him unmolested on his private estate. Upon Charles II's. restoration, however, he resumed the government and remained there till 1676, when he returned to England. He wrote a *History of Virginia*, and consolidated the laws of the province, adding most of the best himself, and procured their confirmation at the General Assembly, 1661. He wrote also a tragi-comedy called *The Lost Lady*. His body was first buried in the middle chancel and removed to the vault in 1678. See p. 37.]

The Right Hon. John Lord Berkeley, September 5th, 1678. [He resided during the latter part of his life at Twickenham Park. He was a distinguished royalist, and one of the generals in the west where in concert with Sir Ralph Hopton, he gained several victories. On account of an important one at Stratton, he was created a peer, under the title of Lord Berkeley of Stratton, by Charles II. at Brussels in 1658. During the time that he was governor of Exeter, which city he had taken from parliament, the queen, who resided there, gave birth to her daughter Henrietta Maria. After a siege of three months, owing to failure of provisions, he was compelled to surrender the city to General

Fairfax. He was much in the confidence of his royal master; during the usurpation he retired to France. (Cf. his epitaph p. 96.)]

Edward, son of the Right Hon. Lawrence Lord Hyde, January 7th, 1680.

*Mary, the daughter of Mr. Hugh Middleton, September 15th, 1680.

The Right Hon. Charles Lord Berkeley, September 21st, 1682. [Eldest son of the first Lord Berkeley, he died at the age of 20, and at the time of his death was commander of H.M.S. *The Tyger*.]

John Whithall, Esq., October 7th, 1682.

Sir Joseph Ashe, Knt. and Bart., April 21st, 1686.

[In 1686, there are several entries of persons buried from the Camp on Hounslow Heath. One, for instance, is described as "shot by a felon unknown."]

*Joseph Ashe, killed at the camp, August 1st, 1686.

Lady Frances Whitmore, wife of Matthew Harvey, Esq., May 15th, 1690. [This lady was daughter of Sir William Brooke by Penelope, daughter of Sir Moyses Hill, Knt. of Hillsborough co. Down, M.P. for Antrim. Her sister, Margaret, was the infamous Lady Denham. She married first Sir Thomas Whitmore, of Buildwas, co. Salop and of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and by him had three daughters. Mr. Harvey was her second husband. There is a portrait of her, by Lely, at Hampton Court.]

*Thomas Gilmore, gent., August 10th, 1691.

*Andrew Whittingam, November 5th, 1691.

*Richard Meggott, "Doctor of devinety and deane of Winchester," December 10th, 1692. [For some time previously vicar of the parish.]

Frances, lady of Sir William Humble, September 5th, 1693.

Thomas Eadon, Esq., September 26th, 1693.

Matthew Harvey, Esq., January 19th, 1694. [He was nephew to the celebrated M.D., the discoverer of the circulation of the blood: brother of Sir Eliab Harvey, Knt. of Chigwell, co. Essex, and cousin-german to Sir Daniel Harvey, Knt., of Cambridge.*]

William, son of the Right Hon. John Lord Berkeley, April 11th, 1696.

The Right Hon. John Lord Berkeley, March 5th, 1696-7. [Next brother of Charles. Gentleman of the bed-chamber to Prince

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* See note on p. 56.

George of Denmark and an Admiral of the Fleet. He was successful in an expedition against S. Malo and Granville in 1695, and in several other operations against the enemy. The early age at which he attained high rank is almost without parallel. He had been an Admiral eight years when he died aged only 34.]

Mary, daughter of John Lord Berkeley, March 23rd, 1697.

Katharine, daughter of Sir Charles Tufton, April 9th, 1697.

Lady Christiana, Baroness Berkeley, September 1st, 1698.

*Elizabeth Gilmore, widow, January 2nd, 1699—1700

*Margaret Whitingham, gentlewoman and widdow, November 1st, 1701.

Joseph, son of Sir James Ashe, Bart, January 10th, 1702.

Gilbert, son of Sir Gilbert Kate, April 23rd, 1703.

Katharine, daughter of Sir James Ashe, Bart., February 15, 1704.

Sir William Humble, "Barrinnight," August 18th, 1705.

Dame Mary Ashe, relict of Sir Joseph Ashe, December 6th, 1705.

Mary, daughter of Sir James Ashe, Bart., July 14th, 1706.

Frances, daughter of Sir James Ashe, July 14th, 1707.

[These two extracts reveal a strange and melancholy coincidence.]

The Right Hon. the Lady Berkeley, July 21st, 1707.

Dr. Charles Williams, minester of this parish, January 12, 1708,

Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Tufton, July 14th, 1710.

The Right Hon. Lady Bellis, March 13th, 1712.

Madame Martha Ashe, August 11th, 1714.

*Madame Elenor Williams, widow (of Dr. Williams, vicar), July 8th, 1716.

Catharine, daughter of Colonel Gardner, November 23rd, 1721.

Mr. James Cole, January 5th, 1722.

Mr. William Baker, January 15th, 1722.

Stephen, son of Sir Clement Cotterell, Bart., July 25th, 1722.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, Knt. and Bart., November 7th, 1723. [This eminent artist was born at Lubeck, in 1648. Originally intended for the army he studied mathematics and fortifications at Leyden. His talents, however, designed him for a painter and he followed their guidance. He became a pupil of Ferdinand Bol and of Rembrandt; he subsequently visited Italy, studied at Rome under Carlo Maratti, and came to England in 1674, when Lely was at the height of his fame. By the Duke of Monmouth's desire, the King sat to Kneller for his portrait, at the same time that Lely was painting him for the Duke of York. Kneller's success established his fortune: he became portrait-painter to the king, and held the same office under his successors James II., (whom he was in

the act of painting, it is said, when the arrival of the Prince of Orange was announced), William and Mary, Anne and George I. Sir Godfrey was knighted by King William, and created a Baronet by George I., in 1715. The Beauties and the Admirals at Hampton Court, Marshal Schomberg at the battle of the Boyne, and the Kit-cat Club are amongst his most noted works. His style somewhat resembled Vandyck's, but was more artificial; more than 300 of his works have been engraved. There is a monument to his memory in Westminister Abbey, which has given rise to the erroneous notion that he was buried there. It consists of busts of Sir Godfrey and his wife, in white marble, and bears the following inscription :—

"M. S.

GODEFREDI KNELLER, EQUITIS ROM. IMP. ET. ANGLIAE BARONETTI; PICTORIS REGIBUS CAROLO I., JACOBI * II., GULIELMO III., ANNIÆ REGIÆ, GEORGIO I. QUI OBIT XXVI. OCT^BS, AN. MDCCXXIII., ÆTAT LXXVII.

Kneller, by Heaven and not a Master taught,
Whose Art was Nature, and whose Pictures thought;
When now two Ages he had snatch'd from Fate
Whate'er was Beauteous, and whate'er was Great
Rests crown'd with Princes' honours, Poets' lays,
Due to his Merit, and brave thirst of Praise,
Living, Great Nature fear'd he might outvie
Her works; and dying, fears herself may dye.

A. POPE."

"Sir Godfrey sent to me," says Pope, "just before he died. He began by telling me he was now convinced he could not live, and fell into a passion of tears. I said, I hoped he might, but if not, he knew it was the will of God. He answered, '*No, no; it is the Evil Spirit.*' The next word he said was this, '*By God, I will not be buried in Westminster.*' I asked him why? He answered 'They do bury *fools there.*' Then he said to me, 'My good friend, where will you be buried?' I said, 'Wherever I drop,—very likely in Twickenham.' He replied, 'So will I.' He proceeded to desire that I would write his epitaph, which I promised him." He is said to have been buried in the garden of his manor at Whitton—now Kneller Hall; but of the place of his interment, there is no trace. He chose for his monu-

* This false case is in the original.

ment in the Church at Twickenham a position already occupied (on the north-east wall of the church) by Pope's tablet to his father and mother, and which afterwards was inscribed, "et sibi." An angry correspondence ensued after Kneller's death, between his widow and Pope, and the monument, by Rysbrach, was ultimately placed in Westminster Abbey, and is the only memorial of a painter which that building contains. Pope fulfilled his promise at his friend's death-bed, but thought the epitaph "the worst thing he ever wrote in his life," and Dr. Johnson said of it: "Of this Epitaph, the first couplet is good, the second not bad; the third is deformed with a broken metaphor; the word *crowned* not being applicable to the *honours* or the *lays;* and the fourth is not only borrowed from the epitaph on Raphael, but of a very harsh construction." *]

Caroline, daughter of the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Johnson, February 17th, 1724-5.

Sarah, daughter of Captain William Lister, July 26th, 1725.

*Massie Beach, November 7th, 1725. [The Christian name in the register is most indistinctly written. Her real name was no doubt "Mary," as it is stated on the tablet erected to her memory by Alexander Pope, "whom she nursed in his infancy." Her signature, affixed to the will of the poet's father, which she attested, appears to be "Mercy Beach," but the writing there is very indistinct also.]

*Anne, wife of Batty Langley, June 25th, 1726.

Thomas Vernon, Esq., August 31st, 1726.

The Right Hon. Lady Anne Hollis, February 19th, 1727.

William, son of the Right Hon. Colonel Townsend, October 13th, 1727.

Mr. Thomas Shelby, January 17th, 1727. "The Vicker of Shepperton."

Mr. Henry Cole, June 5th, 1727.

Mrs. Mary Cole, June 6th, 1727.

Frances, daughter of the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Johnson, February 23rd, 1729.

Hamond L'Estrange, gent., March 20th, 1729.

Dame Susannah, relict of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Knt. and Bart., December 11th, 1729.

The Hon. Major-Gen. Andrew Wheeler, January 7th, 1730.

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* *Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, by Dean Stanley, pp. 309–10, who refers to Pope's *Works*, iii. 374, and Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, iii. 211. The epitaph on Raphael was written by Bembo, and is in the Pantheon at Rome.

Grace, wife of the Rev. Matthias Sympson, February 13th, 1730.

The Hon. Colonel Gilbert Talbot, September 28th, 1731.

*Mrs. Editha Pope, widow, June 11th, 1733. [The mother of the poet. This name, strangely enough, appears in no previous list of extracts.]

Dame Isabella Wentworth, relict of Sir William Wentworth, August 10th, 1733.

Mr. Frederick Townsend, infant son of the Hon. Colonel Townsend, March 8th, 1734.

Elizabeth Bouchier, relict of Thomas Bouchier, Esq., November 14th, 1734. [She left a benefaction to the poor of the parish.]

Mrs. Jane Vernon, Spinster, June 6th, 1734.

The Right Hon. Charlotte Countess of Drogheda, April 8th, 1735. [Dughter of Hugh, first Earl of Falmouth, wife of Henry the fourth Earl.]

Captain John Gray, April 1st, 1736.

James Johnstone, Esq., May 11th, 1737. [Son of Sir Archibald Johnstone, Lord Warriston (Lord of Sessions in Scotland), who was beheaded in 1663, and cousin of Bishop Burnet. In 1689, James was sent with the order of the Garter to the Elector of Brandenburg, in company with Gregory King, Lancaster herald. He was afterwards, in 1690, Secretary of State for Scotland, and in 1704 was made Lord Register. At the time of his death he was more than 90 years of age. He resided many years in Twickenham, in Orleans House.]

*Nathaniel Piggot, from Whitton, July 9th, 1737. [Mr. Piggot published a book on fines and recoveries, and another on conveyancing.]

The Rev. Mr. Edward Johnson, October 3rd, 1737.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crookshanks, June 13th, 1738. "Buried in linnen."

Daniel Hewet, gent., December 21st, 1738.

John Crookshanks, Esq., December 24th, 1738.

The Hon. Mrs. Anne Cox, February 9th, 1738-9.

Mr. Stephen Cole, April 17th, 1739.

Mr. Leonard Cole, August 23rd, 1740.

Miss Martha Wyndham, October 31st, 1740.

*Mr. Thomas Twyning, October 23rd, 1741.

Mr. Nicholas Amherst, May 2nd, 1742. [A native of Kent, member of St. John's College, Oxford, author of *Terræ Filius*, and editor of the *Craftsman*, in which he wrote mostly the political papers himself, assisted by Pulteney and Lord Bolingbroke. About ten or twelve thousand copies of this paper were circulated weekly. He also wrote *The British General*, *The Convocation*, and other

political poems. Politics were not a successful trade with him, and they probably caused his expulsion from Oxford; in consequence of an article he was nearly arrested in 1737 by the then ministry; and when his own party acceded to power in 1742, his great services were completely overlooked,—treatment which broke his heart and accelerated his death. He died poor, and was buried at the expense of Franklin the printer.]

Mrs. Twining, jun., July 30th, 1743.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, February 24th, 1743-4.

Alexander Pope, Esq., June 5th, 1744. [An account of the poet will be found in connexion with his residence.]

John, son of John Wyndham, Esq., November 10th, 1745.

Frances, wife of Mr. Stephen Cole, May 24th, 1746.

*Mrs. L'Estrange, November 5th, 1746.

*Mrs. Twyning, wife of Mr. Twyning, sen., December 24th, 1746.

*Mrs. Grey, January 8th, 1746-7.

*Mrs. Wyatt, September 11th, 1747.

*Mrs. Berkeley, February 4th, 1748-9.

The widow of Colonel Gardner, of Whitton, September 16th, 1749.

Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart., Admiral of the Fleet, April 20th, 1750. [He was a native of Kirkby, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His fortune and professional advancement were founded on a celebrated action in which he killed Roberts the famous pirate, and took his three ships off the coast of Africa. For this service he was knighted and rose afterwards to the highest rank in the navy, succeeding Sir John Norris as Admiral and Commander-in-chief of the Fleet.]

Valens Comyns, Esq., May 5th, 1751.

The wife of Lionel Berkeley, Esq., May 6th, 1751.

Lady Humble, relict of Sir William Humble, June 20th, 1752.

Joseph Nicholls, Esq., February 16th, 1753.

Cornwall Berkeley, infant son of Lionel Berkeley, Esq., August 30th, 1753.

*Mrs. Margaret Barrow, October 5th, 1753.

Charles Pigot, Esq., January 14th, 1754.

Mr. Nathaniel Piggot, March 25th, 1754.

The Rev. Mr. Robert Carr, for twenty years curate of this parish, May 16th, 1755.

*Mrs. Cole, widow, July 6th, 1755.

The Rev. Mr. Gustavus Hamilton, August 31st, 1755.

George Moreton Pitt, Esq., February 12th, 1755.

*Mrs. Jane Boehm, January 20th, 1756.

Mr. Seymour, February 3rd, 1757. [This was Mr. Edward Seymour, a painter.]

Mrs. Gray, July 21st, 1757.

The Right Hon. John Earl of Radnor, July 23rd, 1757.

Lady Byron, September 21st, 1757. [This was Frances Lady Byron, second daughter of William Lord Berkeley of Stratton. She married, first, William, fourth Lord Byron, whose third wife she was, and afterwards Sir T. Hay, Bart.]

Pauncefote Green, Esq., December 22nd, 1757.

[During the four years, from 1758 to 1761 inclusive, there are about fifty entries of burials of foundlings, from which it has been supposed that either a foundling hospital must have existed in Twickenham at that time, or that the exposure of infants upon the unenclosed lands hereabouts must have been frightfully common. I incline to the former and more comfortable explanation, which is, moreover, supported by the circumstance of several interments occurring in previous years, being described as "from ye Foundling Hospital."]

The Right Hon. Countess Dowager of Ferrers, March 25th, 1762. [Mother of Lady Fanny Shirley, on whom the well-known ballad of *Fanny, blooming fair*, was written. This ballad has usually been ascribed to Lord Chesterfield; but more probably it was the production of Mr. Thomas Philips, a dramatic writer. It was attributed to him as early as 1733, in the *Daily Post*. On the 26th of May, 1736, a play was acted at the Haymarket for the benefit of the author of *Fanny, blooming fair*, and in the account of Philips' death in the *Daily Post* of March 12th, 1738-9, he is positively called the author of this song; nor was his claim ever contradicted; yet Lord Chesterfield permitted it to be included in Dodsley's collection with certain pieces written by him. The Countess resided many years in a house which belonged to her husband, the first Earl Ferrers. It stood in Heath Lane, and is now called Heath Lane Lodge. Macky, in his *Journey through England* (vol. i. p. 73), says, "The seat of Boucher, the famous gamester (now Lord Ferrers,) would pass in Italy for a delicate palace." Boucher died in 1720. Swift, in his *Directions to Servants*, says that he was one of the fraternity,—a footman—and that, "when he was worth fifty thousand pounds, he dunned the Duke of Buckingham for an arrear of wages in his service."]

William Chambers, Esq., April 14th, 1762.

The Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Johnson, May 4th, 1762.
Mr. Daniel Twining, March 18th, 1762.
Sarah Lister, June 23rd, 1765.
Daniel Twining, September 11th, 1765.
Cornelia Durand, wife of Lieutenant-General James Durand, January 12th, 1766.
Lieutenant-General James Durand, March 6th, 1766.
Francis Perigal, gent., June 19th, 1767.
Peter Archambo, gent., July 28th, 1767.
Peter, son of Peter Archambo, gent., January 7th, 1768.
Lady Sophia Pitt Pocock, wife to the Hon. Sir George Pocock, Knt., b. Admiral of the Blue, January 7th, 1768.
Maria Perrin, March 12th, 1768.
Catherine Lister, March 18th, 1768.
Mary Berkeley, October 6th, 1768.
Charles Boehm, Esq., February 2nd, 1769.
Stafford Briscoe Morrison, June 2nd, 1769.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lister, September 30th, 1769.
*Susannah Green, April 1st, 1771.
Lady Maria Tryon, May 23rd, 1771.
*Mary Gardiner, November 28th, 1771.
John Carr, Lieutenant in the Navy, November 20th, 1772.
William Lister, March 10th, 1774.
*Dame Lady Buckworth, February 2nd, 1775.
John Sydenham, Esq. [grandson of the famous John Sydenham, M.D.], March 12th 1775.
Richard Owen Cambridge, October 6th, 1775.
The Hon. William Biron, June 29th, 1776.
*Elizabeth White, September 20th, 1776.
The Rev. Mr. Edward Johnson, March 21st, 1777.
John Archambo, gent., May 23rd, 1777.
*Elizabeth Gardiner, February 28th, 1778.
Mrs. Lydia Spackman, wife of Mr. John Spackman, April 24th, 1778.
John Haynes, son of Mr. John Haynes, June 18th, 1778.
Spackman Hill, son of Mr. John Hill, gent., July 9th, 1778.
*Thomas Hudson, February 1st, 1779.
Susannah Prime, daughter of Samuel Prime, September 3rd, 1779.
*Charlotte Weeks, February 24th, 1780. [This lady and Mrs. Elizabeth White, mentioned above, were aunts of Dr. White of Philadelphia, a bishop of the American Church. With them he

made his home on the occasion of his first visit to England, to be admitted deacon. They were both dead before his return for consecration, which occurred in 1787.]

Sir Patrick Hamilton, bart., and alderman of the city of Dublin, August 27th, 1780.

The Rev. Dr. Bentham, September 11th, 1781.

George Gosling, Esq., December 20th, 1782.

Mrs. Margaret Archambo, May 13th, 1784.

*Catherine Cambridge, June 10th, 1784.

The Hon. Caroline Byron, November 20th, 1784.

Elizabeth Lister, December 6th, 1784.

Francis Berkeley, August 8th, 1785.

Charlotte Blake, daughter of John Blake, Esq., September 22nd, 1785.

Lieutenant-General Henry Lister, of 2nd regiment of Foot Guards, November 27th, 1785.

The Rev. Samuel Hemming, December 11th, 1785.

Mrs. Catherine Clive, December 14th, 1785. [This celebrated actress was daughter of Mr. William Rafter, an Irish gentleman whose fortunes suffered from his attachment to James II. She was born in 1711. Her first appearance on the stage was in 1782, when she was introduced in the character of a page to sing a song. The same season she gained great applause by acting the character of Phillida. Her performance of Nell in *The Devil to Pay*, in 1731, fully established her character for comic excellence. For upwards of thirty years, with the interruption of a few seasons, she was engaged at Drury Lane, and continued in full possession of the public favour, playing a great variety of characters in comedy and ballad farces. She shone particularly in representing chambermaids, romps, superannuated beauties, viragos, and all whimsical and affected characters. In 1769, having acquired a handsome competence she resolved, though still retaining her comic powers, to retire from the stage, and after her benefit that year, spoke a farewell address, written for the occasion by Horace Walpole, in whose neighbourhood at Strawberry Hill she resided. The remainder of her life was spent in an honourable independence; but she nobly retrenched from the luxuries that it might have afforded her to administer to the comforts of a brother and sister, whose means of subsistence were but slender. She married, in 1732, George Clive, Esq., and though this match did not turn out happily her character always stood

unimpeachable. She wrote several small dramatic pieces which were performed at her own benefits.]

Mrs. Emilia Haynes, wife of Mr. Samuel Haynes, gent., January 3rd, 1786.

Mr. John Spackman, January 4th, 1786.

Henrietta de Villiars, March 24th, 1786.

The Hon. Admiral John Biron, April 10th, 1786. [He was son, by the third wife, of William, fourth Lord Byron, and grandfather of the celebrated poet, who thus refers to him, in a poetical epistle to his sister :—

> "Reversed for me our grandsire's fate of yore,—
> He had no rest at sea, nor I on shore."

He was born in 1723, and married in 1748 Sophia, daughter of John Trevanion of Carhays in Cornwall, by whom he had two sons and seven daughters. He first went to sea when about eight years old, and sailed as a midshipman on board the *Wager* in Lord Anson's famous expedition round the world in 1740. Of his remarkable escape and subsequent adventures he himself published an account. In 1746 he was appointed Captain of the *Siren*, and in 1757 he was in command of *The America*, a ship of sixty guns, in Sir Edward Hawke's expedition against Rochefort. In 1760 he did good service with a small squadron in Chaleur Bay, by destroying three French frigates and a number of ships having troops and stores on board. In 1764, with the rank of Commodore, he was despatched in *The Dolphin*, accompanied by the storeship *Tamar*, on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas. He discovered several islands in the Pacific, and also the Patagonians, an account of his adventures is published in Hawksworth's collection. In 1769 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and was made Rear-Admiral in 1775. Biron put to sea in July, 1778, (in which year he was made Vice-Admiral) with a squadron to reinforce Lord Howe in the North American station; and on July 6th in the following year, when commanding twenty-one sail, he bravely encountered the French fleet, consisting of twenty-seven ships of the line under M. D'Estaing, off the Island of Grenada, when an indecisive action took place. He was a courageous officer, but unfortunate; amongst the sailors he was known by the name of "Foul Weather Jack," owing to his singular ill-luck in encountering heavy gales during his voyages.]

*John Ford, parish clerk, aged 87, January 29th, 1788.
Lieutenant-General William Tryon, February 4th, 1788. Late Governor of New York.
Robert Gray, Esq., December 28th, 1788.
Robert Baker, Esq., February 19th, 1789.
*Richard Williams, M.D., from London, February 27th, 1789.
The Hon. Henry George Byron, May 10th, 1789.
*Maria, wife of the Rev. Samuel Hemming, July 11th, 1789.
*John Court, Esq., August 27th, 1789.
Stafford Briscoe, Esq., November 24th, 1789.
*Charles Hunter, son of the Rev. Charles and Mary Cole, December 8th, 1789.
Thomas Hill, gent., Lieutenant in the Navy, December 26th, 1789.
Stephen Cole, Esq., March 10th, 1790, aged 58 years.
Henrietta Taylor, April 4, 1790, aged 90.

This is the last interment extracted by Ironside.

John Slingsby, Esq., October 19th, 1790.
The Rev. Robert Burt, LL.B., vicar of the parish, and chaplain to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, October 25th, 1791, aged 34.
John Nutt, November 24th, 1791, aged 100 years.
The Hon. Sir George Pocock, K.B., April 12th, 1792, aged 86. [This brave veteran well deserved the honours he attained. He commanded the British fleet in the East Indies from 1757 to 1760, during which time he defeated the enemy in three engagements, each time with an inferior force. For these services he was made a Knight of the Bath, in 1761. The next year he commanded a fleet in the West Indies; and was Commander-in-Chief at the taking of Havannah. About the year 1765 he came into possession of the house at Twickenham which had been Mr. Johnstone's (Orleans House), and made it his principal residence during the latter part of his life.]
Master Henry Alexander St. Clair Erskine, from Richmond, October 11th, 1792.
Miss Katherine Cole, October 27th, 1792.
Master George Augustus Hamilton Mills, November 10th, 1792.
Susannah, wife of Samuel Prime, Esq., January 3rd, 1793.
*Mrs. Jane Blicke, from Lambeth, Surry, March 6th, 1793.
Master Alexander Hatfield, February 1st, 1794.

Joseph Hickey, Esq., from London, August 18th, 1794.

John Crookshanks, Esq., of Eaton Street, Pimlico, March 2nd, 1795, aged 85. [This gentleman, who seems to have met with harsh treatment, to which his own irritability of temper probably contributed, was suspended by the sentence of a court-martial from his rank of captain in the navy, he having then command of the *Lark*, of forty guns, for his failure, in concert with the *Warwick*, of sixty guns, in an attempt to capture the *Glorioso*, a Spanish man-of-war, of seventy-four guns, on the 14th of July, 1747. The court who sentenced him bore the most honourable testimony to his zeal and gallantry, and it appears, to an impartial reader, that Captain Erskine, of the *Warwick*, who was under his command, and by whom he was brought to a court-martial, was at least as much deserving of blame as himself. Captain Crookshanks, about nine years afterwards, published an account of his conduct and treatment, which produced answers from Admiral Knowles (Commander-in-Chief at Louisburgh, where Captain Crookshanks was tried) and Captain Erskine. These were replied to by Crookshanks, who soon afterwards was restored to his rank, but never again employed. A short time before his death he was involved in a quarrel with the celebrated Philip Thicknesse, to whom, at the age of 82, he sent a challenge.]

Lady Mary, wife of Sir Richard Perryn, Knt., April 27th, 1795, aged 74.

Catherine, widow of Stephen Cole, Esq. (she died of apoplexy on the 10th), November 19th, 1795.

Thomas Wildman, Esq., M.P. for Hendon, Wilts, December 28th, 1795.*

William Heckford, Esq., Justice of the Peace, November 25th, 1797.

Mrs. Anne, widow of George Gostling, Esq., of Whitton, January 18th, 1799.

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* On January 27th, 1796. "*Four* unfortunate poor men suffered instant death on Sunday y^e^ 24th by the explosion of y^e^ corning-house of a powder mill in this parish," (then of recent establishment), on July 29th *three* and on November 17th *five*, suffered death in like manner. *Seven* also were killed in 1799 in July; *two* on June 27th, 1801; *two* in 1807; *four* in 1810; *three* in 1811; *one* in 1812; *three* in 1813; *one* in 1817; *two* in 1819. These are all the interments recorded as having been made in this parish of the victims of such accidents, which unhappily of late years have been of periodical occurrence.

Charles Morton, Esq., M.D. and F.R.S., Principal Librarian of the British Museum, died the 10th of February, and was buried on the 18th, 1799, aged 83. [Dr. Morton, in the earlier part of his life, had settled as a physician at Kendal. On the establishment of the British Museum, in 1756, he was appointed Under Librarian of the MSS. and medal department; in 1760 he was elected one of the secretaries to the Royal Society, which situation he held till 1774; in 1776 he was appointed Principal Librarian at the British Museum. Dr. Morton published an improved edition of Dr. Barnard's engraved table of Alphabets; and Bulstrode Whittock's *Journal of the Swedish Embassy in* 1653 *and* 1654, in 2 vols., 4to. He communicated to the Royal Society a paper on muscular motion, and another on the supposed connection between the hieroglyphic writing of Egypt, and the modern Chinese character. Dr. Morton was buried in the cemetery in the Back Lane near the London Road, where a tombstone is erected to his memory, inscribed only with names and dates.]

Lady Margery Murray, April 26th, 1799, sister to David Earl of Mansfield. [She resided at the house which had belonged to John Earl of Radnor.]

*Lady Lucy Agar, Dowager Countess of Clifden, July 29th, 1802. [Relict of James, first Baron and Viscount Clifden.]

*Agnes Breton, August 30th, 1802.

Richard Owen Cambridge, September 23rd, 1802.

Sir Richard Perryn, January 10th, 1803.

Mary Twining, from London, April 28th, 1803.

Edward Ironside, June 28th, 1803. [Author of a History of Twickenham, in quarto, with plates; published in 1797.]

This is Lysons' last extract.

*James George Espinasse, June 21st, 1804.

*Mary Cambridge, aged 90, September 11th, 1806.

*The Right Hon. Mary Dowager Viscountess Dudley and Ward, January 24th, 1810. [She was a widow when she married John the second viscount, and she re-married twice after his decease.]

*James Alexander Hodson, a child, March 15th, 1810.

*Thomas Kirgate, June 16th, 1810. [He was Walpole's last printer at Strawberry Hill, and his patron unfortunately made no provision for him. His *Printer's Farewell* conveys a melan-

choly reproof that his thirty years' service was in no way requited.*]

Martha, Countess of Elgin, July 4th, 1810.

*Elizabeth Twining, December 29th, 1810.

*Stephen Cole, December 31st, 1810.

Samuel Prime, aged 63, March 29th, 1813.

*Ann Amelia Matilda de Stark, aged 76, April 24th, 1813.

*Caroline Anne Elliss, aged 20, May 17th, 1814.

The Right Hon. William Viscount Howe, aged 85, July 22nd, 1814. [The fifth Viscount, K.B. Governor of Plymouth, and Colonel of the 19th regiment of Dragoons: he died without issue.]

*Lambert Blair, aged 48, February 2nd, 1815.

*Thomas Ingram, Esq., aged 68, January 2nd, 1816.

Elizabeth Laura, Countess of Waldegrave, aged 55 years, was buried in the parish church of Packington Magna, in the County of Warwick, February 9th, 1816; certified on February 21st, 1816. [She was widow of the fourth Earl, who died in 1759, and daughter of James the second Earl.]

*Thomas Terry, M.D., aged 43, April 24th, 1816.

*Mary Haynes, aged 93, October 17th, 1816.

George Wildman, Esq., of Turnham Green, Chiswick, aged 24, April 10th, 1817.

Frances, Viscountess Howe, aged 75, September 8th, 1817. [Widow of William, the fifth Viscount, and daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly of Castletown, county Kildare.]

*Henry Church, Esq., aged 68, September 1st, 1819.

Mrs. Mary Vialls, aged 93, May 6th, 1820.

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* See Miss Berry's *Journal and Correspondence*, ii. 65, where the date of his death is wrongly given as 1820, and the following stanzas are inserted,—

Adieu! ye groves and Gothic tow'rs
Where I have spent my youthful hours,
Alas! I find in vain:
Since he who could my age protect
By some mysterious sad neglect,
Has left me to complain!

For thirty years of labour past,
To meet such slight reward at last,
Has added to my cares:
To quit the quiet scenes of life,
And encounter business, bustle, strife,
Hangs heavy on my years.
October, 1797.

Farewell! my printing house, farewell!
Where I no more shall calmly dwell,
Within my peaceful door:
No more in conversation free,
Enjoy my friend, and sip my tea;
Oh! no; these days are o'er.

On thee, my fellow lab'rer dear
My Press, I drop the silent tear
Of pity for thy lot;
For thou, like me, by time art worn,
Like me, too, thou art left forlorn,
Neglected and forgot!

T. K.

The Hon. Emily Anne Agar of Roehampton, aged 55, September 28th, 1821.

Mary Brittell, aged 104, November 16th, 1821. [Dame Brittell's exact age was 103 years, 10 months and 24 days; she was born at Aberystwyth, December 24, 1717, and she died at Twickenham on November 9th, 1821, in full possession of all her faculties. She had lived in this parish for upwards of 80 years.]

Mrs. Ann Tryon, aged 83, July 18th, 1822.

Charlotte Cambridge, aged 77, April 3rd, 1823.

Joseph Charles Mellish, Esq., aged 54, September 25th, 1823.

Lady Catherine Marley, December 3rd, 1823.

James Knight, aged 76. Parish clerk for 19 years, March 14th, 1824.

Richard Twining, aged 74, April 30th, 1824.

The Right Hon. Lady Margaret Wildman of Devonshire Cottage, Richmond, aged 25, November 2nd, 1825. G. S. Penfold, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, officiating minister.

William Fairfax Cole, aged 16, May 8th, 1826.

Richard Burnett, Esq., aged 63, June 20th, 1826.

*Joseph Hickey, Esq., aged 82, April 11th, 1827.

Maria Marow Eardley Wilmot, aged 49, July 5th, 1827.

Mrs. Sarah Mary Ingram, relict of Thomas Ingram, Esq., aged 71, December 7th, 1827.

John Twining, Esq., of Hampton, aged 68, December 12th, 1827.

The Rev. John Addison Carr, late curate, aged 33, January 11th, 1828. [Mr. Carr rode from Twickenham to Windsor one severe winter's day to officiate in St. George's Chapel, of which he was a minor canon: as he was violently heated with exercise, the extreme cold of the building gave him a chill, from the effects of which he died in the course of a very few days.]

*Roger Wilbraham, Esq., aged 85, January 15th, 1829.

*George Marlay, Esq., aged 86, April 22nd, 1829.

*The Rev. Henry Fletcher, aged 84, February 24th, 1830. [Curate of the parish for sixteen years, an office which he resigned twelve years before his death.]

*Lieutenant Colonel George Marlay, K.C.B., aged 39, June 15th, 1830.

Sarah, Widow of Thomas Wildman, Esq., M.P., of Newstead Abbey, aged 79, December 6th, 1830. [Lord Byron and a school-fellow carved their names on the wooden panel of the school-room at Harrow, "Byron," "Wildman;" years afterwards the latter

succeeded the former at Newstead Abbey, by purchase of the Byron property.]

Alexander Hatfield, Esq., aged 76, February 4th, 1832.

*Charles Morton, Esq., aged 30, October 12th, 1832.

George James Welbore Agar Ellis, Lord Dover, of Dover, aged 36, July 17th, 1833.

Mary Hatfield, aged 77, December 13th, 1834.

Stephen Thomas Cole, Esq., aged 71, September 17th, 1835.

*Charles Brewster Twining of East Sheen, aged 21, November 14th, 1835.

*Lætitia Matilda Hawkins, aged 77, November 27, 1835. [The authoress, daughter of Sir John Hawkins.]

*Frederick Garsham Carmichael, aged 59, January 14th, 1836.

Henry Welbore Agar Ellis, Viscount Clifden, Baron Mendip, aged 75, July 31st, 1836.

*Mrs. Mary Espinasse, aged 71, June 19th, 1837.

Charles Tufton Blicke, Esq., aged 50, August 5th, 1837.

*Mary Ann Twining, of Hampton, aged 75, February 3rd, 1838.

*Dorothea Lister, aged 73, March 21st, 1839.

William Jones Burdett, Esq., aged 66, October 10th, 1840.

Eliza Lister, aged 100 years and 11 months, April 6th, 1841.

John Ramsden, Esq., aged 73, April 13th, 1841.

*Henry Hawkins, aged 79, April 24th, 1841. [Son of Sir John Hawkins, and brother of the authoress.]

The Ven. George Owen Cambridge, Archdeacon of Middlesex and prebendary of Ely, aged 85, May 7th, 1841. John H. Ward, officiating minister.

*Juliana Dorothea de Starck, aged 78, May 13th, 1841.

Caroline Byng, aged 69, June 22nd, 1841.

*Elizabeth Atterbury, aged 93, November 5th, 1842.

*Frances Proby, aged 53, March 15th, 1843.

Sir George Pocock, who died at Brussels in July, 1840, was re-interred here in the family vault, May 8th, 1845.

Henry William Espinasse, aged 85, November 1st, 1845.

Sarah Burt, aged 82, November 8th, 1845. [Relict of the Rev. Robert Burt, formerly vicar.]

Charlotte Mary Pocock, aged 80, February 11th, 1846.

*Samuel Haynes, aged 88, June 17th, 1846.

The Hon. Caroline Anne Harriet Agar Ellis, aged 18, June 20th, 1846.

Elizabeth Jane Donnithorne, aged 37, March 26th, 1847.

*Angelina Anne Dorinda Standish Barry, aged 12, December 3rd, 1850.

The Rev. Charles Proby, vicar of the parish, aged 88, February 9th, 1859.

*Mary Lady Blakeney, aged 76, January 26th, 1866, [wife of F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney.]

Montague Martin Mahony, M.D., aged 77, February 1st, 1868. Inspector-General of Hospitals. [Dr. Mahony served in the Peninsular War from April, 1809 until its end, including the passage of the Douro and the battle of Talavera,—where he was taken prisoner and marched to Verdun,—the battles of Busaco and Albuera, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, Pampeluna, Orthes, Nivelle and Toulouse, the capture of Madrid, and many minor engagements. He was present at the attack on New Orleans, January 8th, 1815, and subsequently at the capture of Paris. He possessed the war medal with thirteen clasps. He attained the rank of inspector-general, and was placed on half-pay, January 19th, 1849. His first introduction to Sir Edward Blakeney, his old and constant friend, occurred only a few days before the battle of Busaco in Portugal, which was fought on September 17th, 1810. Sir Edward, then in command of the 2nd Battalion, "Royal Fusiliers," was one day riding out when he met a young and fair complexioned good-looking Irishman trudging up a hill, leading a mule which carried his baggage, who accosted him by asking to be directed to the head-quarters of the regiment, to which he had been appointed assistant-surgeon, and who then, to his surprise and relief, found himself in the presence of his commanding officer, under whom he served in the Fusiliers until May, 1825, when Sir Edward became major-general. Their intimacy and friendship continued uninterrupted for fifty-seven years. After Dr. Mahony quitted active service on attaining the rank of surgeon-major, he filled high staff situations in the Mediterranean, at Malta and at Corfu. "The closing trait I have to record in his career," writes one of his executors,† "is one of a noble character and highly honourable to him in every point of view. To mark the

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* Hart's *Army List.*

† The late T. G. Gardiner, Esq., to whom I am indebted for all the above particulars.

high esteem, and I may add admiration he had for his friend and old commander, Sir Edward Blakeney, he made the following disposition in his will:—after some legacies and a life interest in his property to his niece, he willed his residuary estate, amounting to about 11,000 or 12,000*l.* to the Royal National Life Boat Institution, to form a fund to be called "Sir Edward Blakeney's Fund," to be applied by the said institution in establishing and maintaining life boats on the coast of Ireland. He directed that the boats should be called after Sir Edward's name, to perpetuate it and his memory in that country where he was so highly esteemed and beloved."]

*Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., aged 90, August 8th, 1868. [Created bart. 1849, privy councillor (Ireland) 1836. He was fourth son of the late Colonel Blakeney of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, M.P. for Athenry in the Irish parliament; born at Newcastle in 1778. He entered the army in 1794 as a cornet in the 8th Light Dragoons, and served in Ireland until he attained the rank of Captain in 1795, and as such served at the taking of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo in 1796, having previously changed into the 99th Regiment. In 1797 he returned with the staff of the regiment to England, after having been taken prisoner in the course of service three several times by privateers, with which very severe actions occurred: he was kept in irons for nine days. In 1798 he purchased an exchange from half-pay into the 17th Infantry and returned immediately to the West Indies, joining his regiment there stationed at St. Domingo. Having attended the evacuation of that island he returned to England. He accompanied the same regiment to Holland, and served in the campaign of that year under H.R.H. the Duke of York. In 1800 he was stationed in the Island of Minorca, and in 1801 obtained his majority in the 2nd Battalion of the same regiment. After the evacuation of Minorca by the Peace of Amiens, in 1803, he was appointed major to the 47th Regiment which he accompanied to Ireland. In 1804 the recommendation of H.R.H. the Duke of York obtained for him the rank of senior major to the 47th Fusiliers; in 1807 he embarked with that regiment at Hull; sailing to the Baltic he joined the army commanded by Lord Cathcart and was present at the capture of the City of Copenhagen. He accompanied the Fusiliers in 1808 to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in the following years served in the expedition against Martinique,

returning after the conquest of the island to Halifax. He sailed from Halifax to Lisbon in 1811 as major and brevet lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Fusiliers, and served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular wars, being present at all the principal actions, Busaco, Albuera (where he was severely wounded), Vittoria, Pampeluna, Pyrenees, and Nivelle. He took part in the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, being severely wounded again at the latter place. In 1814 he obtained the rank of full colonel: in this year he married Mary, eldest surviving daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Gardiner, of the East India Company's service, and soon afterwards sailed from England to Jamaica. Having taken part in that expedition he led the 1st Battalion against New Orleans, under the command of Major General the Hon. Sir Edward M. Pakenham: he was present at the assault of the lines before that place. Returning to England in 1815 with the regiment, he immediately embarked with it, June 16th, to Ostend, reaching that town on the 18th. He then joined the Duke of Wellington's army at Paris, where it was stationed after the Battle of Waterloo, and was present at the surrender of Paris. He subsequently commanded the first brigade in the force sent to Portugal under Sir W. Clinton in 1826. In 1828 he was appointed to the staff in Ireland. In 1832 he succeeded Sir Alured Clarke as colonel of the Royal Fusiliers. During the long and trying period from 1838 to 1855 he filled the post of commander-in-chief in Ireland. He attended her Majesty on her entrance into Dublin in August, 1849.* In 1855 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital, and in 1856 governor. He was nominated in 1812 a knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal: appointed field-marshal in 1862, and colonel-in-chief of the Rifle Brigade in 1865. One of the last of a long list of heroes, his strict impartiality and great kindness of heart endeared him to all with whom he was in any way associated: he was beloved by all who knew him, from the youngest officer who sought his advice and the veteran pensioners over whom he ruled, to the many relatives and personal friends who were bound to him by his unchanging cordiality and warmth of affection. His memory is cherished, and his worthy deeds are written in the hearts of all. Many of those who had served with him attended his funeral, the first part of

* Her Majesty's *Journal*, small edition, p. 180.

the service of which was read in the chapel of Chelsea Hospital, and the concluding portion in the graveyard of Twickenham parish. The chaplain of the hospital, the Rev. George Mathias, was the officiating clergyman.*]

*Thomas George Gardiner, aged 79, January 8th, 1872, [late of the Bombay Civil Service.]

*Penelope Hewson, aged 97, February 3rd, 1872.

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* I am indebted for these particulars to Sir Edward's brother-in-law, the late T. G. Gardiner, Esq., who kindly placed at my use several papers, and amongst them a short journal dictated by Sir Edward himself.

CHAPTER IV.

THE MONUMENTS, &c.

MONUMENTS AND MURAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE PARISH CHURCH —THOSE ON THE EXTERNAL WALLS—INTERMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD AND THE TWO GRAVEYARDS.

THE oldest monument is a stone slab placed upright on the south wall by the vestry door: a brass plate on which contains the following inscription in old English characters.

Hic jacet Ricūs Burtoñ Armigr nup capitalis majs dñi Regis et
Agnes Uxr ejs qui obiit xxiiiio die Julii Ao dni mocccoxliii qr aiabs ppiciet deus

This Richard Burton was chief cook to the king, and on account of his holding that office the royal arms of England surmount the inscription: "majs" is a mis-written abbreviation for *magister:* the whole in full would run as follows:—

Hic jacet Ricardus Burton armiger nuper capitalis magister domini regis et Agnes uxor ejus qui obiit XXIIIIo die Julii Anno Domini MCCCCXLIII, quorum animabus propiciet deus.

On the north wall of the chancel is a handsome marble monument thus inscribed:—

Near this place, in a Vault, lyeth Buryed the Body of Sir William Humble of Strafford Langthorn in ye County of Essex, Barronet. He married Eliza Allanson daughter of John Allanson, gent., by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters. He dyed the 26th day of December in ye year 1686 and in ye 75th year of his Age.

In the same vault also Lyeth Buryed the body of Sir William Humble of Twickenham in the County of Middx Barr^t^ (younger son of the abovenamed S^r^ W^l^, who dyed y^e^ 12th day of August in the year 1705 and in the 56th year of his Age.

Opposite, on the south wall, is another handsome marble monument.

In a vault underneath this monument lieth the Body of S^r^ Joseph Ashe of Twittenham Bar^t^ IV^th^ son of James Ashe of the County of Somerset Esq^r^, descended from the antient family of the Ashes of Devonshire. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Rob^t^ Wilson of Low, Merch^t^. He had by her 2 sons, Joseph and James, & vii daughters, Catherinne, married to William Windham of Norfolk Esq^r^, Mary the late wife of Horatio Lord Viscount Townshend, Anne, Martha, Grace, Elizabeth and Diana.

He died the XV of Aprill, MDCXXXVI. in the LXIX year of his age, his wife and IV children, James, Catherinne, Anne, Martha, surviving him.

Mary Ashe relict of S^r^ Joseph Ashe Bar^nt^ departed this life the 28th of November 1705 in the 74th year of her age, and lyeth inter'd in this vault.

In this vault lyeth the Body of Martha Ashe 4^th^ daughter of S^r^ Joseph Ashe Bar^t^ who departed this life y^e^ 1^st^ of August 1714, in y^e^ 57th year of her Age.

Beneath this is a tablet,—

To the memory of
John Addison Carr, M.A.
Curate of this parish, who died January the 6th, 1828, aged 33.

This tablet is erected by the inhabitants at large, in grateful remembrance of the faithful discharge of his sacred duties, his ever-ready attention to the wants, whether spiritual or temporal, of the poor, his careful superintendance of the moral and religious instruction of the rising generation, his amiable conduct in all the relations of social life whilst they gained him the respect and esteem due to a diligent minister of the Gospel, were his best preparation for his sudden removal to another world, where it is humbly hoped that through the merits of his Redeemer He may receive the joyful sentence of Approbation,—

"Well done thou good and faithful servant."

On the east wall of the chancel, on the south side of the recess for the altar, are the following; first a small white marble slab :—

Sacred to the memory of Frances, wife of Rev. Charles Proby, Canon of Windsor and Vicar of this Parish (daughter of the Rev. John Sharrer, Rector of Canwick by Lincoln) who died very suddenly on March 6th, 1843.

Next to this, are two most interesting effigies in baked clay, half length and "coloured properly." Originally, as the date would lead us to expect, they evidently had a canopy over them similar in style to that of the celebrated monument of Shakspeare in Stratford-upon-Avon Church, but from its interference with the gallery, or from some other cause it has been long broken down. Beneath the figures is this inscription :—

Neere this place lyeth interred the body of Francis Povlton, Esq., sometime Bencher of Lincolns' Inne, also one of the Comissioners for the Compensation of Alienacõns. also a Ivstice of the Peace for Midd̃: and Surrey. Hee also in his life-time was imployed in many and great offices of Trvst, which hee discharged faithfully. Hee married Svsan, the Eldest Daughter of Iohn Foster of Lancaster Esq^{r}, by whome hee had Issve six Sonnes and five Daughters. Hee departed this life the 11th of May, A^{o} Dñi: 1642. Shee yett liveth but desireth with him to bee desolved and to bee with Christ.

Sicut vita finis ita

Religious Honest Grave wise ivst
Vs'd in affaires of greatest trvst
And liveing faithful to the ende
To God, his Kinge, his Lord and Freind
He di'd assvr'd to bee possest
Of everlasting life and rest.

Virtus post funera viuit

Erected and composed by Teares, by the Pensive Sonne and Daughter viz: Henry Povlton and Frances Morton to the Preciovs Memory of their Deare Father Francis Povlton, Esq.

Next, on the right, is a small slab inscribed,—

Neere this place in a vault lyeth Buried y^{e} Body of William Reeves, Gent., Sonne and Heire of Rob^{t} Reeves of Faire Lee in y^{e}

Isle of Wight in y^e^ County of Southton gent., who married Timothea Lowe one of the daughters and coheires of Timothy Lowe of Bromley in y^e^ County of Kent Esq. Hee dyed the first day of March, 1669, His age 35.

On the south wall, on a large black slab, is this curious epitaph :—

Brigidæ lectissimæ piisimæ innocentissimæ fœminæ tamen Hoc autem uno quo sexus dignior sexum fassæ. Quod Mater fuit Cœtera viii Quæ generi suo Quo Jacob: Harringtoni Eq: Av: Io: Baronis de Exton Frat: filia fuit. Itaq: inclitæ Luciæ comit de Bedfo sanguine (Quod Satis) sed & amicitia propinquissima quantum accepit addidit Splendoris. Et Ser^imæ^ Annæ Mag: Brit: Reg: Dan: Reg: F: cui ab interiori camera acceptiss: quæq: litigantib: in illa de superioritate singulis vertutib: ad summum Dei tribunal ut lis dirimeritur Provocavit Migravit Maturavit ante in defuncto Marito Anto: Markham Eq: av: semimortuæ adhuc in ejus liberis Io: Rob: Henr: Franc: semi-supstitis Depositum hic servare voluere Amici ejus mæstiss: secessit 4° Mai A° Salutis suæ 1609 Ætat 30°.

To the right of the preceding is a white marble tablet,—

To the memory of Henry Hawkins Esq^r^ who departed this life April 18th, 1841, in the 80th year of his age. And also of his sister Lætitia Matilda Hawkins who died 22nd November 1835. Aged 75 years.

Beneath this, is another :—

To the memory of Henry Church Esq^r^ Surgeon R.N. (late of Twickenham) who departed this life Aug^st^ 23rd, 1819. Aged 68. His remains rest in the Vicar's vault of this Parish.

Also to the memory of Sarah, wife of the above and daughter of Reginald and Sarah Lonsdale, who died at Bath May 16th, 1841; Aged 75, her remains repose in the New Cemetery of Walcot parish in the said city.

This tablet is erected to their memory by their only surviving son Henry, Commander in the Royal Navy.

On the right of these is a shield-shaped tablet :—

Sacred to the memory of Henry Cole Esq^r^ late of this Parish who died at Brighton May 9th, 1815, Aged 45.

He will long be remembered by those who knew him for the many amiable qualities which endeared him to them, but if there was one which they recal with a peculiar interest, and which they would inscribe upon his tomb as that by which he was eminently distinguished it was the Christian benevolence with which his heart glowed and which seemed to breathe in all his words and actions. He was not only tenderly affectionate to those to whom he was bound by the closest ties, but the same benevolent disposition discovered itself towards all who conversed with him in engaging gentleness of manners, a watchful attention to the wishes and a ready sympathy with the joys and sorrows of others.

This Tablet was placed by Elizabeth Cole
as a tribute to the memory of her beloved husband
and in testimony of her own irreparable loss
when it pleased God to remove him
as she humbly trusts
to a better world.

By the side of the preceding is a tablet :—

To the memory of William Jones Burdett, Esquire who departed this life October 2nd, 1840. Aged 66 years.

This tablet was erected and inscribed by his brother, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., as a token of the affection that subsisted between them uninterruptedly from his cradle to his grave. Altho' praises on tombs are frequently regarded as trifles or exaggerations, a short sketch of his character and worth will not be so considered in Twickenham, where he lived so many happy years, where he was so well known, where so much sympathy was manifested at his loss and respect to his remains at his funeral. The gentleness of his manners, the cheerfulness of his mind and benevolence of his heart every one seemed to bear witness to. His failings, for vices he had none, were truly said "to lean to virtue's side." He died as he had lived, happy in his mind, grateful for the past, and in humble hope for the future, anxious alone about those he left behind him. In his life he never did an unbecoming act, yet nothing so became him as his death. FRANCIS BURDETT.

"Nunquam ego te, vitâ frater amabilior,
Adspiciam post hac, at certe semper amabo."

On a marble monument, representing an urn, is written :—

In a vault near this place is interred the Body of Pauncefote Green, Esq^r^, late of this Parish, who died December the 10th, 1757. Aged 83. Also of Susanna, his wife, who died the 25th of March, 1771. Aged 84 years.

A tablet between the easternmost and middle windows, on the south wall, is thus inscribed :—

In the Vicarage vault belonging to this church lie interred the remains of Ann Littledale, eldest daughter of the late Henry Littledale of Whitehaven, in the County of Cumberland Esq^r^ at which place a monument is erected to her memory.

She departed this life the xvth of March M.DCC.XCIV Aged xvii years. Her many amiable endowments of mind and person rendered her deeply regretted by all who had the happiness of knowing her.

Between the middle and westernmost windows another tablet :—

In a vault near this place lyes buryed Hamon L'Estrange Gent., descended from the Antient Family of that name in Norfolk. He dyed the 12th of March, 1728, aged 58 years. Also Sarah his wife who dyed the 29th of October, 1746, in the 80th year of her age.

At the west end of the south side is a tablet :—

Sacred to a much-beloved and justly lamented husband. This stone is erected in grateful and affectionate Remembrance of Thomas Terry, Esq^r^, M.D., who died the 17th of April, 1816. Aged 42.

Next to that last mentioned, is a tablet inscribed as follows :—

In a vault in the Middle Aisle of this Church are deposited the mortal remains of Richard Burnett Esq^r^ of Rock House, Brighton, who departed this life at his residence at Twickenham, the 13th of June, 1826. Æt 63.

To the memory of an effectionate husband this tablet is erected.

By the side of this is another :—

Sacred to the memory of Angelina Dorinda, the tenderly-beloved

and only daughter of Henry and Angelina Standish Barry, who departed this life November 23rd, 1850, aged 12 years.

This tablet is erected as a last tribute of devoted affection by her deeply bereaved mother.

Farewell, idol of my heart! I yield thee to the tomb with many a bitter tear.
Fond clustering hopes have sunk with thee that earth can ne'er restore.
Thy home is with the Angels.

Gone to God.

Gone! Ere youth's first flower had perished,
To a youth that ne'er can fade.

The mortal remains are deposited in the middle aisle of this Church.

Exactly opposite to this, on the north side, is a tablet :—

In Memory of Charles Tufton Blicke, who died the 28th of July 1837. Aged 50. This tablet is erected by his affectionate sister, Frances Otway.

Next to the preceding is another :—

In memory of Jane, the wife of Charles Blicke, died the 26th of February, 1793. Aged 39 years.

Beloved wife, exemplary mother, excellent woman,
Adieu.
Thy virtues will receive reward in Heaven.

Also of Sir Charles Blicke, husband of the above, who died November 30th, 1815. Aged 74. Most deeply lamented by his family and friends.

Corresponding to the tablet on the south side to Dr. Terry, is one on the north :—

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Ingram, Esq., of Twickenham, and late of Lincoln's Inn. Obiit 26th December, 1815. Ætatis 68. Sarah Mary Ingram, relict of the above, obiit 29th November, 1827. Ætatis 71.

Between the westernmost and middle windows are two large marble slabs :—

Sacred to the Memory
of
Louisa Viscountess Clifden
Widow of James Lord Viscount Clifden
of the Kingdom of Ireland
a woman
who performed the several duties of
Wife and Mother
with exemplary rectitude and piety.
In life she was universally beloved:
In death she was tenderly regretted:
She died the 26th of July 1802. Aged 70.
And was buried in the Chancel Vault of this Church.
Where also resteth
in hope of a blessed Resurrection
her sister Agnes
Widow of Harvey Breton, Esq^r., of Forty Hill
in the County of Middlesex.
She died in August, 1802. Aged 68.
They were both daughters of
John Martin, Esq, of the
Kingdom of Ireland.

Sacred to the Memory
of
an only daughter
whose virtues and piety
endeared her to her heavenly Father
that he was graciously pleased,
while her young mind was yet
pure and uncontaminated
to remove her
from this world of cares
and
to take her to himself.
The Hon^ble Caroline Anne Agar Ellis,
only daughter of
Henry Viscount Clifden and Lord Mendip
and Caroline his wife,
eldest daughter of George Duke of Marlborough,
departed this life
the 12th of May, 1814
in the twentieth year of her age,
and was buried in the chancel vault of this church.

Between the middle and westernmost windows is a tablet, to this effect :—

In a vault near this spot are deposited the remains of James Alexander, son of James Alexander Hodson, of Holland Grove near Wigan, Lancashire, Esquire, and Sarah his wife. He was born 27th of June 1809, and died 9th March 1810.

On the east wall of the north aisle is another tablet :—

In a vault near this spot are deposited the remains of Lambert Blair, Esq, of Berbice and of Courtland, Devon, who, after a lingering illness which he supported with exemplary Fortitude and Resignation, departed this life on the 25th of January, 1815. Aged 48 years.

On the north wall of the chancel is a quaintly sculptured stone :—

Neare this Place Lyeth the Body of Mrs. Ann Fish, the wife of James Fish, Gent., who was daughter of Thomas Eden of Douwards Hall in the County of Essex, Esq. She departed this life the 18th of June, 1687. Æ^{tis} suæ : 32.

Next to this is a tablet :—

To the memory of Maria, wife of H^{y}. W^{m}. Espinasse, Esq^{r}. (late L^{t}.-Col^{l}. of the 4th, or "King's Own," Reg^{t}.) youngest daughter of Philip Howard, Esq^{r}., of Corby Castle, Cumberland, and relict of the Hon^{ble}. George Petre. Born January 2nd, 1792. Died June 11th, 1837.

Blessed with "that most excellent gift of charity," spoken of by St. Paul, 1 Cor^{s}. 13. She was beloved in life as she is mourned in death.

Also of the abovenamed L^{t}.-Col^{l}. H. W. Espinasse, who, to the great grief of his only surviving daughter, Maria (wife of Wm. Ker Ashford, Esq.) and lamented by all who knew him, died Oct^{br}. the 27th, 1845. Aged 85.

On the top landing of the north staircase is now placed the massive monument, a pedestal with an urn upon it, to Mathew Harvie, Esq., moved during the alterations of 1859, as has been mentioned, from the north-east corner of the Chancel. On one side of the base it is thus inscribed :—

Here lyeth y^{e} Body of Mathew Harvie, Esq^{r}., he dyed y^{e} 14th of Janu^{y}, 1693.

On its removal it appears to have been re-inscribed, "Near this place" being substituted on another side for "Here." "Near" being a relative term is perhaps admissible, but it scarcely conveys to any one ignorant of the former position of the monument a just impression.

On the opposite side to the original inscription are Dryden's lines to Lady Whitmore, whose name does not occur on the monument at all.

Faire, kind and true! a treasure each alone,
A Wife, a Mistress, and a Freind in one.
Rest in this Tomb, rais'd at thy Husbands cost
Here sadly summing what he had and lost.

Come, Virgins, er'e in equall bands you joine
Come first, and Offer at Her sacred Shryne.
Pray but for halfe the Virtues of this wife
Compound for all the rest wth longer life,
And wish your Vowes like her's may be return'd
So lov'd when living and when dead so mourn'd.
I: D.

Moved also at the same time and from the same spot as the preceding, and now affixed to the wall of the north gallery is a tablet to this effect :—

Nere this Altar lyeth the Body of Thomas Gilmoore of the family of Gilmoore^{s} of Marlborough, in the county of Wilt^{s}, Gentleman, who dyed y^{e} 6th of Augst, 1691. Aged 46 years. Under this Altar lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmoore, the wife of the above-named Mr. Tho: Gilmoore, who dyed December 26th, An^{no} Dom: 1699.

Exactly above the tablet to Thomas Ingram, Esq., on the ground floor, is, in the gallery, an elegant one executed by Westmacott,—

Sacred to the memory of the Right Honourable Lady Margaret Wildman, wife of John Wildman, Esq^{r}., and second daughter of Francis 6th Earl of Wemyss and March, who departed this life the 22nd of October, 1825. Aged 25 years.

On the pier between the westernmost and middle windows of the north gallery is the celebrated monument erected by Bishop Warburton to the memory of Pope, which perhaps for the bad taste of its inscription is scarcely to be equalled.

ALEXANDRO POPE
M. H.
Gulielmus Episcopus Glocestriensis
Amicitiæ causâ Fac. Cur.
MDCCLXI.

Poeta Loquitur
For one who would not be buried
in Westminster Abbey.

Heroes and Kings ! your distance keep :
In peace let one poor poet sleep ;
Who never flatter'd folks like you :
Let Horace blush and Virgil too.

A tablet between the middle and westernmost windows runs as follows :—

H. S. E.
Vir honorabilis Chaloner Ogle, Eq. Aur.
Regiarum classium Præfectus primarius
Qui generosam inter Northumbrios stirpem
Nobilitate rerum gestarum decoravit.

Militiæ primordia solitariæ dux navis
Memorabili prælio insignivit
Archipiratæ
Indiæ per maria immanites ferocientis
Debellator.
Saevientibus dein quaquaversum armis
In altiori imperio collocatus
Superbos hostes
Oceani occidentalis dominium affectantes
Fortitudine pari et consilio coercuit.

Deflagrante tandem bello redux
Opima spolia, victoriarum monumenta,
Ad urbanas artes excolendas
Vir elegans, comis, magnificus,
Felici studio applicuit :
Amabilique demum in secessu,
Classariis clarus, civibus gratiosus,*
Vitam toties pro patriâ periclitatam
Placidâ morte commutavit
Ætat. anno LXX^mo Sal. MDCCL^mo

Optimo conjugi Isabella Vidua
Mœrens posuit.

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* After all, as has been wittily observed, the "distance" from Pope kept by "a hero" is not much more than six feet.

Subjoined to which is the following somewhat unnecessary memorandum, now nearly obliterated :—

Revived May, 1809, by direction of Captain de Stärck, maternally descended from the family of Sir C. Ogle.

Above the tablet to Lambert Blair, Esq., is one

To the Memory of Roger Wilbraham, Esq., F.R.S. (son of Roger Wilbraham of Townsend in the county of Chester) who departed this life January 5th, 1829, in the 85th year of his age. In grateful remembrance of a kind and generous friend who was no less distinguished in his attachments to those literary pursuits which throughout a long life formed his principal occupation and pleasure, than by the warmth of his feelings, the liberality of his sentiments, and the unblemished rectitude of his conduct. This tablet is erected by his affectionate Nephew George Wilbraham.

On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet,

In memory of Joseph Charles Mellish, Esq., who departed this life September 18th, 1823, aged 54 years; and of Caroline his wife, who survived his loss only five months. This tablet is erected by their sorrowing children.

By the side of this, although now a good deal concealed by the screen of the organ, is a tablet surmounted by an urn—

Sacred to the memory of Frances, wife of Henry Tufnell, Esq^r., M.P., and second daughter of General Lord Strafford, G. C. B. Born, June 27th, 1810, married September 24th, 1844. Died, June 4th, 1846; leaving one daughter, Caroline Mary, born August 16th, 1845.

If piety, meekness, and charity that believeth hopeth endureth all things; If Perfection in all the relations of Domestic life as daughter, wife and mother; If a daily devotion of every thought, word and action to the happiness and best interests of those around her, ever found acceptance at the throne of Grace; may we humbly hope that she whose only joy on earth was the peaceful exercise of every christian virtue, may, through the merits of a Crucified Saviour, receive that reward which is promised to the pure in spirit by our Father in heaven.

On the east wall is the monument erected by Alexander Pope to his parents "and to himself." The actual place of the poet's tomb is under the second pew from the east end, on the north-side of the middle aisle.

D. O. M.
Alexandro Pope
Viro innocuo, probo, pio
qui vivit annos LXXV. obiit an. MDCCXVII.
et Edithæ conjugi, inculpabili, pientissimæ
quæ via. annos XCIII., obiit MDCCXXXIII.
Parentibus Benemerentibus
Filius Fecit
et Sibi.
Qui obiit, anno MDCCXLIIII. Ætatis LVII.

Pope in his last will, gave the following directions; "As to my body my will is that it be buried near the monument of my dear parents at Twickenham, with the addition, after the words *filius fecit*—of these only, 'et sibi: Qui obiit anno 17 ——ætatis——.'"

Below this, is a tablet, now almost out of sight, thus inscribed :—

In the adjoining ground are deposited the earthly remains of Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq^r., who died September 17th, 1802; aged 86 years, with Mary his wife, daughter of George Trenchard, Esq^r., of Woolveton, Dorset, who survived her husband, after a happy union of 61 years, in the 90th year of her age, Sept^r. the 11th, 1806. And two maiden daughters, Charlotte, born June 10^th^, 1746, died March 25^th^, 1823, Catherine, born November 19th, 1750, died June 7^th^, 1784, with Richard Owen Cambridge, grandson of the above, who died October 6th, 1775; aged 9 years. In the same vault are deposited the remains of the Rev. George Owen Cambridge, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex and prebendary of Ely, who died May 1st, 1841. Aged 85.

Corresponding to Pope's own monument in the

north gallery, on the chancel wall of the south gallery, is the ancient monument to the Berkeley family.

Under this Marble
Lye the renowned ashes of the Right Honourable
the L^d^. JOHN BERKELEY, Baron of Straton, younger son
of Sir Mavrice Berkeley of Bruton in Somersetshire
In the Civill Wares
In the dayes of Charles y^e^ 1^t^ (for his singul^r^ valour & conduct
In recovering y^e^ city of Excester out of the hands of y^e^ Rebells)
He was made Govern^r^ thereof & one of his Maj^ys^ General^s^ in y^e^ West
Those Vnhappy Wares ended
He served many campaynes in Flanders
Both in the French and Spanish armyes
According as their alliances w^th^ England engaged him
After the happy Restauration of Charles y^e^ 2
He was made Priuy Counsellour, Governour of Conaught
And after L^d^ Lieuten^t^ of Ireland sent twice Extraord^ry^ Embassao^r^
First into France 2^ly^ to the Treaty of Nimegven.
His other felicityes were cr owned
By his happy marriage of Christina daught^r^ of S^r^ Andre^w^ Riccar^d^
A young lady of a large Dowry & yet larger Graces and Vartues
who also Enricht him with a most hopefull progeny.
He deceased
Aug y^e^ 26. 1678 in y^e^ 72 yeare of his Age.

Thoug^h^ sprung from Danish kings of brightest Fame
Whose Bloud and high Exploits Exalt their name
Berkeleys owne Uertues most his Tombe doe grace
Adde glory To, not borrow from his Race.

Y^e^ Anc^t^ name of the Berkeleys was Fitz Harding they descended from Fitz Harding A young son of y^e^ King of Denmarke.

In this same vault lies the body of Sir William Berkeley, concerning whom see pp. 37 and 62.

On the south chancel wall is a small tablet near the ceiling,

In memory of Sir Richard Perryn, knight, and Dame Mary (eldest daughter of Henry Browne, Esquire of Skelbrook, in the county of York) his wife, who, after a faithful discharge of her relative and christian duties, departed this life April 19th, 1795, in the 74th year of her age.

Sir Richard Perryn's reputation as an able upright lawyer carried him through the successive honours of the profession to the dignity of one of the Barons of the Exchequer, which he sustained, with equal zeal and integrity, upwards of twenty-three years, and died on the 2nd of January, 1803, in his eightieth year. Their remains are interred in the family vault in the New Burial Ground of this Parish.

Underneath this is a tablet with this inscription :—

In the family vault in the Burying Ground of this Parish are deposited the mortal remains of Alexander Hatfield, Esq., of Twickenham, Middx., who departed this life the 28th of Jan^{y}., 1832. Also of his beloved wife, Mary Hatfield, daughter of the above-named Sir Richard and Lady Perryn, who died on the 7th of Dec^{br}., 1834. This tablet is erected by their surviving children as a small tribute of their devoted affection and respect to their memory.

Beneath this is another—

In memory of Major John Perryn, third son of the above, who lost his life by a fall from his carriage at Ulverstone, in Lancashire, 21st July, 1805, aged 47.

His suavity of manners and benevolence of heart were such as to render his loss a subject of general regret to all who knew him, of particular affliction to his sister and brother-in-law, Mary & Alex^{r}. Hatfield, who offer this tribute of grateful and lasting affection to his memory.

Also, on the same wall, a tablet quaintly inscribed by Pope—

To the memory of Nathaniel Pigott, Barrister-at-law. Possessed of the highest character by his Learning, Judgment, Experience, Integrity; Deprived of the highest stations only by his conscience and Religion : Many he assisted in the Law, More he preserved from it. A friend to peace, a guardian to the Poor, A Lover of his Country. He died July 5th, 1737, aged 76 years.

By the side of the foregoing, on the pilaster, is placed a very small tablet—

Sacred to the Memory of Maria Marow Eardley-Wilmot, daughter of John Eardley-Wilmot, Esq., late of Berkswell Hall, Warwick^{re}, who died at Twickenham, June 27th, 1827, aged 49. Thro' Patience and Comfort of the Scriptures she had Hope. Thro' Faith and

Patience she now inherits the Promises. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Rev. xiv. 13. The Blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin. 1 John i. 7.

On the other side of the same pilaster is another tablet—

Sacred to the Memory of John Twining, Esq^r^. (late of Hampton), who died the 4th of December, 1827, aged 67. And of his wife, Mary Ann, daughter of John Haynes, Esq^r^., formerly of this place, who died the 27th of January, 1838, aged 75.

Next to this, on the east wall of the south gallery, is the following inscription :—

Richard Twining, Esq. (second son of Daniel Twining), an inhabitant of the Strand, London, and of this place, died on the 23rd day of April, 1824, aged 74.

He exercised a sound understanding enlarged by elegant and useful Study, And the best affections regulated by Christian Motives. The variety of his information, The versatility of his talents, and the peculiar felicity of his manners rendered his society at once delightful and instructive. He was active in the conscientious discharge of many public and private trusts, in the management of an extensive business, and in attention to all the interests of a numerous family. Mary Twining, his beloved wife, daughter of John Aldred, Esq., of Norwich, died on the 21st day of February, 1803, Aged 53. To their dear and honoured Memory this monument is erected by their children.

Between the easternmost and middle windows in the same gallery is situated (as will be readily admitted) the most beautiful monument in the church. It was executed by Bacon, and bears the following inscription :—

M. S.
GEORGII GOSTLING et ANNÆ CONJUGIS
de Whitton in hoc comitatu
Qui obiit XX Decembris, M.DCC.LXXXII. Æta. Anno LXVIII.
Quæ obiit XI Januarii, M.DCC.XCIX. Ætatis LXXV.
Parentum Benemerentium
Filius Posuit.

Between the middle and westernmost windows, is a large but not much ornamented, white marble slab thus inscribed :—

Near this place are interred the remains of Thomas Wildman, Esq., late of Lincoln's Inn, Solicitor and Member of Parliament. He lived in the perpetual discharge of all the duties of Private life. Those of his professional and public character he practised with Assiduity and Integrity.

He died greatly regretted by his family, by whom he was much beloved, and by his friends, by whom he was much respected, on the 21st day of December, 1795, in the 56th year of his age. This monument is affectionately dedicated to his memory by his Widow.

Underneath this, and so placed as to appear to form a portion of it, is a smaller slab—

To the memory of Sarah, Relict of Thomas Wildman, Esq., M.P. After thirty-five years passed in widowhood of heart and devotion of every thought to the welfare of her children, firm in faith, and consoled by the hope of a reunion with all she loved on earth, she departed this life November 2nd, 1830, aged 79 years.

At the west end of the projection of the south gallery is a circular tablet of white marble—

To the Memory of
Edward Osborn Pocock, Esq.,
who unfortunately perished at sea,
on the 20th of January, 1813, aged 19 years.
The zeal, spirit, and activity which he
showed in the execution of the various duties
of his profession gained him the approbation of
All the commanders under whom he served, by
whom he was greatly and deservedly beloved.

This Tablet is erected by his afflicted Parents
as a memorial of the love and esteem they bore
for, and the deep regret they have felt in, the
loss of a most dutiful and affectionate son,
in whose character were combined the
noblest principles of the mind with the
gentlest affections of the heart.

The foregoing are the monumental inscriptions at present easily to be found in the church. Those which follow are given by Ironside in his history, and for the most part, they cannot very readily be found. Many are hidden, wholly or in part, by the new flooring to the pews put down in 1859, and some of them have entirely disappeared.

First of all, he gives, as written on the urn and pedestal in memory of Mathew Harvie, these words :—

Lady Francis Whitmore, wife of Mathew Harvie, Esq., died May the 15th, 1690.

which, at the present time, cannot be discovered upon it.

He also quotes an epitaph to—

Mrs. Selina Slaughter, daughter of Thomas Buskin, of Develish, in Com. Dorset, Esq., and her four grandchildren ; the first of which was Elizabeth Knight, who died the 3rd of July, 1707.

And another on a flat stone on the chancel floor—

Here lies the body of Dame Mary Jane Buckworth, relict of Sir John Buckworth, bart., who departed this life January 6, 1775, aged 64 years.

Three inscriptions are, he says, on the floor of the nave, viz. :—

Here lies the body of Martha Berkley (the faithful widow of Lionel Spencer Berkley), who departed this life the 29th day of April, 1751, in the 30th year of her age. Whose conduct was an ornament to herself, a pattern to her sex, and a pleasure to her husband.

Under this marble lies interred Mrs. Jane Baker, Granddaughter of William Baker, late of this parish, gentleman. Also Mrs. Anne Cole, widow of Henry Cole, of this parish, gent., and daughter by marriage to the above-named Mr. Baker, Ob. 26th of June, 1775. Aged 71 years. S.C.

Here lieth the body of Mr. Henry Wiatt, of this parish. He departed this life the 11th day of April, 1719, aged 73 years. Also the body of Mrs. Anne Wiatt, wife of Mr. Henry Wiatt. She deceased the 27th of February, 1723, aged 83 years. Also, Anne, the daughter of Henry and Anne Wiatt, who departed this life the 26th of January, 1731, aged 51 years. Also, Mr. John Wiatt, who died the 3rd of August, 1734, aged 60 years. Also, Mary Wiatt, who departed this life September 7th, 1747, aged 76 years.

And four more on the chancel stone, viz.:—

The Right Hon. the Countess of Drogheda, eldest daughter of Lord Viscount Falmouth, died April the 3rd, 1735, in the 32nd year of her age; and will, by all that had the happiness to be acquainted with her, be for ever lamented.

In the chancel vault lies interred the body of the Rev. Charles Williams, minister of this Parish 30 years. He died the 9th of January, 1707–8, aged 63 years.

Also, Mrs. Eleanor Williams, wife of the abovenamed Mr. Williams, who departed this life the 29th day of July, 1716, aged 69 years.

Here lies the body of Thomas Westrow, Esq., deceased the 29th of October, 1653. Who is not dead but sleepeth.

Hic jacet Thomas Lawley, baronettus de Spon Hill in comitatu Salopiensi, frater et hæres Ricardi Lawley, armigeri. Patrem habuit Franciscum Lawley de Spon Hill pred. ar. matrem Elizabetham (lectissimam fæminam) ex Bromleiorum et Newportorum prosapia ortam; pietate fuit ac charitate clarus, gravitate ac justa suavitate morum eximius; qui licet magnus opibus a Deo donatis, majori tamen virtutum est supellectile locupletatus. Tres liberos reliquit superstites (nam Anna ante patris obitum in vivis esse desiit) Elizabetham, Franciscum baronettum et Thomam Lawley, ex Anna filia et co hærede Johan'is Manning ar. Quæ hoc amoris posuit monumentum. Obiit 19° Octobris 1646. Ætatis suæ 60. A.F.

The next four are at the west end of the church :—

Hic subter situm est corpus Michaelis Holman, de Whitton infra parochiam hanc armigeri, nuper unicus aldermanorum de civitate Londinensi, et quondam receptoris generalis omnium et singulorum exituum revenc'onum D'm'i Caroli nuper regis Angliæ, &c., ac etiam

D'm'æ Henriettæ Mariæ nuper reginæ, necnon Caroli principis infra comitatus Oxon et Berks, ac in civitate Oxoniensi. Vitam habuit per viginti quinque annos apud domum suam manc'onalem in Whitton prædict. piam, integram, honestam; ubi, cum sexagesimum quintum ætatis circa complevisset annum, decimo sexto die Novembris, anno salutis 1653, carnem deposuit, et per mortem immortalis evasit; uxorem et novem liberos reliquit dolentes.

Under this marble in a vault lies buried Mrs. Jane Boehm wife of Charles Boehm Esq., who died January 9, 1756. Aged 44 years.

Also the body of Charles Boehm Esq., who died January 26, 1769. Aged 69 years. Mors janua vitæ.

T. B.
1771.

Here beneath lieth the body of Andrew Whittingham, gent., late steward to the Lord Viscount Newport, who departed this life the 3rd of December, 1691; ætatis suæ 40.

Here also lies the body of Margaret, the wife of the abovenamed Andrew Whittingham. She died October 29th, 1701.

Also Mrs. Alice Lee, mother of Mrs. Whittingham. She died June 19th, 1701, aged 91 years.

And this last on a slab in the nave :—

Here lie the remains of Mary Gardiner, who departed this life November 20th, 1771, in the 71st year of her age.

And also of her sister Elizabeth Gardiner, who departed this life February 20th, 1778, aged 80 years.

Ironside notices, also, three family vaults inscribed with the names and decorated with the armorial bearings of *Samuel Prime, Esq.*,—*Hicks, Esq.*, and *Hibbert*—no inscription being on the first, in his time, and those on the others being defaced.*

* I have thought it advisable to make, as far as possible, a perfect copy of every inscription within the walls of the church, although many are far from being of any general interest, in order to present the record, as far as I can make it, complete, and trustworthy for any purposes of future reference.

On the exterior of the church, at the east end, are four tablets. One on the north side is—

To the memory of Mary Beach, who died November the 5th, 1725. Aged 78. Alex. Pope, whom she nursed in his infancy, and constantly attended for thirty-eight years, in gratitude to a faithful old servant, erected this stone.

Another on the chancel wall is—

Sacred to the Memory of
MRS. CATHERINE CLIVE
who died December the 7th, 1785, æt. 75.
Clive's blameless life this tablet shall proclaim,
Her moral virtues, and her well-earn'd fame.
In comic scenes the stage she early trod,
" Nor sought the critic's praise, nor fear'd his rod."
In real life was equal praise her due,—
Open to pity, and to friendship true ;
In wit still pleasing, as in converse free
From aught that could afflict humanity ;
Her generous heart to all her friends was known,
And e'en the stranger's sorrows were her own.
Content with fame, e'en affluence she wav'd,
To share with others what by toil she sav'd ;
And nobly bounteous, from her slender store
She bade two dear relations not be poor.
Such deeds on life's short scenes true glory shed
And heav'nly plaudits hail the virtuous dead.

This inscription was composed, and the tablet erected, September 20th, 1791, by Miss Jane Pope, an actress who had been brought up by Mrs. Clive. Miss Pope was no connection whatever of the poet's.

A third tablet bears the following inscription :—

Mr. Thomas Twining, late of London, died May 19th, 1741, in the 66th year of his age, and lies inter'd here. His children have erected this stone in gratitude to the Memory of a most Indulgent and Worthy Parent. " The memory of the Just is Blessed."—*Book of Proverbs*, c. 10. v. 7.

A white marble scroll on the south exterior wall, now very much defaced, which was substituted for a black marble slab originally occupying the same position, is thus inscribed :—

In a vault beneath are deposited the remains of Stephen Cole, Esq., late of this parish, who died February 26th, 1790, aged 83 years. Also the remains of Miss Catherine Cole his daughter, who died October 18, 1792, aged 26 years.

Ironside quotes a long inscription on a tablet, which was once placed against the east end of the church, in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, but which fell down about twelve years ago and perished completely in its fall. Its two stone supports alone remain to mark its place.

Four lines on the tomb-stone of Mr. John Kent, "citizen and dyer of London, late of this parish," who died in 1780, are worth mention for their quaintness.

"As Death patrol'd the Western road,
Staid in this town a short abode,
Inquiring where true merit lay,
Stopp'd short and stole this worthy man away."

In the churchyard, among others, are the tombs of Edward Seymour (the portrait-painter) 1757; the Right Hon. Selina Countess Dowager of Ferrers, 1762; Lady Mary Tryon, daughter of Robert Earl Ferrers and wife of Charles Tryon, Esq., 1771; and of Lieut.-General William Tryon, Governor of the Province of New York and Colonel of the 29th regiment of Foot, 1788.

In the London-road burial ground are the tombs of Charles Morton, M.D., F.R.S., principal librarian of the British Museum, who died in 1799; Edward Iron-

side, Esq., 1803; and the Rev. Robert Burt, LL.B., vicar, 1791. There is also a long upright board inscribed as follows :—

Twickenham, November 24th, 1789.

This day was opened for the first time, the new vault belonging to the vicar, in this ground, for the interment of Stafford Briscoe, Esq., who departed this life November the 7th, 1789, aged 76; and again on December the 26th, 1789, for the interment of Thomas Hill, gentleman, many years lieutenant in his Majesty's navy, who departed this life December the 20th, 1789, aged 52.

In the graveyard, in Royal Oak Lane, are tombs of the Rev. Charles Proby, M.A., vicar, 1859; Field-Marshal Sir Edward Blakeney, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, 1868, and Lady Blakeney, 1866; and many others of the principal inhabitants of the parish.

Very few books of epitaphs are without the following, said to be in Twickenham churchyard :—

Here lie I
Killed by a sky
Rocket in my eye.

It is, however, nowhere to be found, nor have I met with any inhabitant who remembers having seen or heard of it.

CHAPTER V.

THE CLERGY.

THE VICARS BEFORE THE REFORMATION AND SUBSEQUENT TO IT —DR. WATERLAND—DR. COSTARD. THE CURATES PREVIOUS TO THE COMMONWEALTH: — "MINISTERS" DURING THE COMMONWEALTH:—CURATES SINCE THE RESTORATION.

WILLIAM BROWN appears to have been the first vicar of the parish. He was presented by the Prior and Convent of S. Valerie, in Picardy, on November 12th, 1332.

Robert de Swacliffe, on the presentation of King Edward III. Many years before his vicariate here, he had been constituted one of the chamberlains of the King's exchequer in the place of John de Langston.

Hugh de Newbald, on the presentation of King Edward III.; Swacliffe having resigned on June 5th, 1350.

Michael de Shires, on the presentation of King Edward III.

Robert Fille, November 24th, 1386, on the resignation of Shires. He was presented by King Richard II., in whose hands were the temporalities of the Priory of Takely in Essex, on account of the war with France. Fille was also Rector of Twinsted in

Essex, 1389, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Moreton in Surrey, a monastery founded by Henry I., A.D. 1121, for the canons of S. Augustine.

William de Glastonbury, October 1st, 1387, on Fille's resignation.

Hugh Lambard, January 29th, 1389, on Glastonbury's resignation.

William de Glastonbury, March 14th, 1389, on Lambard's resignation.

John Smith, September 24th, 1390, on Glastonbury's resignation.

Thomas Heydon, March 27th, 1396, on Smith's resignation.

The five preceding were also presented by King Richard II.

Reginald Body. Also Vicar of Northall in Hertfordshire.

Philip Pentecost, January 21st, 1426, on the death of Body. Presented by the warden, fellows, and scholars of the College of S. Mary, Winchester.

Walter Byseleigh, November 25th, 1433, on Pentecost's resignation.

William English, July 5th, 1451, on Byseleigh's resignation.

John White, A.M., May 11th, 1468, on the death of English. He was also Vicar of S. Leonard, Shoreditch.

Robert Oliver, December 22nd, 1468, on White's resignation. He is supposed to have been one of the founders of Uxbridge Chapel in the year 1447.

Richard Woodhouse, June 10th, 1474, on Oliver's resignation. Also Rector of Allhallows in the Wall, London; of Staines in Middlesex; and of Aldham in Essex.

William Bradshaw, December 12th, 1478, on Woodhouse's resignation. Also Rector of Sheering in Essex, 1496.

John Clavering, A.M., July 29th, 1491, on Bradshaw's resignation. Also Rector of Bishop's Wickham, 1482; of Witham, 1485, and of Fairsted, all in Essex; of Staines, in Middlesex, 1492; of S. Christopher's, in London, 1494, and fellow of Eton College.

John Goodwyn, June 10th, 1494, on Clavering's resignation.

Thomas Hare, LL.D.

Robert Dikar, LL.B., March 7th, 1514, on Hare's resignation. Also Rector of S. Clement's Danes, in London, 1516. Vicar of S. Sepulchre's, 1524, in which position he had a contest with the prior and Convent of S. Bartholomew.

Thomas Stonard, or Stannard, June 3rd, 1522, on Dikar's resignation.

The above twelve Vicars were all presented by Winchester College. By whom Reginald Body was presented is not certain.

John Thornton, December 18th, 1549, presented by King Edward VI. on the death of Stannard.

Thomas Wood, May 18th, 1562, presented by Queen Elizabeth on the deprivation of Thornton. Also Rector of Harlington, in Middlesex, 1558; Vicar

of Isleworth, in the same county; Vicar of Bradwell juxta-mare, High Ongar, and South Weld, all in Essex.

All the following vicars were presented by the Dean and Canons of Windsor, with the exception of Dr. Costard, the successor of Dr. Terrick who was elevated to the episcopal bench.

Thomas Buckmaster, October 24th, 1562, on the deprivation of the last vicar. Also Rector of Allhallows in the Wall, in London, and of S. Mary Woolnoth.

James Norris, June 11th, 1563, on the deprivation of Buckmaster. He took possession, as a memorandum in the Registers mentions, on S. Peter's day.

John Heyton, September 5th, 1572, on the death of the last vicar. Also rector of S. Leonard's Eastcheap, 1563.

John After, February 6th, 1580, on Heyton's resignation. Also vicar of Sunbury in Middlesex, 1569.

Richard Levett, M.A., September 16th, 1584.

John Vaughan, M.A., January 31st, 1589, on Levett's resignation.

William Tompkins, M.A., November 7th, 1590, on Vaughan's resignation.

Thomas Goole, 1635, (?) Mentioned in the Isleworth survey, as vicar, and in the Bishop of London's register, in the record of the institution of his successor.

Thomas Soame, S.T.P., April 18th, 1640, on the death of Goole. He was fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and was made Canon of Windsor in the room of

the Archbishop of Spalatro who resigned. He was appointed Prebendary of Caddington Major in the Cathedral Church of S. Paul by King James I., *jure prerogativæ*, February 17th, 1616. He was also prebendary of Caddington Minor. The same king presented him to the vicarage of Staines in Middlesex, August 9th, 1616. "Being one of those, who, in the last rebellious times, had been compelled to leave their ecclesiastical preferments for their loyalty, he was, August 12th, 1645, incorporated in the degree of D.D. in the University of Oxford having previously taken the same degree at Cambridge." He was also rector of Hasely, in the County of Oxford. He died at Staines in the early part of the year 1649, and was buried there.*

The next vicar mentioned by Ironside is William Hobson, S.T.P., instituted in 1661, "on the deprivation of Soame," but Soame died in 1649, and 1661 is the date which Lysons gives for the deprivation of Thomas Willis, (vid. *Environs of London*, vol. ii. part ii. p. 791). Willis was not a vicar, but only one of the "Ministers" appointed by parliament during the Commonwealth. He was succeeded by

William Hobson, S.T.P., June 29th, 1661, (a note in the register of the church says, June 30th), on the deprivation of the last *Incumbent.* (Vid. *Bishop of London's Register.*)

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* Ironside's account of this vicar is curiously incorrect, his dates cannot possibly be reconciled. He has mixed up with the appointments held by this *Thomas* Soame, those held by Dr. *Robert* Soame, Master of Peterhouse, and several times Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, an able divine and controversial writer.

Richard Meggot, M.A., November 17th, 1668, on the death of Hobson. Of Queen's College, Cambridge; Canon of Windsor; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; Vicar of S. Olave's Southwark. On the death of Dr. William Clark, he was installed Dean of Winchester, October 9th, 1679. He died on 7th December, 1692. His funeral sermon was preached in Twickenham Church on December 10th by Dr. William Sherlock, (the father of Bishop Sherlock), Dean of St. Paul's, from St. Matthew xiii. 52; on which day he was buried at Twickenham. He was the author of several single published sermons.

Charles Williams, M.A., January 12th, 1686, on Meggot's resignation. Educated at Gloucester Hall (now Worcester College) in the University of Oxford; he was Minister or Curate of Teddington in Middlesex in 1700, and was at one period of his life Lecturer of Isleworth. He died January 9th, 1707-8, aged 63 years, having been vicar of Twickenham for more than twenty years, and was buried in the chancel vault. He was celebrated as a preacher; he published a volume of sermons (1696) and several single discourses. He left a benefaction to the poor of Twickenham.

John Hartcliff, D.D., February 21st, 1707, on the death of Williams. He was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and published several single sermons. How this vicar comes to be omitted from Ironside's list is inexplicable. Not only is his institution fully recorded in the Bishop's Register, but his name is inscribed plainly enough

on the tenor bell which was cast in the second year of his incumbency, and his signature occurs repeatedly as presiding over the meetings of the vestry, in the minutes of their proceedings. From one of these we are enabled to form some idea of the manner of man he was, an opportunity seldom enough afforded by such records. A vestry, we are told, was held in the afternoon of Sunday the 13th day of May, 1711, notice having been given of it (according to custom), that same day in church during morning service; and a resolution passed on the occasion was as follows :—

> Whereas the late continual ringing of bells at unseasonable hours was represented as a very great disturbance to Dr. Hartcliff in his study, and whereas of late several disorderly persons did lately (*sic*) in a very insolent manner and contrary to the order of the said Dr. Hartcliff and the present church-wardens—

who were by name, Thomas Bedell, (spelt by himself in about a dozen different ways) and Robert Taylor—

> with the help of a ladder, break into the steeple of the church and ring the bells to the intent and purpose to disturb and provoke the said Dr. Hartcliff. It is therefore ordered by this vestry that for the future during the said doctor's residence in the parish, there be no more ringing of the bells for recreation (unlesse upon some solemn occasion), but two nights in a week, viz., Thursdayes and Mondayes, and not to exceed the hour of nine.

Surely Dr. Hartcliff was a studious man, and it certainly appears *primâ facie* that Saturday night was the night chosen for the outrage, and that he came to church next morning filled with a sense of

recently inflicted wrong: it may have been, perhaps, that he was neither very even-tempered nor very popular. He did not, however, long enjoy immunity from riotous bell-ringing, for he died in the ensuing year, his place being filled by

Samuel Prat, S. T. P. January 21st, 1712, on the death of Hartcliff. Formerly tutor to the Duke of Gloucester; Clerk of the Closet; Canon of Windsor; Vicar of Tottenham, 1693; Minister of the Chapel Royal, Savoy; Dean of Rochester, 1697. He was the author of several occasional sermons.

Penyston Booth, M.A., January 10th, 1723. Canon and subsequently Dean of Windsor. He published a sermon on Baptism in 1718.

Daniel Waterland, S. T. P. July 24th, 1730, on Booth's resignation. Born at Walesby in the Lindsey division of Lincolnshire on the 14th of February, 1683. He was second son by the second wife of the Rev. Henry Waterland, rector of that parish and of Flixborough near to it. The instruction imparted to him by his father's curate, Mr. Sykes, enabled him to read well at four years of age. His education was continued at the Free School in Lincoln, then of great repute, and at the age of sixteen he was admitted, on the 30th of March, 1699, at Magdalen College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Baker. He obtained a scholarship on the 24th of December, 1702, and took his B.A. degree in the Lent term following. On February 15th, 1703-4, he was elected Fellow, in which position he took pupils and "became a great support to the society." He

was alternately tutor and dean, being in residence constantly during Term time. He commenced M.A. in 1706, and, when he was only thirty years of age, on the death of Dr. Gabriel Quadring, in February, 1713, the Earl of Suffolk and Binden, by virtue of his hereditary right, conferred on him the mastership of the College, and also presented him to the Rectory of Ellingham in Norfolk. After this promotion he still continued to act as tutor, and published a tract entitled *Advice to a young student, with a method of study for the first four years.* He was a deep student of Theology and impaired his health by the late hours consequent upon the assiduity with which he applied himself to that pursuit. In October, 1710 he was Examiner in the schools for the B.A. degree. In 1711 he was appointed Moderator in the Philosophical School. He preached the Commemoration Sermon at S. Mary's, in November, 1712 ; and the Assize Sermon in July, 1713. He had not proceeded beyond M.A. at the time of his election as Master, and, contrary to custom, he did not apply for a degree in Divinity by *mandamus*, but in the following year took the degree of B.D. by performing the accustomed exercises. His dissertation on that occasion, which occupied more than an hour in delivery, and discussed "whether the Arian Subscription was lawful," was a masterpiece of eloquence and a striking evidence of marvellous theological learning. He was fortunate in the opponent pitted against him, who was Dr. Thomas Sherlock, afterwards

Bishop of London. On the death of Dr. James, Regius Professor of Divinity, in 1714, Waterland was universally considered the fittest successor, but he refused to urge his claims and exert his interest against Dr. Bentley, who was ultimately elected. During his vice-chancellorship to which office he was chosen on the 14th November, 1715, he proved himself a strong supporter of the Hanoverian succession, and was consequently much maligned by the Jacobite party. He took the degree of D.D. in 1717, which was conferred in the king's presence, strangely enough, upon a Sunday. The *Bibliographia Britannica* says that he was incorporated in the same degree at Oxford upon the presentation of Dr. Delaune, President of S. John's College, and Margaret Professor of Divinity, who passed a glowing encomium upon his talents and deserts; but, as his name is not to be found amongst Oxford graduates, it is probable that he was not incorporated but only admitted *ad eundem gradum.* He preached on the 7th of June, 1716, the Thanksgiving Sermon on the Suppression of the Rebellion. His first considerable work—*A Vindication of Christ's Divinity: being a Defence of some Queries relating to Dr. Clarke's Scheme of the Holy Trinity, in answer to a Clergyman in the Country**—was published in 1719, and obtained the marked approval of Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, who procured for its author,

* The clergyman thus answered was Dr. John Jackson, rector of Repington and vicar of Doncaster.

by his recommendation, the Lectureship which Lady Moyer had founded during her lifetime. Waterland was the first lecturer, Dr. Morell the last, after whom it lapsed, as the will of Lady Moyer did not make it compulsory upon her heirs to continue it. Waterland's eight sermons preached in this capacity were supplementary to his previous work. Among his other works may be mentioned, *The Case of Arian Subscription considered*, and *A Supplement.—A Second Vindication of Christ's Divinity.—A Further Vindication*, a short tract published in 1724.—*A Critical History of the Athanasian Creed.—The Importance of the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity*, 1734.—*Scripture Vindicated.—A Defence of the Lord Bishop of S. David's* (Dr. Smalbroke) *in Relation to a Charge of Persecution.—A Recommendatory Preface to the Second Edition of Mr. Blair's Sermons.* And when Master of Magdalen College he compiled a history of benefactions to that society, and a list of fellows and scholars from the earliest times to his own.* In 1721 the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's presented him to the Rectory of SS. Augustine and Faith. He preached at S. Paul's before the Lord Mayor and Corporation 29th May, 1723, also for the Sons of the Clergy, and at the annual gathering of the charity school children. In 1723 Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York, appointed Waterland Chancellor of that diocese. In 1727 the Crown gave him a canonry of Windsor

* I am informed that specimens of his beautiful handwriting are still shown with pride to strangers visiting his college. I do not wonder at this from what can be seen of it in the parish books of Twickenham.

through the recommendation of Lord Townshend, Secretary of State, and Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London. On the appointment of Dr. Booth to the deanery of Windsor, in 1730, Waterland became vicar of Twickenham. He published, in the same year, *The Nature, Obligation, and Efficacy of the Christian Sacraments Considered*, and *Regeneration stated and explained*, two sermons on Titus iii. 4, 5, 6, preached at Twickenham and Windsor, at the time when Whitfield and Wesley had begun to make proselytes. He then resigned the living of SS. Augustine and Faith, in the capacity of rector of which, the records of Sion College contain no mention of him, except the fact of his borrowing Wickliffe's bible from the library. He was collated by Bishop Gibson to the Archdeaconry of Middlesex in 1727. Eight of his charges are extant :—Two in vindication of Christianity against the Deists, supplementary to *Scripture Vindicated.* Two, compressed into one, on *Fundamentals.* One on the doctrinal use of the sacraments ; and three further illustrative of his review of the Eucharist. He divided his time almost equally between Cambridge, Windsor and Twickenham, at which last place he derived much satisfaction and comfort from the society of his friend the Rev. Jeremiah Seed, the minister of Montpelier Chapel. Owing, no doubt, in some measure, to Waterland's companionship and influence, Mr. Seed preached, with considerable success, the Moyer Lecture in 1732-33. He is generally described, probably wrongly, as

curate of Twickenham, for his name nowhere occurs, as officiating, in the parish books. Waterland was offered, in 1734, the Prolocutorship of the Lower House of Convocation, and a presentation speech was actually prepared on his behalf by the learned Dr. Cobden, Archdeacon of London. He refused the honour on account of his weak health.* It is said that the Bishopric of Llandaff was also offered to him, but declined for the same reason. Nearly all contemporary theological writers were laid under great obligations by Waterland, amongst whom were Filton, Trapp, Wheatly, Berriman, Fiddes, Webster and Mr. Lewis of "Mergate." His own labours are best regarded as continuing those of Bishop Bull. Waterland was seized with the illness which proved fatal to him, at Cambridge, where Mr. Chiselden attended him, but a long-neglected complaint refused to yield to medical treatment. On his arrival at London, on his way to Twickenham where he desired to be, an apothecary was called in, who made a somewhat amusing mistake; from the similarity of name he supposed that he was attending Warburton, and complimented Waterland on his work, *The Divine Legation of Moses;* an error which, it is said, provoked the vicar extremely. The incident was told by Warburton to Pope, who took occasion to reply, most ill-naturedly, in a letter dated February 4th, 1740-41. Waterland reached Twickenham, and died there

* Convocation was soon afterwards dissolved, and not resuscitated for more than a century.

on 23rd December, 1740. He was buried in the Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor, in a small chapel, called Bray's, on the south side. His widow, Jane, daughter of John Tregonwell, Esq., survived him, dying in 1761. They had no children. On Sunday, 4th January, 1740-1, (the Sunday after his interment), Mr. Seed preached his funeral sermon in Twickenham Chapel, "The happiness of the good in a future state set forth," from St. Matthew xxv. 21. In this discourse he is thus spoken of:—"His head was an immense library, where the treasures of learning were ranged in such exact order that whatever himself or his friends wanted, he could have immediate recourse to without any embarrassments. A prodigious expanse of reading without a confusion of ideas is almost the peculiar characteristic of his writings. His works, particularly those upon our Saviour's Divinity, and the importance of the doctrine, and the Eucharist, into which he has digested the learning of a previous age, will, we may venture to say, be transmitted to and stand the examination of all succeeding ones. He has so thoroughly exhausted every subject that he wrote a set treatise upon, that it is impossible to hit upon anything that is not in his writing, or to express that more justly and clearly which is there." Waterland's works were posthumously collected by a former pupil of his, the Rev. Joseph Clarke, fellow of Magdalen College; they comprised, *inter alia*,—*A Familiar Discourse on the Trinity*,

for the Congregation of SS. Augustine and Faith, London; thirty-three sermons; two tracts, one on Justification, and one on Infant Communion; and two letters on Lay Baptism.* To the inestimable importance of the work which "the great Waterland" effected for the Church of England, it is enough to quote Dr. Liddon's testimony that Arianism, which attempted to make a home for itself in the church in the person of Dr. Samuel Clarke, was crushed out, under God, mainly by his genius and energy. †

Edmund Martin, LL.D., March 30th, 1741, on the death of Waterland. Canon of Windsor, and subsequently Dean of Worcester.

Richard Terrick, D.D., June 30th, 1749, on the resignation of Martin. Canon of Windsor: Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty; canon residentiary of S. Paul's, London, 1757; promoted to the Bishopric of Peterborough, 1757, and translated to that of London in 1764; on obtaining which see, as he could not very well be his own diocesan, he resigned this vicarage. A peculiar interest, however, attaches to this divine. One of his two daughters married Mr. Anthony Hamilton, subsequently Archdeacon of Colchester, father of Archdeacon Hamilton of Taunton, whose eldest son (and, consequently, Bishop Terrick's great grandson) was the late Right Rev. Walter Kerr, Bishop of Sarum. ‡

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* This sketch has for the most part been compiled from the *Life of Waterland*, by Bishop Van Mildert, prefixed to the complete edition of his works.

† Vide Dr. Liddon's *Bampton Lectures*, 1866, p. 27.

‡ *W. K. Sarum, a Sketch*, by the Rev. H. P. Liddon, p. 1.

George Costard, M.A., July 7th, 1764, on the translation of Terrick; presented by King George III. Son of the Rev. Edward Costard, Vicar of S. Mary's, Shrewsbury, at which place he was born, in 1710, and educated at the Grammar School there. In 1726 he was admitted a member of Wadham College, Oxford, of which society he subsequently became Fellow and Tutor. In 1742 he was Proctor, and on the death of Dr. Wyndham, Warden of Wadham, Costard was, says Ironside, elected to succeed him, but he would not accept the appointment.* He was curate of Islip, near Oxford; and afterwards vicar of Whitchurch, a place between Lyme and Bridport in Dorsetshire, serving for some years two churches. The living of Twickenham, which he held till his death, was obtained for him through the interest of Lord Chancellor Northington. He was a most learned divine, deeply read in divinity, astronomy, Greek, Hebrew, and the Oriental languages. Astronomy was his favourite pursuit. A portrait of him inserted in Ironside's history, represents him with compasses in hand engaged in his best loved employment. His publications were very numerous, and, in some cases, of a fanciful and pedantic

* This statement is not literally correct. Ironside may have heard from Mr. Costard of the expressed wish of the fellows to elect him, but it was no more than a wish; it seems most probable that he was solicited to stand for the wardenship in 1744, when Dr. Samuel Lisle was promoted to the bishopric of St. Asaph, and that Dr. Wyndham was unanimously elected on Mr. Costard's refusal. Dr. Wyndham did not die till 1777, only five years before Costard's own decease. I am enabled to make this suggestion through the kindness of the Rev. G. E. Thorley, M.A., Fellow of Wadham, who has referred to the College registers to ascertain the circumstances of the elections.

character : the more important were *A History of the Rise and Progress of Astronomy amongst the Ancients.—A Treatise on the Use of Astronomy in History and Chronology.—A Letter to Dr. Shaw on Astrology and Chronology amongst the Chinese.* Many papers by him are printed in the *Philosophical Transactions.* He also published some criticisms on a passage of Homer, on certain Psalms, and on some portions of the Book of Job ; also *Some Strictures on Halshed's History of the Gentoo Laws ;* and *Reflections on the Language of Tragedy.* His library, Oriental manuscripts, and philosophical instruments, were sold by auction by Mr. Samuel Patterson, soon after his death, which occurred in 1782. By his own express desire he was buried in the south side of Twickenham Churchyard, with no memorial whatever whereby his resting-place may be traced.*

Henry Charles Jefferies, M.A., March 9th, 1782, on the death of Costard.

The Hon. and Rev. Harbottle Grimston, M.A., January 27th, 1786, on Jefferies' resignation. He was also rector of Halston in Kent, and of Rebmarsh in Essex, and one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Robert Burt, LL.B., May 5th, 1788, on the resignation of Grimston. He was one of the Chaplains to his

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* Miss Hawkins (*Anecdotes*, p. 80) says that "our vicar's" name was always preceded by the epithet "learned." He was a feeble, ailing, emaciated man, who had all the appearance of having sacrificed his health to his studies. She also mentions one or two not very abstruse astronomical facts which the great man impressed upon her youthful intelligence ; for instance, that the earth was round, and *not* ten times the size of the sun.

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He died 17th October, 1791, before he had completed his thirty-first year.

Philip Du Val, D.D., F R.S., January 25th, 1792, on the death of Burt. Canon of Windsor; Treasurer and Secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

George Champagné, M.A., April 29th, 1808. Canon of Windsor. He left a benefaction to Twickenham Parish Schools.

Charles Proby, M.A., January 30th, 1818, on the resignation of Champagné. Second son of the Very Rev. Baptist Proby, Dean of Lichfield and brother of the first Earl of Carysfort; educated at S. John's College, Cambridge. Vicar of Tachbrook in the County of Warwick, and chaplain to his cousin the second Earl of Carysfort when ambassador at Berlin; chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons; senior Canon of Windsor. He held the vicarage of Twickenham for forty-one years.

George Streynsham Master, M.A., March 29th, 1859, on the death of Proby. Educated at Eton, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. Previously Incumbent of Welsh Hampton, in Shropshire, and now Rector of West Dean, Wilts.

George Goodwin Pownall Glossop, M.A., May 10th, 1865, by exchange of livings with his predecessor. Educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Formerly Rector of West Dean, Wilts. Rural Dean of Hampton 1869.

Curates of Twickenham.

J. Wayde, 1554.

Roger Pigot, 1565.

Thomas Hutchinson, 1640.

Fferdinand Nicolls, abt. 1645, mentioned in the Vestry books. (See p. 188.)

John Knowles, or Knowler, date uncertain. [Ironside gives 1652.]

Thomas Willis, 1646. [Ironside gives 1654.] The preceding names, with the exception of Nicolls, are taken from Ironside's history, as is also the one following; all subsequent are plain enough, from the respective signatures in the Parish Registers. Even the entries of marriages were not signed by the officiating clergyman previous to about the year 1730; those of baptisms and burials not until much later. Lysons says wrongly that Willis was a "*Vicar* of Twickenham appointed by Parliament in 1646:" 1646 was the year in which he became *locum tenens*. Ironside's date is obviously incorrect. Probably Knowles assisted Willis in the cure. Willis was, according to Calamy, son of a famous schoolmaster who resided in Twickenham; he wrote a pamphlet called *A Warning to England, or a Prophecy of Perilous Times*. "In 1651," Lysons says, "an augmentation of 55*l*. (15*l*. of which was to be paid out of the impropriated tithes of Twickenham) was voted to him by the committees, his vicarage being only 55*l*. per annum;" but this statement does not coincide with the minutes of Vestry quoted on p. 188.

In the return of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, Willis is commended as being diligent in observing all the commands of Parliament. He was deprived in 1661, the year after the Restoration.

Edward Johnson, M.A., 1719.

Robert Carr, M.A., about 1730.

Lysons says that Jeremiah Seed was *curate* from 1727-40, which is probably an error, see pp. 117, 118, 143. The same authority also says that Dr. Morell was for some time curate of Twickenham. This distinguished scholar and author was born in 1703, and died in 1784. He was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, of which society he became a Fellow. He was secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, editor and translator of many Greek plays, and one of the earliest contributors to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Dr. Morell resided at Turnham Green, and was very intimate with Hogarth, whom he is said to have helped in the compilation of his *Analysis of Beauty*. A portrait of him—not, however, intended as an illustration of that work—by Hogarth, has been engraved. There is no internal evidence supplied by the registers or vestry-books of Twickenham for allowing us to count him amongst the number of eminent divines who have lived in the parish. His signature is to be seen *nowhere*. He is said to have been curate to Mr. Costard, (vicar from 1764-1782), but it is incredible, if that were the case, that Ironside should have made no mention of such an assistant to a vicar whom he

specially delighted to honour, and with whom he was no doubt on terms of the greatest intimacy.

Nathaniel Trotter, M.A., 1760.

John Burrough, M.A., 1762. Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, D.D., and one of the Preachers at his Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

James Lacy, M.A., 1765.

Josiah Disturnell, M.A., 1776. Born about the year 1747; educated at Christ's Hospital, London, under the Rev. Peter Whalley. When King George III. and Queen Charlotte dined at Guildhall, 9th November, 1762, Sir Samuel Fludyer being Lord Mayor, Disturnell as senior scholar made a speech of congratulation, copies of which he had the honour of presenting to each of their majesties at their coach door, who received them very graciously, and expressed themselves well pleased. He took his degree in arts at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and was for some time curate of the parish of Lothbury, London. On Mr. Lacy's death he was appointed curate of Twickenham, but on the death of Mr. Costard, his vicar, he was removed, and returned to London. He held many city chaplaincies and appointments, and in 1792 was presented by the governors of Christ's Hospital—who are the patrons—to the rectory of Wormshill, in the county of Kent. He held this living till his death in December, 1834.

Robartes Carr, 1782. Fifth son of Mr. Robert Carr (curate of the parish about fifty years before).

Born at Twickenham, in the year 1748; educated at the Charterhouse, and at Worcester College, Oxford; chaplain to the H.E.I.C. at S. Helena, where he remained ten years. He left the curacy in 1787, and embarked for Bengal, as one of the company's chaplains in that province. He is said to have written the following lines on the first leaf of the old Parish Registers: they are not now in existence:—

A Parish Register;
How few exceed this boundary of Fame,
Known to the world by some things more than name!
This tells us when they're born and when they die;
What more? Why this is all their history:
Enough if Virtue filled the space between;
Prov'd by the ends of being to have been.

A brother of his, the Rev. Colston Carr, kept a small but excellent school at Twickenham at this time, and in 1797 was collated to the vicarage of Ealing.

L. M. Stretch, 1783. His signature appears in the parish books with "curate" appended to it, but only a very few times. He also kept a school in the village.

Peter D'Aranda, M.A., 1787.

Henry Fletcher, M.A., 1802.

Richard Baker, M.A., 1818.

John Addison Carr, M.A., 1820, Minor Canon of S. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Francis Demainbray, M.A., 1828, of Pembroke College, Oxford.

J. C. Napleton, M.A., 1836, of Worcester College, Oxford. Incumbent of All Saints', Lambeth, 1858.

John Fyler Townsend, M.A., curate for a very short time about 1840.

James Browell, M.A., 1841, of Exeter College, Oxford. Curate of Fulham. Incumbent of S. James's, Muswell Hill, 1846.

Thomas Mills, M.A., 1845, of Clare College, Cambridge.

Edward Hutton, M.A., 1848.

W. D. Scoones, M.A., 1849, of Trinity College, Oxford. Incumbent of Langley Marsh, 1856.

Henry T. Salmon, M.A., 1855, of Exeter College, Oxford. Vicar of Milford, near Godalming, Surrey.

Thomas Borlase Coulson, M.A., 1860, of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vicar of Skipsea, 1862; rector of S. Burian, 1864.

Benjamin Maddock, M.A., 1862, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Incumbent of Marple, near Stockport, 1862.

Vere Broughton Smyth, M.A., 1863, of Trinity College, Cambridge, formerly rector of Bradfield, Suffolk. Vicar of S. Nicholas, Warwick, 1871.

Richard Stutely Cobbett, M.A., 1866, of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Edmund Reynolds Colby, M.A., 1871, of Exeter College, Oxford.

Joseph Boss Williams Woollnough, M.A., 1872, of Worcester College, Oxford.

CHAPTER VI.

TRINITY CHURCH.

THE NEW CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, TWICKENHAM COMMON—ERECTION IN 1841—ENDOWMENT—ENLARGEMENT IN 1863—MEMORIAL WINDOWS, &C.—SCHOOLS—MURAL INSCRIPTIONS—PERPETUAL CURATES OR VICARS FROM 1841—1872.

IN the year 1837, as the need of church accommodation pressed strongly on the public mind, certain proposals were made in vestry to repew the Parish Church, and plans for that purpose were prepared and submitted. This scheme was ultimately abandoned, and the following course of action adopted :—

A public meeting was held in the school-room, Twickenham, on the 27th of July, 1839, to decide upon the necessary steps to be taken for providing an additional church in the parish. Major Harriott occupied the chair. The first resolution, moved by W. Clay, Esq., M.P., and seconded by Henry Pownall, Esq., set forth strongly the necessity of increased church accommodation. The population of the parish was stated to be at its lowest 5,000, for which, spiritually, there was, as the inhabitants had declared in vestry on the 27th December, 1838, no adequate provision — in fact the report of the Ecclesiastical

Revenue Commissioners in 1835 had described the church accommodation of the parish to be for 800 only.

It was further determined that a new church should be erected, having a separate ecclesiastical district, with a minister, to be appointed by the bishop of the diocese, and that a committee should be appointed consisting of the following gentlemen :—

W. Clay, Esq., M.P.	Capt. Jelf Sharp.
T. Twining, Esq.	E. H. Donnithorne, Esq.
D. Crole, Esq.	Major Harriott.
W. Jones Burdett, Esq.	Mr. Goodchild.
J. J. Briscoe, Esq., M.P.	Mr. Toone.
H. Pownall, Esq.	Mr. May.

who were empowered to take the necessary steps to attain these objects. Of this committee the Rev. Archdeacon Cambridge was Treasurer.

Their application to his Majesty's Commissioners for Building Churches was favourably responded to, and the Bishop of London gave his consent to the proposal that the appointment of the ministers should be vested in himself and his successors. An eligible site was procured at a cost of 200*l.*, and reported by Mr. Warren, a land-surveyor of eminence, to be in every way fit for the intended building.

Mr. Basevi was employed as architect, and he prepared a plan and an estimate for a building to contain 600 persons, half of the area of which was to be fitted with free seats, to be devoted to the use of the poor; the remainder with pews to be let upon a scale of moderate prices. The cost of the church was 2,800*l.* It was endowed with 2,000*l.*; and with nineteen acres of land given by Archdeacon Cambridge, two acres

of which were sold to the South Western Railway Company for 700*l.*, which sum has been added to the original endowment fund.

The subscription list contained many munificent contributions; one-half of the required sum being provided by the committee on the occasion of their first meeting.

The church, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated on July 15th, 1841, by the Bishop of London (Dr. C. J. Blomfield), attended by the Rev. J. Sinclair, his chaplain.

After the lapse of twenty years, during which time the population of that part of the parish had more than doubled, further provision for spiritual needs became necessary. Trinity Church was for this reason enlarged. By the removal of the original east wall the old church was made to form a nave to a new transept, and an apsidal chancel of great and somewhat disproportionate dimensions, and 400 additional seats, were thus obtained. Several other improvements were contemplated which have not yet been carried out. Mr. Dollman, formerly a pupil of Mr. Basevi's, was the architect of the additions, and the cost of them, defrayed by subscriptions, amounted to 3,000*l.* The interior presents few features of interest except the stained glass windows. Of the windows which fill the chancel apse the centre one depicts "the Crucifixion," the two on the left hand "the Adoration of the Shepherds," and "the Baptism of our Lord;" the two on the right hand, "the appearance of the Angel to the Holy Women at the tomb," and "the Ascension."

A brass plate beneath the centre window, which was erected by the Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng, as a memorial of his first wife, is thus inscribed :—

In gratitude to Almighty God for his mercies still vouchsafed: and in pious memory of the dead, this window has been placed by F. E. C. B., Sept[r] 1865.

The enlarged church was consecrated on December 24th, 1863, by the Bishop of London (Dr. A. C. Tait), the Rev. W. H. Fremantle, his chaplain, attending him.

Another window, recently inserted at the south end of the transept, is in memory of Mr. John May. The centre light represents "the Sermon on the Mount;" the left, "S. John Baptist preaching in the wilderness;" the right, "S. Paul preaching at Athens." Sacred symbols are placed above, and beneath is the text "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God," with this very simple dedicatory inscription,—

"To the Glory of God and in Memory of John May, this window has been placed as a mark of esteem and affection." *

Its cost, subscribed by Mr. May's friends and neighbours, was 200*l.*

Messrs. Ward and Hughes, of Frith Street, Soho, are the artists of both windows.

The Registers necessarily do not yet contain any names of historical note. That of baptisms commences in 1841, that of marriages in 1847, that of burials in 1848.

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* Mr. May had been churchwarden of Holy Trinity Church from its consecration in 1841 until his death in 1867. He had also been churchwarden of the parish, and had served almost every parochial office. Besides having been chairman of the Board of Surveyors, he was chairman of the Board of Guardians in the Brentford Union for twenty-two successive years.

Among the earlier entries in the last, is the interment of the Rev. Thomas Bevan, the first incumbent: the officiating clergyman on the occasion was the Rev. Dr. Frederick Temple (then Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall), the present Bishop of Exeter. Among the more recent marriages (August 4th, 1866) is that of the then incumbent, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil Byng, son of George Stevens Byng, Earl of Strafford, to Emily Georgina, daughter of Lord Frederick Herbert Kerr, Captain R.N., performed by the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Archibald Campbell, Lord Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Edwyn Arkwright, curate of Holy Trinity Church.

The parish of Holy Trinity possesses excellent national schools, generally known as "Archdeacon Cambridge's Schools." They were built by subscription as a memorial of Archdeacon Cambridge, and in grateful remembrance of his liberal contributions towards the erection and endowment of the Church. His widow left 700*l.*, which yields a little more than 20*l.* per annum, as a school endowment; the property is vested in trustees and the schools are governed by a committee. There are two school-rooms for boys and girls respectively, with class-rooms for each, and houses for the master and mistress. They accommodate 160 boys and 140 girls. There is also an infant school in another part of the parish, under a separate trust.

Monumental Inscriptions in Holy Trinity Church.

On the east wall of the south transept are three tablets, the first,—

Sacred to the Memory of
BARBARA
The beloved wife of
Lieut.-Colonel Anthony William Durnford
of Colne Villa Twickenham,
(Late of the Grenadier Guards)
and only daughter and heiress
of the late Hon. William Brabazon
of Tara House, County of Meath, Ireland.
Died 4th December 1845. Aged 76.
And is interred in a private vault under
St. John's Wood Chapel Regent's Park.

The second is inscribed as follows :—

In the New Burial Ground
are interred the mortal remains of
RICHARD ANCELL
Late of Gifford Lodge, in this Parish Esquire.
After 38 years service
In the Secretary of State's office
He spent his last days in retirement
And died in peace
on the 18th January 1844, aged 88 years.
Also of ELIZA FRANCES his wife
who died on the 27th of October 1860.
Aged 74 years.

The third is—

In Memory of
FRANCES ELIZABETH
the beloved wife of
MAJOR THOMAS GEORGE HARRIOTT
eldest daughter of William Henry Ashhurst Esq.
of Watherstock House Oxfordshire
She died on the 15th May 1839.
In the 29th year of her age.
She was all gentleness, affection and devotion.

On the east wall of the north transept is a tablet—

In Memory of
The Rev[d] Thomas Bevan M.A.
Second son of Charles Bevan
Late Lieut[t] Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Foot.
He was ten years Minister of this Church
And departed this life after a short illness
July 2nd 1851. Aged 44.
"My trust is in thy Mercy and my Heart
is joyful in Thy Salvation."
13th Psalm, Verse 5th.

And another—

In Memory of
Thomas Moxon Esq.
of the Lodge, Twickenham
who died 16th January 1854
Aged 92.
Also of Anne his wife
who died 16th January 1843
in her 83rd year
Also of Anne Mary
Eldest child of the above
who died 4th February 1837
in her 50th year.

On the south wall of the nave is a tablet—

In Memory of
Lionel Daniel Mackinnon
Lieut. Colonel in the Coldstream Guards
Youngest son of
W. A. Mackinnon, Esq. M.P.
He fell in action
Whilst gallantly leading on his men
to repulse a very superior force
of the enemy
at the memorable
Battle of Inkermann
on the 5th November 1854
Aged 29.
This tablet is erected
by his sorrowing widow.

On the north wall of the nave is a tablet—

Sacred to the Memory of
HARRIET
Wife of SIR WILLIAM CLAY, bart., of Fulwell Lodge in this Parish,
born in June 1800, deceased 18th December 1867.
She died after 45 years of married life,
leaving to those to whom that life had been devoted,
and by whom she was so revered and beloved,
the imperishable recollection of every virtue that could ennoble
and every grace that could adorn the character of
a wife and a mother.

By the side of this, and corresponding with it in size and form, is a second,—

Sacred to the Memory of
SIR WILLIAM CLAY, Baronet,
Born on the 13th of August, 1791, died on the 13th of March, 1869.
He lived respected and admired by all who knew him.
As a father he was beloved by his children, who mourn their
irreparable loss, and cherish with fondness the memory of one,
who, by his unvarying kindness, and nobleness of heart endeared himself to them.

He represented the Tower Hamlets in Parliament from 1832 until 1867, and was secretary of the Board of Control, from 1839 to 1841.

The Clergy of Holy Trinity Church, originally Perpetual Curates, now by recent Act, Vicars.

Thomas Bevan, M.A., 1841, of Balliol College, Oxford, 2nd class classics, 1828, previously curate of Morval, and then of Chittlehampton, both in the diocese of Exeter.

James Twining, M.A., 1851. Of Trinity College, Cambridge, 8th Wrangler: now rector of Little Casterton, Rutland. Previously curate of Battersea.

The Hon. Francis E. C. Byng, M.A., 1862, of Christ Church, Oxford. Formerly rector of Little Casterton: he exchanged benefices with his predecessor. Late Chaplain at Hampton Court Palace. Now vicar of St. Peter's, Onslow Gardens, and Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Mr. Byng has published several occasional sermons, and a volume of *Sermons for Household reading.*

William Frederick Erskine Knollys, M.A., 1867, of Merton College Oxford. Formerly rector of Quedgeley, near Gloucester; afterwards incumbent of Barkingside with Aldborough Hatch, Essex. Late rural dean of Hampton. Now Her Majesty's Reader and Preacher at Whitehall: Chaplain to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and rector of Saltwood, Kent.

Isaac Taylor, M.A., 1869, of Trinity College, Cambridge, 19th Wrangler. Previously vicar of St. Matthias', Bethnal Green. Mr. Taylor has published an edition of *Becker's Charicles: Illustrations of the Private Life of the Ancient*

Greeks.—The Liturgy and the Dissenters.—Words and Places, or Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology and Geography.—The Family Pen: Memorials, Biographical and Literary, of the Taylor Family of Ongar.—The Burden of the Poor: A slight sketch of a poor District in the East of London; and he is now preparing a volume in Macmillan's *Sunday Library*, to be entitled *Xavier and the Jesuit Missionaries.*

The last licensed curate was the Rev. Hill Toller, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. His predecessors have been so numerous and have held, as a rule, the curacy for so short a time, that it is not thought necessary to enumerate them.

CHAPTER VII.

WHITTON CHURCH AND TWICKENHAM CHAPEL.

THE CHURCH OF SS. PHILIP AND JAMES, WHITTON—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING AND ITS FITTINGS—MEMORIAL WINDOWS—SPECIAL OFFERINGS—VICARAGE HOUSE—THE VICAR—PROPOSED NEW CHURCH IN S. MARGARET'S — TWICKENHAM CHAPEL—PROPRIETORS AND MINISTERS—SCHOOLS—NONCONFORMIST PLACES OF WORSHIP.

THE small hamlet of Whitton in the parish of Twickenham, possessing in the past an unenviable notoriety as a resort of characters not of the best class, and containing at the most but two residences of any size and importance, shared in the growth, although to a less extent, which other portions of the parish had developed, chiefly owing to the building carried on there of cottages for the poorer working classes, by the late Mr. Kyezor. It therefore needed more adequate provision as regards spiritual requirements than the restored parish church could furnish. To supply this need was one of the many excellent projects entertained and carried out by the late vicar, Mr. Master. During the year 1860 a committee, consisting of the following influential residents was formed, viz. :—

C. E. Murray, Esq.	E. H. Donnithorne, Esq.	Rev. C. B. Reid.
C. R. Curtis, Esq.	Major Whitmore.	Mr. John May.
H. Pownall, Esq.	Rev. G. S. Master.	Mr. Corfe.
H. G. Bohn, Esq.	Rev. J. Twining.	Mr. Powell.
F. H. N. Glossop, Esq.		Mr. Withers.

Under their auspices a church was erected at a cost of 2,150*l.*; this sum did not include several additional expenses, incurred in providing bells and entrance gates, and in paying legal fees, which amounted to 350*l.* besides.

The first stone of the building was laid on Wednesday, July 17th, 1861, by Master Augustus Murray, son of Colonel C. E. Murray of Whitton Park. The church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London (Dr. A.C. Tait), who was attended on the occasion by the Rev. W. H. Fremantle, his chaplain, on May 3rd, 1862, the nearest day that could be arranged to the festival of SS. Philip and James, to which saints it is dedicated.

The patronage of the living is vested in the vicars of Twickenham. Mr. F. H. Pownall, of Gower Street was the architect, and Mr. J. B. Jacklin, of Twickenham, the contractor. Mr. Master has given the following description of the building :—

The church is of the First Pointed style, and of excellent outline and construction. It is constructed externally of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings and high pitched roofs of blue slate. Its most noticeable feature is the elegant stone spirelet which surmounts the bell-turret, built by Miss Gostling of Whitton Park as a memorial to the late Rev. Augustus Gostling, LL.D. The ground plan of the church comprises a chancel with organ chamber on the north ; a nave with bell-turret at its north-west angle, a north aisle and north porch. The internal walls are of yellow brick with bands and patterns of red, the arcade between the nave and aisle being similarly treated with excellent effect. The pillars are of Bath stone, and have boldly-carved capitals of crisp foliage. The chancel arch is very lofty, and rests upon stone corbels ; an elegant double arch communicates with the organ chamber. The reredos of tiles is continued along the walls of the sacrarium. The eastern window, an elegant triplet, is filled with stained glass by Clayton and Bell, and represents in medallions the principal events in the life of our Lord. This window with the chancel, of which it forms a part, is a memorial to the wife of

Colonel Murray of Whitton Park. In the organ-chamber is another memorial window, by Lavers and Barraud, to the wife and daughter of E. H. Donnithorne, Esq.; its subjects are "the raising of Jairus' daughter," and "our Lord with Martha and Mary in their home at Bethany." The excellent colouring of both these windows contributes greatly to the internal effect of the church. The seats and fittings are of stained pine, of which material the roofs are also composed. There is a dwarf stone screen at the entrance to the chancel which is fitted with stalls. The font and pulpit are of brick and stone bonded together.

The church can be enlarged at any time, should need arise, by the addition of a south aisle. Besides the memorial windows above-named, other special offerings were made to the church. Miss Proby presented the Holy Communion plate; Mrs. Williams the velvet altar cloth; the late Mrs. Glossop of Silver Hall, Isleworth, the marble shafts for the west windows; Miss Gostling gave the site; and the architect's expenses were defrayed by the Rev. Henry Glossop, late vicar of Isleworth, F. H. N. Glossop, Esq., and the Rev. G. G. P. Glossop, then rector of West Dean, Wilts. The font was given by Mrs. H. N. Fisher, of Twickenham; and the Incorporated Church Building Society made a grant of 150*l.*

Towards the endowment, the Rev. G. S. Master, Vicar of Twickenham, resigned vicarial tithe rent-charge to the amount of 50*l.* per annum. J. Haggard, Esq. gave a piece of land, let at 12*l.* per annum. Mr. Kyezor gave a rent-charge on his property of 5*l.* per annum; and John Farnell, Esq. subscribed towards a capital Fund for the increase of the endowment, 50*l.* This, supplemented by pew rents or offertories, produces an income for the incumbent estimated at 130*l.* per annum.

In 1865 a committee was formed to promote the erection of a parsonage house, for which a site was

offered by Miss Gostling contiguous to the church. The project has been carried out, and an excellent house built, from the designs of Mr. Edward Lamb, at a cost, exclusive of draining and legal and professional charges, of about 1,200*l.*

There are few noteworthy entries in the Registers, and any that there may be, are of too modern a date for quotation.

The first and present incumbent (now vicar) is—

William Gambier Hawtayne, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, inducted on the 16th July, 1862.

There is at Whitton a small National School.

For some time past efforts have been made to separate a new ecclesiastical parish which should embrace the neighbourhood called S. Margaret's, the eastern portion of the parish near Richmond Bridge, including the populous district of Cambridge and Twickenham Parks. Subscriptions towards the erection of a church had been promised, amounting to about 1,000*l.* A site was offered in 1868, in Cambridge Park by Messrs. Little, but for certain reasons the offer was withdrawn. Another site was selected in 1871 in Twickenham Park, but subsequently abandoned. The scheme has at present proved utterly abortive, although grants had been promised by the present Vicar of Twickenham and J. Haggard, Esq., similar to those made by the late vicar and the latter gentleman in the case of the church erected at Whitton. Had the project been successful it was intended that the Rev. V. B. Smyth, M.A., late senior curate of the parish church, should have been the first vicar.

Twickenham (now called Montpelier) Chapel.

About the year 1720 Captain Gray, who then possessed an estate at Twickenham, built on a part of it a row of houses called Montpelier Row, and for the convenience of the inhabitants he erected, in 1727, a "small neat chapel." It is a unique and most unecclesiastical structure, deriving all the interest it possesses from its age and the eminent men who have ministered in it.

Being only a licensed building and unconsecrated, it has no district attached to it, and is, in fact, only a piece of private property.

After Captain Gray's death, the houses in the Row were sold to different people, as was also the chapel. No doubt it was much used by members of the royal household during the Countess of Suffolk's residence at Marble Hill.

The first minister of the chapel appears to have been—

The Rev. Matthias Sympson, to whom—

The Rev. Jeremiah Seed, M.A., fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, succeeded. He was Waterland's friend, and preached in this chapel the doctor's funeral sermon; he held also the Lady Moyer Lecture. (See p. 117).

After Mr. Seed followed the Rev. John Clarke, and then—

The Rev. William Sympson, on whose surrender—

The Rev. Samuel Hemming, D.D., was admitted, 20th June, 1761. Next—

The Rev William Paxton, 29th December, 1786.

The proprietorship then came into the hands of Thomas R. Cole, a layman, we may infer, as he is styled "Esq." in the original document, 15th April, 1789. It was surrendered to—

The Rev. Samuel Hemming, M.A., nephew to the aforenamed Dr. Hemming, 7th April, 1790, and—

The Rev. George Owen Cambridge was admitted for life, on Mr. Hemming's surrender, in 1805; then—

The Rev. George Hemming ministered in the chapel for a time, and on his surrender—

The Rev. Henry Glossop, M.A., Vicar of Isleworth, became proprietor, subject to Archdeacon Cambridge's life interest, 26th April, 1832. On the death of the Archdeacon, in 1841, and the surrender of the Rev. H. Glossop and his wife—

The Rev. Henry Parish, LL.D., became minister and proprietor 11th April, 1844, and the present minister and proprietor is—

The Rev. William Webster, M.A., late fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, admitted 7th November, 1854. Mr. Webster is co-editor with Mr. Wilkinson of an edition of the Greek Testament, author of *Syntax and Synonyms of the New Testament*, and of several other works.* Mr. Webster has in his possession an old prayer-book, given to the chapel by the Rev. Matthias Sympson in 1729, the fly-leaves of which appear to have been used as a register. It contains records of marriages from 1729 to 1752. One was performed by Mr. Sympson himself, four by Seed,

* I am indebted to Mr. Webster for most of the facts concerning the chapel and its ministers.

(one of them after banns published in the parish church), and five subsequent to these by John Clarke : the rest are by strangers. An Act of Parliament passed, as I am informed, somewhere about this time (1752), restrained such irregular solemnizations in unconsecrated buildings.

Montpelier School was built in 1856 on land given by the minister, which was transferred to trustees. It was originally designed for the instruction of about 50 children, but there are now about 100 in regular attendance. During the last two years the apartments built for the mistress have been converted into a school for infants, and new rooms erected above it. The Sunday schools are attended by about 60 children. The school is under Government inspection, and has hitherto received liberal grants made in accordance with the results of the examination held by the inspector.

At the time Ironside wrote there were "no Dissenting or other meeting houses, or any popish chapel in the parish, and but very few of its inhabitants" were "of either persuasion." Lysons mentions the existence of a meeting house belonging to the Methodists in the late Mr. Wesley's connection. This still exists, and bears the date 1800. It is situated in the Grosvenor Road, near the first additional burial-ground, and is still the only nonconformist place of worship in the ecclesiastical district attached to the old parish church.

In the parish of Holy Trinity are a Baptist Chapel, and a Congregational Chapel with schools attached ; they are both of recent erection.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

FORMATION OF THE PRESENT SCHOOLS—BOYS', GIRLS', AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS—VARIOUS BEQUESTS—ERECTION OF OLD SCHOOLS IN SCHOOL ALLEY, 1809—NEW SCHOOLS IN ARRAGON ROAD, 1861—AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER ON THE BOOKS—FURTHER BENEFACTIONS.

THE present schools have been formed from three distinct schools, of which it will be necessary to speak separately.

First—the *Boys' School.* In one of the old Parochial vestry books there are traces of the existence of a parochial school as far back as the year 1645, when entries begin to appear concerning the admission of masters to teach in the school-house, which seems to have consisted of apartments in the old parish houses called the church-houses, and to have been kept in repair by the parish and used rent free.

An entry dated July 12th, 1686, ordered that William Laurence should have the privilege of teaching school in the church-house room, but that he should teach three poor parish boys, to be selected by the vestry, gratis. This regulation seems to have been of an earlier date than this first entry concerning it, for a subsequent entry of May 4th, 1691, relating

to the appointment of three boys to be taught to read and write, mentions the fact that the schoolmasters of Twickenham had, by former contracts with the minister and churchwardens, agreed to instruct and teach "three poor inhabitants their children" living in the parish.

The earliest endowment appears to be that by Richard Holman, who gave by will, proved in 1710, towards educating the poor parish boys of Twickenham, 100*l.*, "to be paid to the minister, trustees, and guardians of the said poor boys, they procuring good security by land," the yearly rent of which to be towards the charge for educating from time to time a certain number of the said poor parish boys at the school. Four computed acres of copyhold land held in the Manor of Isleworth Syon were purchased with this legacy. Upon the enclosure of the common lands in 1817, an allotment containing 2*a.* 3*r.* 33*p.*, was made to the trustees of the school in lieu of this land which lay dispersed in the common fields. By this exchange the property was rendered compact and suffered no diminution, as the computed acres in the open fields were generally found not to comprise more than from two-thirds to three-fourths of a measured acre. This parcel of land is in the South Field in the Upper Teddington Road, and has been usually let at a yearly rental of ten guineas.

Robert Moore by his will, proved in 1726, devised "a little house on the common's side (after the death of one Robert Hayworth) to the free school of Twickenham, towards educating the poor children and scholars thereof for ever." The premises which were copyhold

were granted to the late Countess of Dunmore, on lease in 1814, at a yearly rental of six guineas. At that period the house no longer existed, but there was a small building on its site used as a dairy. On the enclosure of the common lands, a small frontage to this piece of land containing twenty-four perches, was allotted to the school. The whole property has since been exchanged with E. H. Donnithorne, Esq., the present owner, for a copyhold house in Syon Manor, in the fifth cross-raod, let upon a long lease at a ground rental of twelve guineas per annum.

At the time of the above-mentioned inclosure an allotment was made in respect of all the charity lands in the parish, the proportion belonging to the schools being 3*r.* 20*p.* (This is the amount in the enclosure award: in the tithe award it is said to be 1 *a.* 0 *r.* 3 *p.* which latter is supposed to be correct.) It is a piece of copyhold land in the Manor of Syon, on Whitton Common adjoining the remainder of the parish land; it was let on lease at a yearly rental of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the late Sir William Clay, Bart.

Second—the *Girls' School.* From an early period there appears to have been a parochial school for girls, distinct from the boys' school. There are two entries dated 1648, in the old vestry book, of payments for work done at "the maids' school." This school has received the following benefactions :—

An old school account book, dated 1753, records that Lady Blount gave to the girls' charity school a pew in the north gallery and half a pew in the south break, which were let respectively at eight guineas and one guinea per annum. This charity, on account

of its illegality, has been lost to the parish for some years.

An annuity of two guineas was bequeathed by the Marchioness of Tweedale : the date is not known. In 1815, the then Lord Dysart redeemed this annuity by an investment of 70*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, in the names of trustees ; the first dividends were received in 1817, when two years' dividends were paid together.

Third—the *Sunday School.* Stafford Briscoe, Esq., who died in 1789, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish 100*l.* upon trust, for the benefit of the Sunday Schools for children in the parish of Twickenham, which he wished to be as well for boys as for girls ; the ground to be purchased with the said 100*l.* to remain in the names of the vicar and churchwardens of the said parish for ever, and to be transferred into their names as often as there should be a new vicar of the parish. This gift is now represented by 120*l.* New Three per Cent. Stock. Another trustee has been added : the dividends are now paid to the Vicar and expended in accordance with the testator's wishes.

Although an investment was made in accordance with the terms of the will, the very existence of the fund was lost sight of for a period of ten years. In 1800 it was discovered, but its true character not being known, it was re-transferred, and the ten-and-a-half years dividends then due, and all subsequent dividends till 1818, were carried to the general parish account out of which the charitable payments of the vestry were then made. In 1818 the vestry ordered the stock to be sold for repairing the workhouse. Soon after, the terms of the benefaction were fully discovered, and

the vestry, in February, 1819, ordered that so much money should be supplied out of the poor's rates as would replace the 100*l.* stock together with the interest received at the time of its being sold out; 108*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Four per Cents. were accordingly purchased in the appointed names of the then vicar and churchwardens.

In the year 1809 these three schools were combined in one establishment upon the plan of the national schools, and the separate funds above-mentioned were brought into one account. In addition to these funds there was a sum of 3,388*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, which had arisen from legacies and savings of income.

A part of this fund, arising from two legacies of 50*l.* each, had, at the time of Lord Brougham's Charity Commission, been so recently invested that no dividend had then been received.

The whole permanent fund belonging to the schools from the above-mentioned sources yielded, in the earlier years of the present century, just 135*l.*; this was supplemented by a subscription list which brought in about 118*l.* per annum; and by two sermons, one at the church and the other at the chapel, the produce of which together was estimated at about 80*l.* The expenses of the school, including 139*l.* for the clothing of thirty boys and twenty-four girls, amounted to nearly 300*l.*

In 1826 Thomas Beagly left 50*l.* to the school founded for clothing and educating poor boys in Twickenham, to be disposed of by the trustees at their discretion.

The above-mentioned stock, amounting to 3,388*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, being unaffected by any particular trusts,

was at the disposal of the trustees, for any purpose to which they might desire to apply it. So in 1822 600*l.* Three per Cents. Reduced was sold and the proceeds invested in the purchase of 5*a.* 3*r.* 8*p.* of freehold land in Moor Mead, called Bandy Close, from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. This was duly transferred to the trustees: the consideration for its purchase was 535*l.* It is said to have been bought for a playground, which, from the liability of the field to be flooded, appears unlikely.

Subsequently a parcel of this ground, said to contain 1*a.* 1*r.*, but which in fact contained only 3*r.* 39*p.*, was sold to the South Western Railway Company. The proceeds were invested in the purchase of 360*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Consols, now standing in the name of the Accountant General. The remainder is let on lease at a yearly rental of 26*l.* 5*s.*

In addition to the above bequests the Rev. George Champagné, canon of Windsor and vicar of the parish, by trust-deed, dated February 12th, 1818, transferred the sum of 100*l.* Five per Cents. to the dean and canons of Windsor upon trust to pay the dividends yearly to the vicar and curate for the time being of the parish of Twickenham and the minister of Twickenham Chapel, being a minister of the Church of England, to be by them expended annually between Christmas and Lady-day, in the purchase of clothes and books to be distributed among six poor boys and four poor girls belonging to and receiving their education in the Charity School of the parish of Twickenham, as shall be deemed by the said vicar, curate, and minister, upon examination, to have made the greatest progress in

religious knowledge in the preceding year, or to be laid out and applied in any other manner for their benefit as shall be thought fit.

On May 6th, 1823 (the Five per Cents. having been converted into Four per Cents.), Mr. Champagné bought 20*l.* additional Stock and invested it as above, to supply the deficiency. For some time this charity yielded 5*l.* per annum, but from the reduction in the rate of interest, it now yields not more than 3*l.* 13*s.* per annum, which is applied to the purchase of reward books.

By a trust-deed dated January 27th, 1852, which set forth that certain sums had from time to time been subscribed to form a fund, the interest of which should be applied in giving rewards to young persons educated at the schools who after leaving the school should "continue in one service, performing the same well and faithfully;" provision is made for giving to such young persons rewards of 1*l.* and 3*l.* for one and three years service respectively; the balance of the income, if any, may be applied to any other purposes for the benefit of the schools. There is a sum of 1,005*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, belonging to this trust, of which the vicar of Twickenham must always be a trustee.

Richard Tollemache, Esq., who died in 1867, left 200*l.* to the Parochial Schools.

The school was removed from the church-houses, where it was originally kept, about the year 1749, and was then held in different hired premises for which rent was paid out of the funds.

The old schools had been managed for many years by trustees, of whom mention is made in Holman's will.

At an adjourned vestry meeting held March 25th, 1809, for considering the state of the charity schools and appointing a master, it was resolved that in future Dr. Bell's (the Madras) system of instruction should be adopted; that the schools should be open to all inhabitants of good conduct, whether parishioners or not; that the vicar, the curate, and the minister of Twickenham Chapel, together with the churchwardens, should be permanent trustees during their continuance in their respective offices; that the regulation of the schools and their funds should be in the direction of the trustees and the subscribers at large; and that the appointment of master and mistress should be in the hands of the trustees.

There were in the school, at the time of Lord Brougham's Charity Enquiry, 110 boys and 70 girls. No Sunday School was then kept, but the children were taken to church on Sundays.

In 1809 the old schools in School Alley were erected at a cost of about 1,800*l.*, which included the expense of converting a building, included in the lease, into a house for the master. The school was held here until 1861. The situation was confined and unhealthy, and the lease was then about to expire: additional accommodation was also required. The trustees therefore determined to acquire better premises of their own. Under the sanction and advice of the Charity Commissioners they sold out two sums of stock for that purpose, amounting together to

1,939*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Reduced Three per Cent. stock. Nearly all the remainder of the necessary sum was raised in two days by means of a bazaar, the proceeds of which exceeded 800*l.* It was held, by Mrs. Young's permission, in the gardens of Riversdale, under the special presidency of her late Royal Highness the Duchess d'Aumale, to whose presence and support its success was, in a great measure, due. A suitable site was purchased in the Arragon Road, from Mr. C. M. Corben, for 820*l.*, upon which most commodious buildings of excellent design were erected at a cost of about 2,000*l.* Mr. F. H. Pownall was the architect, and Mr. J. H. Tarrant the builder. There are also apartments for the master of the Boys' School and for the mistresses of the Girls' and Infants' Schools.

The new schools were opened by the Duchess d'Aumale on the 31st December, 1862.

The demoralizing system of gratuitous education and clothing was abandoned, more efficient teaching power secured, the schools were put under Government inspection, and now are, except in name, essentially National Schools. The annual expenses connected with them at the present time amount to about 500*l.*, to meet which the income derived from all sources (including a Government grant) is barely sufficient.

In the Boys' School the number on the books is 139, and the average attendance 110.

In the Girls' the number is 109, the average 77, and—

In the Infants' School the number is 116, the average 67.

There is a Sunday School held both morning and afternoon.

Two curious answers, which show the unsatisfactory character of the education imparted by these schools, about twenty years ago, have been preserved. Upon the question being put, "What is a fox?" not a single child knew that it was an animal, while one girl, who was anxious to give an answer, said it was the place where they got beer. "The Fox" is the sign of a public house in the town.

Another girl, who had left the school and had gone to service, was asked if she could read; she replied, No, she could not *read*, but she could *mark*, interpreting the familiar words of the collect as having reference to marking linen.

This condition of things has happily been exchanged for a better.*

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* The information concerning the schools has been mainly derived from Lord Brougham's Charity Commission and from a report made to the Charity Commissioners' in the year 1860, by one of their inspectors. Lysons' account, which he says "is given from the information of Samuel Prime, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, the late and present treasurers," contains certain statements which the authorities I have consulted do not verify. He mentions Mr. Robert Moore's legacy, but also states that "Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, who died in 1707, bequeathed the sum of 100*l.* to be laid out to the best advantage for the benefit of the Charity School at this place, so long as the subscriptions for its support should amount to 30*l.* per annum, otherwise to be given to the Charity School of some neighbouring parish. This bequest lay dormant for a considerable time. About twenty years ago (*i.e.* about 1790), Mr. Stephen Cole, representative of the testatrix, made over to the parish the sum of 439*l.*, which was laid out in the purchase of 500*l.* 3 per cents., and is now appropriated to the support of the boys' school, which is endowed also with two small pieces of land let at 7*l.* 10*s.* per acre. James Chamness, Esq., gave 100*l.* 3 per cents. to this school and the same sum to the girls' school, which has no other endowment except a small stock, the produce of savings." Mrs. Elizabeth Cole left 100*l.*, the interest to be expended annually in buying sea coal for the benefit of the poor. Mr. Chamness' bequest is included in the balance of 1,000*l.* school stock. The numbers given by Lysons (1811) are 30 boys and 24 girls, clothed, and 116 others "taught reading, writing, and accounts," in addition to them.

CHAPTER IX.

THE TWICKENHAM CHARITIES.

The Almshouses—Perryman's Gift—Syon Mead—Twickenham Ayte—Ferry Mead—Twickenham Manor—Twickenham Bull Land—Whitton Bull Land—More Mead and Ivy Close—Gifts of Henry Beckett, Mary Bush, Robert Moore, Elizabeth Bouchier and Lewis Owen—Richard Moore's Gift—Poor's Allotment—Pew Rents—Francis Poulton's Gift—Vicar's Bread—Mrs. Elizabeth Love's Gift—George Gostling's Gift—Fryer's Gift—Mrs. Cole's Gift—Fuel Land—Benefaction of John and Frances West—Mrs. West's Charities—The Earl of Orford's Charity—Robert Moore's Gift to the Minister—Mrs. Gostling's Gift—Madame Artault's Gift—Miss Beauchamp's Gift—Miss Nicholson's Gift—Other Benefactions and Gifts—The New Mission Room and House.

It is necessary here to give a short account of the various moneys possessed by the parish; it will suffice to give their donors' names with the respective dates, stating briefly the terms of the bequests.

With the mode of their distribution as at present conducted, or with any changes which may be in contemplation, whether desirable or not, and what their ultimate destination may be, we have no concern. We have to consider only what they were and are, leaving what they may hereafter become to those whose business it will be to determine the point when the fit time arrives.

THE ALMSHOUSES may be first considered. An entry in the vestry book of the 13th March, 1703, states that the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Lord and Lady of the Manor of Isleworth Syon, had granted to the parish of Twickenham an acre of land, lying in the lower common of Twickenham, to the intent that the parishioners should erect certain cottages for the benefit of such poor persons as the vestry should appoint and put into the said cottages. On the 19th June, 1704, it was ordered by the vestry "that six cottages be erected on the south side of the said acre of land, and that towards the charge thereof the 100*l.* given by Mr. Harvie for the benefit of the poor should be called in and employed, and that such further sum as might be wanting should be paid by the churchwardens and the parishioners." The date of Mr. Harvie's will is not known, but in the vestry minutes of April 9th, 1694, the legacy of 100*l.*, by Mr. Mathew Harvie, is mentioned "to be laid out for the purchasing of land for the benefit of the poor of this parish." *

In 1721 six additional almshouses were built, three at each end of the original six, towards the expense of which was applied a legacy of 200*l.* from the Honourable Sarah Greville, who, by her will dated the 17th March, 1718, gave that sum to the minister and churchwardens of Twickenham, to be by them employed in such manner as they should see fit for the benefit of the poor.

It is said that there was an inscription on a stone in front of one of the last mentioned almshouses, recording the legacy of Madam Greville and its appli-

* A condition of this benefaction was that Mr. Harvie's and his lady's monument should be always kept in repair.

cation to that building, with this addition, "10*l.* the interest thereof is yearly to be laid out in shifting cloth and given to the poor inhabitants of the parish." The vestry ordered on January 7th, 1728, that shifts and shirts should be provided out of the rates, to the value of 10*l.* There is, however, no trace of the order having been carried out then, or ever after; one vestry suffered, perhaps, a qualm of conscience, which no other sympathized with. But Mrs. Greville's will does not show that she ever directed such an application of the interest of her legacy.

These almshouses were subsequently, by degrees, in addition to another building erected at the end of them, wrongfully converted into a workhouse; and in 1821, the parish appears to have become sensible of this, for an order of vestry (January 5th) directed that three old houses in Freeschool Lane, belonging to the parish, and forming part of the church-houses, should be considered and applied as almshouses, and that the inmates should be elected by the vestry. By the same order of vestry the rent of a house, coal-shed and garden, belonging to the parish, was appropriated to the purposes of the charities. Some other parts of the parish property were first appropriated at this time, probably in like manner. The house and coal-shed have been pulled down: it was intended that other almshouses should be built on the site which faces the river at the end of Freeschool Lane, but in consequence of the confined nature of the locality the idea was abandoned.

The trustees permitted the late Duchess Dowager of Northumberland to erect the handsome pump, which

is a great boon to the neighbourhood, in the centre of this ground.

Other and better almsrooms have since been built. There are at present eighteen rooms inhabited by nine poor persons who have two rooms each. The vicar and churchwardens claim the right of appointing to some of the rooms, but it is some time since they have exercised it.

A new set of rules was adopted by the vestry in 1861, on the recommendation of the inspector of charities, for the future management of the almshouses, to this general effect :—That the vicar and churchwardens for the time being be the trustees ; that the vestry elect ; that candidates be fully sixty years old, parishioners, or residents in the parish for twenty years, not paupers, but persons of respectability in reduced circumstances, having some slight means of subsistence, who can produce a certificate of good conduct from the minister and churchwardens of the district in which they reside ; that married couples be eligible, but should have, as single persons, two rooms only ; that the trustees can remove occupants ; and that no inmates take a lodger, or suffer any one to live with them, except with the trustees' consent. It was further directed that " The Almshouse Fund," was to be applied for repairs, and for the maintenance of the inmates, together with the rent of the house in Church Street which the parish possesses, and of the cottage in School Alley, let to the board of guardians as a relieving officer's office, at a yearly rental of 5*l.* 4*s.*, besides any other sums which the churchwardens might be able to assign to these objects from time to time from the general donation account.

Upon the passing of "the Poor Law Amendment Act" the workhouse was sold, and a sum of three hundred pounds (the amount of Mr. M. Harvie's and Mrs. Greville's legacies) was invested in trustees for the benefit of the almshouses : some consideration for the acre of land on the common, left in 1704, was also no doubt received; the almshouse fund now consists of 269*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; to this account, the rent of the workhouse allotment should also be carried. The workhouse formerly stood on the north side of the Hanworth Road on the common. The land contains 3 *a.* 2 *r.* 28 *p.* and forms now a portion of the Green, which is let to the Local Board.

It is not known how the *church-houses* came into the possession of the parish. They are perpetually mentioned in the parish books : previous to their conversion into almshouses they were rented by different occupiers. The Free-school, as has been mentioned, was in old times held in one of them.

The house in Church Street, which is parish property, was built under a building lease, dated December 18th, 1723, whereby the curate and inhabitants in vestry assembled, in consideration of a fine of 30*l.*, and an agreement to lay out 100*l.* in building, granted to Edward Reeve a piece of waste land called the Church House ground, for sixty years at a peppercorn rent. It fell into the hands of the parish in 1809. The two cottages adjoining in Freeschool Lane have come to the parish also by lapse of lease.

Until the year, 1820, it was customary to carry the income of the parish property partly in aid of the poor

rate, but principally to the churchwardens' general account, out of which distributions were made to the poor in respect of the several charities. Now, the greater part of the income derived from the general charities is divided between the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the Parish, and the vicars and churchwardens of Holy Trinity, Twickenham Common, and of SS. Philip and James, Whitton, who distribute it as they think proper.

PERRYMAN'S GIFT.—It is recorded in the old vestry book that George Perryman, by an instrument, bearing date the second year of the reign of King James I., surrendered his house and twenty-three acres of land, holden of the Manor of Isleworth Syon, to his wife and son, subject to a payment of 20*s.* yearly at Michaelmas, for the use of the poor of Twickenham for ever.

This charge was paid up to 1833, since which time there is no entry of its receipt. It was charged upon a piece of meadow-land of about two acres, opposite Grove House in Heath Lane, belonging to the late Colonel Harriott. Where the remainder of the twenty-three acres is situated, is unknown. It is to be feared that the gift is completely lost to the parish.

LYM MEAD.—A rent-charge of 16*s.* per annum is paid by E. H. Donnithorne, Esq., the owner of the land, in respect of a meadow called Lym Mead, containing about nine acres. The origin and nature of the payment is unknown. The first trace of it is in the churchwardens' ledger for 1607, when 16*s.* appears to have been received for Lym Mead. In the accounts

from 1642 to 1648 are receipts of 16*s.* and also of 6*s.* for a bushel of wheat and a bushel of malt due from Lym Mead. In the latter year is an entry stating that "whereas there had theretofore been an agreement between the commissioners, Mr. Mildmay, and the inhabitants of the parish for the enclosing of Lym Mead, for which was to be paid yearly in money the sum of 16*s.* and one bushel of wheat and one bushel of malt to the churchwardens for the use of the parish, —it was thought fit by the vestry that the wheat and malt should be henceforth paid in kind, for avoiding disputes." No further mention is made of the wheat and malt. In 1707, an entry states that an information had been exhibited in the Court of Chancery against Sir John Talbot for the recovery of four years' arrears of 16*s.* a year, being an annual payment charged on Lym Mead, and that he had submitted to pay the same with costs.

Twickenham Ayte.—A portion of this island consisting of 3 *r.* 32 *p.* belongs to the parish, and is let at a rental of 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum. A rent-charge of 16*s.* per annum is also paid on 1 *a.* 1 *r.* 24 *p.* of this ayte by the owner of Richmond House. How or when the parish became possessed of this property and rent-charge is unknown. The earliest notice found on this subject is in an entry in an old vestry book entitled "A copy of the ancient benefactions to this parish;" amongst which is mentioned "one Ayte, called the parish Ayte, in the possession of Jeremy Holmes." The first mention of the rent of this ayte in the parish books is in the year 1608, when its amount was 7*s.* 6*d.*

It does not appear how this ancient rent was appropriated, but in 1820 it was directed by an order of vestry that the rent of 6*l.* 6*s.* paid for the middle part of the island should be distributed to poor aged persons approved by the vestry. It is now carried to the general donation account.

FERRY MEAD.—The origin of this payment, which was anciently 40*s.* a year, appears from an entry in the old vestry book of 1681, which states, that "in consideration of the keeping and inclosing Ferry Mead (belonging to Twickenham Park) free from after pasture in common, there was paid to the poor of this parish 40*s.* a year; but now no more is received than 20*s.* a year, which is received of Sir Joseph Ashe, baronet."

When or why the reduction was made does not appear. The Countess of Bedford paid the 40*s.* from 1611 to 1617. In 1640 is a memorandum "that the 40*s.* per annum had not been paid for the last twelve years," and in 1648 (September 18th) is an order of vestry, "that if the owners of Twickenham Park and the Ferry Mead did not make good all arrears due according to a former agreement for the taking in the said Ferry Mead, it should be lawful for the parishioners to put in their cattle the Michaelmas following." The first receipt of 20*s.* that we find is in the overseers' account for 1673. This sum is now received from the owner of Cambridge House (Lord John Chichester) and is charged upon a piece of land, close to Richmond Bridge. Until 1820 it went to the poor's rate account, but is now carried to the general donation account.

Twickenham Manor.—A charge of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum upon the Manor of Twickenham, supposed to have been in ancient times granted as a compensation for stopping up a road over lands belonging to the park of Twickenham, has not been paid since 1834.

Twickenham Bull Land.—From a copy of the court roll of the Manor of Isleworth Syon, dated December 20th, 1675, it appears that Thomas Cole surrendered 4*a.* 1*r.* lying in several places in the fields of Twickenham, called the parish land, anciently belonging to the inhabitants of Twickenham, in trust for the keeping and maintaining a sufficient bull for the common use of the said inhabitants.

An entry in the churchwardens' ledger of 1622 (see p. 187) states an agreement between the vestry and Mr. Robert Bartlet, that he should hold three acres and a half of the parish land with the Bull mead, paying the same rent to the parish as he formerly did, with the condition that, receiving a bull from the churchwardens he should keep the bull and if it should die should provide another for the general use.

Of these three acres and a half of land, three half acres lay in the East field of Twickenham, viz., one acre in Coney furlong, and the other half acre in Bushnell; another acre lay in further South field, in Ditch furlong; one half acre in the North field, in Steaken; and the remaining half acre in Isleworth field, in Birch furlong, in a district called Great Magden. The whole of these lands are lost sight of, and have been suffered to become absorbed in the lands of the neighbouring owners. The last we hear of them is in 1789, when one Hierons

refused to continue a payment of 14*s.* per annum for some land held by him of the parish called Bull land, unless the parish would point it out, which they could not do. At the time of the enclosure the parish claimed an acre of Bull land, and an allotment was made to them of 1 *r.* 16*p.* copyhold of Syon in the further South field, which is let at a yearly rental of 5*l.* It does not appear why so small a claim was made. The rent is carried to the general donation account.

WHITTON BULL LAND. — This property is first mentioned in the list of benefactions in the old vestry book as lying in the common fields of Whitton, with a reference to the court rolls of the Manor of Isleworth Syon, of October 11th, 1626. In 1678 Edward Adams and two others were admitted to two acres called the Bull land, lying in Whitton ; whereof one half acre lay in a place called Bancroft, near Shoemakers' Pray, extending upon the gravel pit on the north part ; two half acres lay in the South field of Whitton, in a Shot there called the Crab Tree Shot ; and the other half acre lay at the High Elms, near the lands, lately in the occupation of John Cannon, on the south part ; upon trust, to keep and maintain a sufficient bull, for the common use of the inhabitants of the town of Whitton. There is no trace of this land in the parish books later than 1705. It is supposed that it is comprised in the lands purchased many years ago of Mr. Prime by Mr. Charles Calvert. Upon the inclosure, a claim was made in respect of this land, the parishioners having been from time to time admitted to the Bull lands upon the court rolls ; and an allotment was made of

2*a.* 3*r.* 24*p.* freehold. It forms a part of the general charity allotment, the whole of which, viz., 11*a.* 1*r.* 10*p.* with the exception of the school piece, consisting of 1*a.* 0*r.* 3*p.*, (mentioned in p. 148), let to Sir William Clay, Bart., has been let for some years to Mr. Decimus Clarke at a rental of 50*l.* per annum. A proportionate amount of the rent, viz., about 12*l.* 10*s.* per annum is carried to the general donation account.

More Mead.—In the year 1681 Sir Joseph Ashe of Twickenham, baronet, "in consideration of 120*l.* conveyed to Nathaniel Axtell and five others of the Parish of Twickenham and their heirs, a parcel of meadow-ground in Twickenham, containing by estimation six acres in a meadow, called More Mead . . ." upon trust, that they should permit the vestry of the said parish to let and dispose of the same to such persons as the said vestry should appoint; the rent and profits of the said piece of meadow-land to be disposed of for the use of the poor, or other use of the said parish, as the vestry should think fit.

A further purchase was soon after made of another parcel of land in More Mead, adjoining the above; as appears from a copy in the vestry-book of a bond, bearing date the 27th of February, 1681, from Lady Christian Berkley, of Twickenham, widow, to Nathaniel Axtell, and five others, in the penalty of 320*l.*, which recited that by direction of the vestry of the parish of Twickenham, and in consideration of 160*l.* paid to the said Lady Christian Berkley she had agreed to sell to the trustees of the poor of the said parish for

the benefit of the poor, as the said vestry from time to time should direct, eight acres of meadow-land, lying in the common meadow called More Mead, which said eight acres were held of the Manor of Isleworth Syon by copy of court roll, and which, by the Borough English custom of the manor, descended to the youngest of the said lady's sons, then about 13 years of age; the condition of the bond being that if the said Lady Christian Berkley, her executors, &c., should within six months after such younger son should attain the age of 21 years, procure such younger son to ratify the surrender of the eight acres to the trustees according to the custom of the manor, or in default thereof pay back to them the 160*l.*, then the said bond was to be void.

In 1691, William Berkley, Esq., the heir abovementioned, then 21 years of age, surrendered the eight acres to the trustees, who were admitted accordingly.

From the old vestry-book it appears that these two sums, 120*l.* and 160*l.*, were made up from various moneys and benefactions of which 160*l.* was called Parish Stock, and 40*l.* was the gift of one HENRY BECKETT, who gave a legacy of 40*l.* "to the intent that 52*s.* might be raised of it yearly, to be bestowed in seven two-penny wheaten loaves every Sabbath day, and that seven poor people should receive it, to be chosen for life, by the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers." This is the only legacy specifically mentioned as having been applied to the purchase of More Mead; but the three following further benefactions are believed to have been applied, at the same time, to the purchase :—

Mary Bush gave 10*l.*, the yearly interest to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers to four poor ancient widows of the parish, to each 3*s.* This donation appears in the list of benefactions in the year 1631.

Robert Moore by his will, proved in 1726, (mentioned before in the account of the schools) gave 20*l.* to the parish of Twickenham, and directed that the money should be laid out in land, and that the income from rent should be given away upon the 27th of September for ever, in "groat" loaves of bread to poor widowers or widows, and other poor people, inhabitants of the parish, and not to any pensioner, nor certificate-people.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bouchier gave by will 100*l.*, as appears by an order of vestry in 1751 which directs that 4*l.*, as the interest thereof, should be paid out of the rents of the parish-land, and applied pursuant to her will; viz., 20*s.* in bread at Easter, and the rest in coals. In 1762 the interest was increased to 5*l.*

All that remains of the parish property in More Mead, (originally, as we have seen, consisting of 14 acres, 6 freehold and 8 copyhold,) is at the present time 7 *a.* 3 *r.* 3 *p.*, copyhold, let at 35*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per annum, the tenant paying the taxes and rates.

The Charity Commissioners say that they are unable to account for the great variation in the quantities and description of the premises; but the lands were enclosed previously to the late enclosure in

1817, and were surrounded by apparently ancient fences, nor could they learn that any other boundaries than the present had ever been known.

The rents of More Mead and Ivy Close, after paying the proportions of the income derived from the gifts of those persons above mentioned, were formerly by direction of the vestry given in clothing to ancient men and women and boys and girls, or distributed in such other manner as the vestry thought fit : the rents are carried now to the general donation account.

IVY CLOSE.—Ivy Close consists of three parcels of land called Mother Ivy's Shott, the King's Ring, and Bushnell, and is bounded on the north and east by the brook which divides Isleworth from Twickenham. It consisted originally of 8 acres, partly freehold and partly copyhold, purchased by the parish from Sir Joseph Ashe and other owners. The original trust-deed, July 21st, 1682, states "that forasmuch as the land was purchased with part of the stock of the poor's money of the parish of Twickenham, therefore the trustees should permit the vestrymen to receive the rents of the said land, and distribute it amongst the poor of the said parish or otherwise (!) as they should think fit." There is a provision also for the appointment of new trustees by the vestry, when their number should be reduced to two or one.

A sum of 100*l.* paid to Sir Joseph Ashe for the land in Mother Ivy's Shott is stated in the vestry book, to have been made up, in part of 50*l.*, Lewis Owen's gift, mentioned below, and 10*l.* an anonymous gift; but when this latter was given, nowhere appears.

Ivy Close is now represented by 5 *a.* 1 *r.* 37 *p.* freehold, and is let at a yearly rental of 35*l.*

Lewis Owen, by will, dated in 1623, (as appears by an entry in a parish ledger of the 8th of May, 1631), gave to the vicar and churchwardens 5*l.* 4*s.* per annum, to be bestowed in wheaten bread every Sabbath day; which 5*l.* 4*s.*, was to be paid out of the lease of Fulwell Lodge for thirty years, and after the said thirty years to issue out of land, which the said Lewis Owen bought of Francis Poulton, Esq.; which was a close containing eight acres lying between the Warren House and Hounslow Heath. In the same book, is a copy of a receipt by Sir Joseph Ashe for 100*l.* in full, for six and a half acres of land in Mother Ivy's Shott; being 50*l.* in money, and the remaining 50*l.* for the satisfaction and discharge of 12*d.* a week, which by a certain decree of Chancery, Sir Joseph Ashe was contented to pay the parish as his own gift, to supply the defect of the gift intended to be given by Lewis Owen who did not leave sufficient effects to discharge it. The remaining 2*l.* 12*s.* per annum of the rent-charge was paid by the proprietors of Fulwell Lodge, until the year 1814, when Mr. Dickason, the then owner, gave the parish 100*l.*, 3 per Cent. Consols in lieu of the same. The income of this charity now consists of a dividend of 3*l.* per annum, and 2*l.* 12*s.*, payable from More Mead and Ivy Close, carried to the general account.*

There is a right of roadway to More Mead across

* An Inspector of Charities, who inspected the Charities of Twickenham in 1860, says that this 5*l.* 12*s.* ought to be given by the vicar and churchwardens in bread every Sunday.

Bandy Close, and to Ivy Close there is a right of roadway, seventeen feet in width, across a piece of land in the London Road, belonging to G. B. Cole, Esq.: a large boundary stone at the entrance has an inscription to this effect.

Richard Moore, by his will, dated the 5th of March, 1686, gave 10*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of land, the rents to be equally distributed by the churchwardens and overseers, in bread, to the poor, every Candlemas day. This legacy was invested in the purchase of half an acre of land in the Tile Kiln Close, in the further South field near Strawberry Hill. In 1814, it was agreed with Lady Waldegrave, the then holder, to exchange this land with the parish for so much land as should be considered of the yearly value of six guineas, (the rental at that date), either out of the allotments made to her in respect to the property at Strawberry Hill, under the act for enclosing the waste lands of the parish, or out of the old enclosures, as might be decided by the commissioners under the act. By this exchange, the parish became possessed of 8*a.* 1*r.* 24*p.*, of which 4*a.* and 2*r.* are freehold, and 3*a.* 3*r.* 24*p.* copyhold, lying together on Hounslow Heath, near Hospital Bridge; this land was let, by tender, on a twenty-one years' lease from Michaelmas, 1818, at the yearly rent of 14*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; and in 1845 was let again, for the same term, to the late Sir W. Clay at 11*l.* 15*s.* per annum. This land was sold to the newly formed burial board in 1866 for a cemetery, and produced 1,483*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Consols, now standing in the name of the official trustee

of charitable funds. For many years the income arising from this charity appears to have been distributed by the vicar and churchwardens in bread; it is now carried to the general donation account.

Poor's Allotment.—Upon the enclosure of the common lands in this parish, two parcels were allotted to the trustees of the poor, containing 1 *a.* 3 *r.* 36 *p.*; in respect, no doubt, of More Mead, Ivy Close and Tile Kiln Close. They form part of the twelve acres, mentioned in the account of the parish schools, and the proportion of rent, about 9*l.*, is carried to the general donation account. (See p. 148.)

Pew Rents.—By an order of vestry, 28th December, 1820, the rents of two pews in the church, one let for 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, and the other for 1*l.* 1*s.* a year, were directed to be applied to the use of the poor. In 1746, Mrs. L'Estrange gave her pew for the same purpose.

These gifts were illegal and have been lost long since.

Francis Poulton's Gift.—Francis Poulton, said in his will, dated the 9th of February, 1640:—"I charge my freehold tenement and land in Twickenham, now in the tenure or occupation of Mr. Love, with the payment of 5*l.* 4*s.* yearly, for and towards the maintenance of six poor persons, to be served in the Church of Twickenham every Friday, in such sort as they now are. The six persons to be nominated by me and my wife, during our lives, and afterwards by the churchwardens and vicar of Twickenham, when any of them shall happen to die."

The premises are situated in Heath Lane Twickenham, and consist of a house and yard, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Mason, and a house, yard, smith's-shop, and sundry buildings adjoining the other, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Gatfield.

The rent-charge is now paid half by the owner of Holly House, and the other half by trustees of Mr. Collins, and is carried to the general donation account. The Charity Inspector reported in 1860, that bread was regularly distributed on Fridays according to the wish of the donor.

VICAR'S BREAD.—An entry in the old vestry book of 1681 states that there is a rent-charge issuing out of the Vicarage Close, containing about six acres, lying in Isleworth, of 20*s.* a year, to be bestowed in bread to the poor of Twickenham, every Easter.

The Vicarage Close was exchanged for land of the late Marquis of Ailsa adjoining it, and the annuity is now paid by the owners of the latter property to the vicar and churchwardens, and carried to the general donation account. It was formerly distributed in penny loaves of bread to the poor children of Twickenham on the Thursday after Easter. There was a more ancient custom, which obtained for this charity the name of "A dole called cakes and ale," of dividing two great cakes in the church on Easter-day amongst the young people; but, as this was looked upon as a superstitious practice it was ordered by the Long Parliament, in the gloomy year 1645, "that the parishioners should forbear that custom, and instead thereof buy loaves of bread for the poor of the parish, with the money that should have

bought the cakes." The original order was in the parish chest, as appears from the schedule of records, but is not (says Lysons) now to be found.

Ironside mentions in his history that this bread used to be thrown down from the top of the church tower into the churchyard on the Thursday after Easter Sunday, to be scrambled for by the children of the poor, after which they were regaled with ale at the vicarage house. The dole, he says, in his time was given in the church at Christmas. A like custom prevailed in the parish of Paddington, and was not totally abolished until comparatively recent times.

Mrs. Elizabeth Love's Gift.—Mrs. Elizabeth Love, by her will dated 18th of June, 1807, gave the interest of 50*l.* stock in the old South Sea annuities to the trustees of the parish of Twickenham, to be given to the poor, in bread, twice every year, in May and November. This stock was subject to some deduction, owing to a slight deficiency in Mrs. Love's effects. Her executor for some time distributed the bread himself, subsequently the churchwardens did so, after tickets had been obtained for the same from the vicar and themselves. The then amount of the bequest, with the interest, was paid over to the vicar and churchwardens, and in April, 1859, 65*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, Three per Cent. Consols, was purchased with it, which stands now in the names of three trustees, and the dividends thereon are carried to the general donation fund.

George Gostling's Gift.—Mr. George Gostling, of

Whitton Place, by his will dated 11th of April, 1816, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Twickenham, and to their successors for the time being, the sum of 300*l.*, Three per Cent. Consols, to apply the interest and dividends in the preservation of the monument in the parish church erected by him to his late father and mother; the surplus of such interest and dividends to be laid out in bread and meat, and given to the poor of the said parish at Christmas in every year; and it was his wish that the poor of Whitton should be preferred.

This stock, 270*l.* (30*l.* having been deducted for legacy duty), stands in the names of the vicar, churchwardens, and one other trustee; and since the formation of Whitton into a separate ecclesiastical district, the dividends are paid by the churchwardens of the parish to the vicar and churchwardens of Whitton for the sole use of the poor of that place.

The trust concerning the monument prevents the transfer of the stock to the names of vicar and churchwardens of Whitton, which otherwise would have been made.

FRYER'S GIFT.—Jonathan Fryer, who died April 4th, 1819, gave by will to the parish of Twickenham 100*l.* Five per Cent. stock, then in his name, to be transferred to the minister and churchwardens of Twickenham for the time being, the interest to be distributed in bread every New Year's Day, or as soon after as convenient, to the poor of the parish not in the workhouse. It is now represented by 105*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Stock, standing in the names of the same

trustees as the foregoing charity, and the dividends are carried to the general donation account.

Mrs. Cole's Gift.—Elizabeth Cole, by her will dated the 16th January, 1706, gave to her executors, Henry Hoare and James Cole, 100*l.*, in trust, to be invested in the purchase of land, or otherwise, as they might think fit, the interest to be laid out in buying sea-coal every year for the benefit of the poor.

No land was bought with the money. It was laid out in the purchase of 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, in the names of some of the Cole family, who used formerly to distribute it. The present trustees are the same as those for the two preceding charities, and the dividends are carried to the general donation account.

Fuel Land.—Two parcels of land were awarded by the commissioners under the Twickenham enclosure act, to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor, in compensation for the right of cutting furze and turf on the common land. One parcel contains 4 *a.* 1 *r.* 10 *p.*, and is called the Parish Green, and was about ten years back let at a rental of 14*l.* per annum (less the tithe, about 11*s.*) The Charity Inspector, in 1860, reported that "nearly all the rent is exhausted in keeping up the fences, which are not of the best kind, and are constantly in want of repair. The damage done to these by the people attending the fair is so great, and the nuisance to the neighbourhood is such, that it seems very desirable that in future this land should not be used for this purpose." This recommendation has

been acted upon. The common is now let to the local board on lease for forty-two years from Michaelmas, 1868, at a yearly rental of 35*l.* It has been properly enclosed, and the holding of the fair upon it has been discontinued since 1868; further improvements are in contemplation.

The other parcel of land, containing 5 *a.* 2 *r.* 30 *p.*, is situate on Whitton Common, and forms part of the allotment of twelve acres made in respect of the different charity lands of the parish, which has been mentioned above. The proportion of rent amounts now to nearly 25*l.*, and it, together with the rent of the Green, should properly be expended in coals. The moneys at present are carried to the general donation account.

A report made by the Charity Commissioners, after an inspection of the charities of the parish of Twickenham, made by their official, in the year 1860, contains a list of those gifts, the distribution of which was solely under the management and direction of the vestry: and which, as the precise manner of their application had never been specifically expressed by the donors, were carried to the general donation account.

Alterations made subsequently to the date of that report, in several of the rents, consequent upon the expiration of old, and the granting of new leases, would make the insertion of that list, at the present time, from its inaccuracy, only misleading.

Benefaction of John and Frances West.—It appears that by indentures, dated the 18th and 19th of

November, 1720, Mr. and Mrs. West conveyed to the governors of Christ's Hospital certain premises for the maintenance and education in the said hospital of as many children as the yearly rents and profits would be sufficient for, at the rate of 10*l.* for each child; and directed that one-fifth of the number of children maintained at the hospital under their said gift should be such as the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners of Twickenham in vestry assembled should present.

An Act of Parliament, passed in 1806, for regulating this charity and granting certain privileges to the governors, raised the sum to be allowed for each child from 10*l.* to 25*l.*

The number of children in Christ's Hospital, sent from the parish of Twickenham, under this bequest is now six boys and two girls, who are elected upon certain conditions by the vestry whenever notice is sent of a vacancy from the hospital.

The commissioners of 1860 suggest two inquiries—whether the property from its increase in value is not adequate to the support of a larger number of children? and, in what ways can the parish successfully resist the *abuse* of the preference given to Founder's kin?

Certainly the great local advantage conferred by this bequest is strangely undervalued, and a noble education is too often thrown away upon those whose after life does not bear it out.

Mrs. West's Charities. — Mrs. Frances West established a charity by the conveyance of certain premises from her to the Clothworkers' Company, dated September 11th and 12th, 1723, wherein poor

men and women born in Twickenham were to participate. No one (as far as could be ascertained) derived any benefit from this at the time of the Commissisoners' report in 1860.

Another charity of Mrs. West's for the relief of poor blind persons in different places of which Twickenham is one, which is also in the management of the Clothworkers' Company, provides pensions of 5*l.* per annum for three or four blind persons in Twickenham, but as the number of qualified applicants is limited there are always vacant pensions.

THE EARL OF ORFORD'S CHARITY.—Horatio, Earl of Orford, better known as Horace Walpole, by his will, bearing date May 15th, 1793, and proved March 13th, 1797, gave to the vicar and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Twickenham, 300*l.* to be placed in some of the public funds, in the names of the said vicar, and such four substantial parishioners of the said parish as the said vicar and churchwardens should by writing appoint; and directed that the said vicar and the persons so appointed should stand possessed of such securities in trust, to distribute the yearly dividends arising therefrom once or oftener in every year, among such poor of the said parish as the said trustees for the time being, or the major part of them, should think proper objects of relief, in such proportions as they should think fit; and he directed, that in case of the death or removal of any vicar, the succeeding vicar should be a trustee of the said securities with the other trustees thereof, and that if either of the other trustees should die, or cease to

be parishioners, or should be desirous of being discharged from the trust, the vicar and surviving or remaining trustees should, by writing nominate another substantial parishioner to be a trustee in his stead, and that the trust securities should be assigned accordingly. This bequest is now represented by 528*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, in the names of trustees as the will orders.

No particular mode of distribution being pointed out, the money has always been expended in coals, in consequence, as it is stated, of Lord Orford having been accustomed to distribute coals at Christmas. The persons receiving these coals have (says the Enquiry Report of 1822) been always parishioners till the last winter, when a part of the distribution was extended to poor inhabitants not parishioners who had suffered from the extraordinary floods which then took place. Up to 1860 there was no record of the receipt or expenditure of this fund *in the Parish Books.*

Robert Moore's Gift to the Minister.—Robert Moore, by his will referred to in the accounts of the Schools, and of More Mead, gave to the minister of the parish and his successors 5*l.* yearly on condition that they should read the Common Prayers, by law established, in the parish church every day in the week, at the usual hour of eleven in the forenoon, the said 5*l.* to be issuing and payable out of the rents and profits of the estate known by the name of Nag's Head Inn, in Twickenham.

This annuity has been lost long ago. It was not paid at the time of Lord Brougham's Commission, nor

was it even then known in the parish that such a benefaction existed. It may have ceased to be paid, the report suggests, on the non-performance of the condition annexed to it, or it may have been refused in the first instance as wholly inadequate, as a former vicar has hinted in a note written in pencil on the copy of the report which once belonged to him.

MRS. GOSTLING'S GIFT.—Mrs. Hannah Gostling, by her will, dated October 8th, 1850, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Twickenham for the time being 300*l.*, to be invested in the Three per Cent. Consols in the names of the vicar and churchwardens of the said parish for the benefit of the poor of Whitton. By a subsequent codicil she inserted a proviso that, first of all, the monument to her late husband should be kept in repair, and the surplus only should be applied as before directed. In November, 1854, stock to the amount of 326*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* Three per Cent. Consols was purchased in the names of the vicar and churchwardens and other trustees.

This charity is distributed in exactly the same manner as that of George Gostling, Esq.

MADAME ARTAULT'S GIFT. — Madame Georgiana Elizabeth Artault, by her will, dated May 4th, 1857, left 300*l.* (less, owing to deficiency of effects, 23*l.* 14*s.*); with the 276*l.* 6*s.*, was purchased 308*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Three per Cent. Consols in the names of trustees, the interest of which was to be given to poor, aged, and infirm persons such as those named by her, not to surpersede or diminish the parish allowance, but in addition thereto.

She gave these directions to "the Ministers and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Twickenham." (?) The dividends are now given to three poor persons (householders) at the rate of 5*s.* each per month by the vicar and churchwardens.

Miss Beauchamp's Gift.—Miss Elizabeth Beauchamp, in her will, dated June 3rd, 1859 :—"I give one hundred and fifty pounds New Three per Cent. Annuities, free of legacy duty, to the rector and churchwardens of the parish of Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, in trust to pay and divide the dividends thereof amongst such of the poor of the said parish, living within the district of the old church, as the rector thereof for the time being shall consider most deserving, or at his sole discretion to lay out such dividends in the purchase of bread, meat, or coals for the benefit of such deserving poor." The legacy is in the hands of the official trustee for charitable funds. Its proceeds are distributed by the vicar. Miss Beauchamp also left a similar legacy to the incumbent and churchwardens of Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham Common.

Miss Nicholson's Gift.—Miss Jane Nicholson, by her will, dated October, 1838, gave to the vicar of the parish of Twickenham for the time being a legacy represented by 68*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* Three per Cent Consols, one-half of the interest to be given annually to the poor in bread on the 19th of October, being the anniversary of the death of her father, and the other half on the 18th day of August, being the anniversary of the death of

her mother. The legacy is in the hands of the official trustee for charitable funds; its dividends are carried now to the general donation account. The parish appears to have succeeded to this legacy in 1862.*

The following benefactions are also recorded on boards placed in the church on the staircase of the north gallery :—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. Andrew Johnson	To the Poor	20	0	0
Sir John Suckling	„ „ „	50	0	0
Sir John Walter †	„ „ „	20	0	0
Francis Poulton, Esq.	„ „ „	20	0	0
Mr. Thomas Poulton	„ „ „	20	0	0
Mr. George Baker	„ „ „	10	0	0
Mr. Edward Birkhead	„ „ „	10	0	0
Mrs. Leversage	„ „ „	50	0	0
Mrs. Catherine Austin	„ „ „	20	0	0
Mrs. Weeks	„ „ „	5	0	0
Henry Poulton, Esq.	„ „ „	20	0	0

The above sums are supposed to have gone to the purchase of Moor Mead, the rental of which is annually distributed to the poor.

The Right Hon. Lord Islay gave 30*l.* towards erecting the gallery which was occupied by the charity children before the alteration of the interior of the church.

Mr. Hollingsworth gave a silver cup for the communion.

Sir Joseph Ashe gave two flagons for the same purpose.

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* I have subjoined (Appendix C.) a list of the charities belonging to the Parochial Schools and to the parish, stating their precise value at this present date.

† See p. 14.

Mr. John Spackman and Lydia his wife gave "the chandelier next the communion."

The Right Hon. Francis Earl of Bradford presented a green velvet pulpit-cloth and cushion embroidered with gold.

		£.	s.	d.
Sir Joseph Ashe, to put out poor boys apprentice		10	0	0
Mrs. Francis West	To the poor	50	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Williams, Vicar	,, ,, ,,	20	0	0
Countess Montrath	,, ,, ,,	200	0	0
Abraham Prado, Esq	,, ,, ,,	50	0	0
The Hon. Mrs. Tufton	,, ,, ,,	21	0	0
Robert Swan, Esq.	,, ,, ,,	100	0	0
John Spackman, Esq.	,, ,, ,,	50	0	0
James Whitchurch, Esq.	,, ,, ,,	50	0	0
Mrs. Prado	,, ,, ,,	20	0	0
Stafford Briscoe, Esq.	,, ,, ,,	20	0	0
Marchioness of Tweedale	,, ,, ,,	20	0	0
Mrs. Burne	,, ,, ,,	18	16	0

These thirteen last mentioned sums are supposed to have been given away at the time, as there is no mention of them in the parish-books.

Joseph Hickey, Esq., gave 100*l.* to be bestowed at the discretion of the Rev. J. A. Carr in a manner most serviceable to the poor, and he applied it towards rebuilding the old almshouses in Free School Lane.

Margaret Dowager Countess Poulett, in 1838, gave 50*l.* by will to the poor, which was given away at the time in bread, meat, and blankets.

Mrs. Ann Barrett gave 5*l.* to the Parochial Schools.

All other gifts and bequests which are mentioned on the boards in the church, have been referred to in the account of the charities.

In the year 1869 a munificent gift was made to the vicar of Twickenham and his successors for ever, consisting of a freehold cottage and garden, situated by the river-side, near to the west end of the church, which were conveyed by deed of gift by Mr. John Bowyer, to be used for "church purposes." A building from designs furnished by Mr. R. W. Edis has been erected at an estimated cost of 320*l.*, to be set apart and appropriated for all purposes which may tend to the religious instruction and social improvement of the neighbourhood wherein it is placed.

CHAPTER X.

THE PARISH BOOKS.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING EXTRACTS ON PAROCHIAL AND GENERAL MATTERS FROM THE MINUTES OF VESTRY: NOTEWORTHY ITEMS FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCHWARDENS FROM 1606 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

THE minutes of vestry and the accounts of the churchwardens are, for the most part, in good preservation and of great interest. The earliest volume of the former commences in the year 1618, about which time a select vestry consisting of sixteen parishioners, in addition to the vicar and churchwardens for the time being, appears to have been ordered by John, Bishop of London: * and of the latter the most ancient volume is the only one damaged to any considerable extent. Its first legible date is 1606, in the accounts for which year is an entry stating that—

viij^{d} was given to the ringers when the King went by with the King of Denmark.

In it Strawberry Hill and the Bull Lands are mentioned for the first time.

A minute, dated October 11th, 1618, is to the effect that

Andrew Johnson's thirty pounds, which he had left by will to the poor people of Twickenham, was paid in, and by consent of the vestry it was left in the trust of Mr. Lewis Owen.

* This was Dr. John King, who filled the see from 1611 until 1621: formerly Archdeacon of Nottingham.

It was agreed and covenanted at a vestry, holden October 6th, 1622, that Mr. Robert Bartlet should keep still in his possession the three acres and a half of parish land with the bull meads paying the same rent as he did formerly, with the condition that he, receiving now a Bull of the Churchwardens shall keep the said bull at his own charge and if the bull do fortune to dye or miscarrye any other way the said Robert Bartlet promiseth to make it good, so that the parish shall not at any time wante a sufficient bull for their use but he will provyde one at his own costes and charges so long as he shall live and holdeth the foresaid lande at the same rate and he promiseth also to leave the parish as sufficient a bull as he now receiveth.

The following items occur in the accounts of expenditure in 1625, the year of King Charles I.'s accession :—

	£	s.	d.
It: paid and spent upon the Ringers at the cominge of the Kinge and Queene unto Hampton Court, the fourth of July	00	02	06
It: to the Ringers the day the King was crowned	00	02	06
It: paid, spent on the Ringers, the Proclamation daye	00	16	00

And in 1630,

It: Spent on y^e^ Ringers y^e^ daye y^e^ Prince was borne	00	03	00

This Prince became subsequently King Charles II. He was born on the 29th of May.

It: for y^e^ prayer for y^e^ Prince	00	00	08
It: to the High Constable for maymed souldiers and hospitalls, one whole year	01	07	00

The same year the following amounts were paid by the churchwardens for bread and wine for the communion.

	£	s.	d.
At Whitsuntide	00	04	04
At Bartholomewtide	00	04	06
At Michaelmas	00	03	01
At Christmas	00	06	06
At Easter	01	02	07

Other entries exhibit like proportions proving that the reception of the Holy Communion at Easter, as enjoined by the prayer-book, was much more general than in later times. The second of the above entries is interesting as showing the strong feeling which still surrounded the memory of the massacre of 1572.

Amongst the receipts of 1631 and other years are sums, usually about six shillings and sixpence, paid by other parishes, among which Teddington and Cranford are named, "for the loan of the parish pewter," as the sacramental plate was described.

Among the disbursements of 1633 are the following :—

	£.	s.	d.
It^m^ Given to the ringers att the Kyng's returne from Hoolland	00	06	00
It^m^ Given to the ringers att the birth of the Duke of Yoorke	00	02	06

On the 8th of May, 1640, it was agreed in vestry,

That Henry Sanders and Mr. Maddockes, with one of the churchwardens, shall take order for taking up of the indictment against y^e^ Parish for not repaireing the stone bridge and stopping the issues.

On 10th April, 1645, a schoolmaster was appointed, and the churchwardens were ordered "to accomodate the house with necessary repairs for his keeping school accordingly."

On Dec^r^. 30th, 1646, Tithe was collected by certain parishioners which was due to Fferdinando Nicolls, Minister, for the year 1645. [This Nicolls was a *locum tenens* appointed after Soame's deprivation, and before Thomas Willis who was Incumbent during the Commonwealth.]

On the 'twenty 4^th^' of Feb^y^., 1646, it is recorded that "certain parishioners rented the tithes and profits Belonging to the Vicarage : and paid in quarterly portions the sum of 100*l.* per annum to Mr. Thomas Willis, Minister : and the moneys issuing from the tithes belonging to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, were paid up to

Mr. Willis towards this stipend, the said moneys being appointed by both houses of Parliament for the augumentation of the means of the Minister of the Parish."

[This salary appears to have caused the parish considerable trouble and to have needed frequent subscriptions "towards making up of the sum." Ecclesiastical affairs were in an unsettled condition some time previously to the death of King Charles I.]

Amongst the disbursements of the year 1647, are to be found the following :—

	£	s.	d.
ffor the Bayliffe of the Queen's Manor for quit rent for the Church House for 1645, 1646, 1647.	00	01	06
[It must be remembered that the Manor of Twickenham was part of the jointure of Queen Henrietta Maria.]			
ffor default of ringinge in harvest when the Kinge came by twice	00	13	04
ffor the high Constable upon warrant for the maymed souldiers	00	17	04
["Maymed" of course in the civil wars. Charles had fled from Oxford and given himself up to the Scots at Newark in 1646.]			
ffor the Ringers upon the Coronation daye in drink att Richardson's & bread	00	05	00
[King Charles I was crowned on the Feast of the Purification, February 2nd, 1626.]			
ffor drink and bread upon the fifth of Novemb[r]. for the Ringers	00	13	06

A memorandum is inserted, dated 1648, to this effect :—

"Mr. Mildman's ancestors having agreed with the inhabitants to pay for the enclosing of Lyme Mead yearly sixteene shillings in money and one bushell of wheat and one bushel of malt unto the churchwardens for use of the same parish the vestry thought fit to enact that the said bushells be paid in kind yearly for avoiding further dispute."

In 1649 and following year are many entries of

moneys (usually fourpence) given to "poor Irish people."

In 1652 the churchwardens made an inventory of the parish goods, which they handed over to their successors in office; it is as follows:—

A greater silver and guilt cupp with the cover given by Mr. Hollingsworth.
A lesser silver cupp with a cover.
Two pewter flaggons.
A greene velvett cushion for the pulpitt.
Greene carpett for the comunion table.
Blacke cloth for the ffuneralls.
One joyned chest.
Two joyned stooles.
One little chest with two locks.
One diaper table-cloth for the comunion table.

A rate was made (3rd September, 1652) for 38*l.* 3*s.*, for repairing the church, which though the parishioners protested against its being made a precedent of, as it was higher than the law allowed, they were contented to pay, as the "repayres" were necessary before winter. A full account of the ways in which it was expended is entered.

On August 21st, 1653, "ffour pounds one shilling and a peney was collected in the parish for the relief of the inhabitants of Marlborough who had sustained damage by a fire."

On 3rd October, 1653, Henry Hammerton, the parish-clerk, was chosen in accordance with a recent Act of Parliament to keep the Parish Registers of marriages, christenings, and burials, and the churchwardens ordered a vellum book for the purpose.

On 14th July, 1656, the churchwardens were authorized to let the Church house. On the same day

the churchwardens were ordered to consider of the Schools house, and treat with the Schoolmaster about it. The whole business was entrusted to them "as to settling and disposing of the same with the appurtenances, and to take care for the providing of the pore children for the best advantage of the Paryshe not altering the propertye."

In October, 1656, a certain stone lying in the church porch was sold to Captain Lee for 13*s.* 4*d.*, the money being given to Henry Hammerton (the Parish Clerk) for his Quarter's wages from Ladye Day to Midsummer.

In 1657 the churchwardens were paid eighteenpence "ffor going to London to carry money which was collected for the banished protestantes."

Memorandum, dated 4th January, 1657-8 :—

At a meeting on the day aforesaid of the parish in vestry it was in question whether the Clarke of the said Parish be servant to y^e^ Minister or to y^e^ parish or noe, but ordered to be taken into consideration at y^e^ next meeting, when also it is to be considered whether y^e^ Clarke or y^e^ Minister shall sett y^e^ Psalme in y^e^ absence of y^e^ Minister, as allsoe which order shall be taken for Readinge y^e^ Scriptures publickly in y^e^ church.

On 2nd May, 1659, it was ordered in Vestry that :—

"The little seat on the back side of the one where Gooddy Raynor sittes now in, and one on the south side of the seate where Gooddy Barker now sitteth in shall be hereafter belonging to the house which Mr. Peirce now hath by the water-side in lue of the seate which did formerly belong to the said house."

In the accounts for this year occurs the item :—

	£	s.	d.
Paid Hobs y^e^ paynter in part for y^e^ King's armes.	1	10	0

		s.	*d.*	
On the first general Thanksgiving day		18	06	was collected.
„ „ second „	„ „	08	04	„ „
„ „ third „	„ „	04	09	„ „
„ „ fourth „	„ „	10	06	„ „

all which moneys were given to the poor.

Memorandum, 30th August, 1660 :—

Tennor bell recast and sett up at the publick charge, also the fourth bell cast anew.

On January 26th, 1662—

It was ordered by the Vestry that no ringing be suffered hereafter unlesse it be by Dr. Hopson's (*sic*) permission which wee desire may not be above once in fourteen dayes.

An entry on 23rd December, 1664, states how the Parish stock then stood, and in whose hands.

	£
Thomas Cole, and Wm. Cole, 30*l.*, being y^e^ gift of Andrews of y^e^ Parke.	30
John Stevens hath 40*l.*, being y^e^ gift of Henry Beckett for bread.	40
Thomas Bruxon (Bruckson) hath 50*l.*, being y^e^ gift of S^r^ John Suckling.	50
Ffrancis Lame (Lambe) hath 40*l.*, whereof 20*l.* was the gift of Lord Chief Baron Walters, (*sic*) and 20*l.* ye^e^ gift of Francis Poulton, Esquire.	40
Jno. Derum (Durham ?) hath 20*l.*, being the gift of Tho. Poulton.	20
Thomas Parker hath 10*l.*, being the gift of George Baker.	10
Jesse —— (?) hath 10*l.*, being y^e^ gift of Sergeant Birkehead.	10
	£200

Amongst the expenses for the year 1665 are—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Paid to the maimed soldiers	5	0	0
Paid to the King's bench and hospitalle at Marshalsea for two years	0	17	4
Spent on the Ringers on the 29th of May	0	6	8
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1st of November	0	6	8

On Easter Monday, "Aprill 16th, 1666, Dr. Hobson chose Edward Gray his security to be his churchwarden with the Consent of My Lord Chancellour and the Bishop." But a note is appended to this effect by the Rev. the Vicar, "In y^e^ regard y^t^ my Lo. Chancell^r^ is not willing that Edward Gray sh^d^ serve as Churchwarden I do make choice of and do nominate Geo: Bartlet above named in his stead—WILL HOBSON, Vicar.—Aprill 19. 66."

On May 9th, 1667, "Ed: Gray having complained that y^e^ Erle of Clarendon's pew for his servants in the gallery had been taken away from him by the Churchwardens," it was ordered, "that noe person should sitt in y^e^ said pew but by leave of my Lord Clarendon or his servantts."

On September 6th, 1670, it was ordered, "that the Churchwardenes waite upon S^r^ Joseph Ashe and return him thanks in the name of the parish for two silver flaggons which he gave them for use of the Communion table."

On September 27th, 1671, it was ordered, "that the Constable for the year give in a list of the armes and their cost which were bought with the Poore Money for the Militia, within 14 days."

On May 5th, 1673, it was ordered, "that for the highways it is agreed with the consent of the whole vestry that—

	shillings.
The labourers of the Parish doe pay	2
The yeomen not labourers „ „	4
The gentlemen „ „	6
Mr. Browne by reason of land „ „	15
Mr. Knight and others of the better degree „ „	15
The Lords „ „	20

the Parish to pay 30*l.*, and to be allowed 8 shillings a day for their worke. The labourers doing a full dayes worke 16 pence." Such was the primitive way in which a rate for keeping the highways in repair was levied two hundred years ago.

In May, 1673, 50*l.* was given to the Parish for the poor anonymously "by a good gentlewoman borne in the Parish."

On January 23rd, 1673-4, a gallery 22 ft. long and 8 ft. wide with three pews in it was allowed to be "sett up, to provide for new houses." Mr. Poulton was also allowed to build a pew.

On account of the neglect and disorder of Public matters in the Parish at this period, Humphry Bishop of London,* on petition of certain principal inhabitants, authorized the appointment of a select vestry. His faculty is transcribed in the Vestry book and is dated April 9th, 1674, in the eleventh year of his translation.

On September 20th, 1674, it was ordered that Bells were not to be rung, "but according to a declaration under My Lord Chief Justice's hand, how he sayes they may be legally ringed."

On September 21st, 1674, a rate was made for the maimed soldiers.

On April 17th, 1676, a parish officer was appointed "to secure the town against vagabones, beggars, and other persons harbouring in barnes or outhouses, also to prevent Theefing and Robbing houses and grounds."

On June 18th, 1677, it was resolved that "Dr. Meggot as Mⁿʳ of this Parish should not be taxed

* This was Dr. Humphry Henchman, formerly Bishop of Salisbury, who held the see of London from 1663 to 1675.

for his owne estate in this parish as to any ayd given the King by Parliament."

On July 12th, 1680, 4*l.* of Sacrament money was ordered to be paid by the Churchwardens to a Shipwright with an apprentice!

Similar orders were made continually.

A complete list of parish charities is entered, dated May 8th, 1681.

"Whereas on April 25th, 1681 it was ordered y^t^ the overseers lay out in wheeles and flax twenty shillings." On May 1st, 1682, they were ordered "to call in the 4 old wheeles and, if necessary spend twenty shillings more on 4 new ones and more flax." This was of course for the purpose of providing work for the poor.

On January 3rd, 1681, mention is made in the minutes of a *terrier* said to be in the possession of Mr. Cole.

In April, 1683, a butcher was robbed of 18*l.* on his way to Brentford Market, and he presented a "suite at law" against the hundred, whereupon the churchwardens of Heston, Isleworth, and Twickenham, refunded the money to him.

In the churchwardens' disbursements for the same year is this—

	£	s.	d.
Item: Paid at severall times for routing the beggars out of the farmers barnes.....	00	05	00

In 1684 the stone bridge was repaired at the public charge.

On March 8th, 1685, it was ordered "that in regard the Worshipfull S^r^ Joseph Ashe Barr^t^ hath been

a great Benefactor to this Parish that a Vault be made in the South Isle of Twickenham Church as near to my lady Bartlett's Vault as may be and the Vaulte to containe seaven feete square."

In 1686 the Parish was ordered by the Deputy Lieutenancy of the County "to provide coats, hatts and belts for sixteene maimed souldiers." A box was made to keep the articles in.

In the accounts of 1687 is an entry—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Paid for the book of Thanksgiving for the Queenes being with child	00	01	00

[The child was the Pretender the Chevalier de St. George.]

On June 13th, 1687, bread was ordered to be given to the sick poor by the churchwardens in the vestry-room of the church

In the accounts of 1688 are these entries :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Item: Paid to the relief of a sick man brought naked out of the Camp and passing him away	00	11	03

[It will be remembered that James II. had his camp at this time on Hounslow Heath.]

Item: To Mr. Guisbey for curing Doll Bannister's nose	00	03	00

On February 1st, 1691, Strawberry hill Close, called Tyle hill Close, was let on a lease of twenty-one years at 12*s.* 6*d.* yearly rent.

On July 8th, 1695, the new bell lately given by Madame Layton was ordered to be recast.

On May 11th, 1696, it was ordered that the Beadle have 20*s.* per annum and the crosshouse rent free, "for to ward within and about this parish and to keep out all Beggars and Vagabonds, that shall Lye, abide

or lurk about the towne, and to give correction to such that shall anyways stand in Opposition contrary to the Statutes in that case made and provided."

In the accounts of 1698 is this—

	£	s.	d.
Item: Paid old Thomlins for fetching home the Church-gates being thrown into ye Thames in the night by Drunkards	00	02	06

In 1700 a new clock with chimes was made for 25*l.*, and in the expenses of the same year occurs this—

	£	s.	d.
Item: Spent about Susan Webb in getting her out of Newgate where she was put in by the Parson	0	17	1

On December 26th, 1701, the Parish allowed the R^t^ Hon. the Earl of Bedford, with the consent of his grace the Duke of Somerset, to set up a pillar or column in the middle of Twickenham as his Lordship should see fit.

On April 30th, 1705, this order was made :—

Whereas there is about two acres and a halfe of land lying in Whitton in Twickenham parish, comonly called ye Bull Land, and whereas the said land hath time out of mind found a comon bull for the use of the Inhabitants of Whitton and whereas Edward Adams of Whitton occupieth and enjoyeth the said Bull Land and *findeth no Bull*, this Vestry doth in behalfe of themselves and the Parishioners of Twickenham order and direct that unless the said Edward Adams doth speedily provide and buy for the use aforesaid an able sufficient bull that then the said land be disposed of and be occupied by such person or persons of Whitton that *shall find a Bull* as aforesaid.

In 1708, the tenor and fourth bells were recast.

On May 2nd, 1709, it was ordered,—

That the 20*l.* left by Mr. Charles Williams, late vicar, to the poor be expended with the consent of Mrs. Eleanor Williams, his executrix and widow, in buying a black velvet pall for funerals, and the profits

resulting from it be kept in a separate account and expended yearly in bread to be given to the poor on the 9th day of Jan^{y}, yearly, the day of Mr. Charles Williams's decease, deducting the cost of keeping the pall in good condition.

On May 13th, 1711, the curious order about the bell-ringing was made, quoted on p. 112.

Sir Godfrey Kneller's name appears first in the parish books about this time.

On January 19th, 1712-13, an inquiry was instituted as to whether the vicar's close belonged to the minister or to the poor.

On March 16th, 1712-13, certain repairs to the church were ordered; but neglect had brought the church to a condition beyond repair, and the next extract, dated

April 25th, 1713, informs us of the appointment of twenty trustees to consider the rebuilding of the church, *it having fallen down on the night of Thursday, April 9th*, 1713.

The names were,—

Sir James Ash, Bart.
Mr. Axtell.
Sir Thomas Pope Blunt, Bart.
Mr. Clark.
Mr. Cole.
Mr. Crookshanks.
Capt. Gardner.
Mr. Harrold.
Mr. Heather.
The Hon. James Johnson, Esq.
Sir Godfrey Kneller,
(Churchwarden).
Mr. L'Estrange.
Sir George Mathew.
Mr. Robert Moore.
Sir George Skipwith, Bart.
Cecil Tufton, Esq.
The Hon. Thomas Newport.
Tho. Vernon, Esq.
(Churchwarden).
Capt. Williss.
Capt. Willson.
Mr. Wiett, and
Dr. Prat, the vicar.

They were empowered to clear away the old church, and rebuild on the same consecrated ground

a much larger and more convenient church. Nine trustees were to form a "corum."

Subsequently we find many grants of vaults, and of pews, the first pew being granted to Sir Godfrey Kneller, the faculty for which was signed by himself amongst others.

On September 26th, 1715, a church rate was made at 3*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. 3*s.* for arrears due to the workmen, and 6*d.* for debts due for the church and bridges and King's Bench for the year last past.

On Sunday, July 1st, 1716, a church rate was made at 2*s.* 6*d.* for arrears of workmen's pay.

At a vestry, held on January 28th, 1716-17, it was determined to put the names of five or six parishioners who had refused to pay the rate, in a hat, and proceed by law against the first drawn out, if he persisted in his refusal; if he complied, to proceed to the second, and so on.

It was ordered on July 28th, 1717, that the fee for breaking ground in the church for burials be 20*s.* for parishioners, 40*s.* for non-parishioners.

On November 4th, 1722, a pound rate was made by order of Chancery, first call of four shillings, to defray workmen's expenses in rebuilding the church.

On September 13th, 1725, a workhouse at the end of the almshouses on the common was ordered to be built.

On December 5th, 1726, so many larcenies having been committed, and the sufferers being unwilling to prosecute, on account of expense, the vestry ordered that whenever any larceny, felony, or burglary is committed, Mr. James Tylor, of New Brentford, be

empowered to manage the prosecution of the same, and for his pains to be paid by a rate.

On May 7th, 1727, money for certain pews was ordered to be called in, or, in default of payment, that the pews should be sold to the highest bidder.

On July 2nd, 1727, an address was ordered to be drawn up to the gentry and other inhabitants of the parish, and the churchwardens and overseers to go from house to house to get voluntary subscriptions towards the arrears in building the church.

On March 31st, 1728, the first "Christ Church Hospital" boy was elected by the vestry (by name, *Thomas Fletcher*).

In 1730 the fourth bell was recast.

On April 19th, 1731, it was ordered—

> That no young fellows or lads be permitted at any time to play in the churchyard at all, and that Joseph Ferriman, the Bedle, take particular care to prevent it for the time to come by ordering all such young men, lads, or fellows, to forbear: and if any of the said young fellows shall presume to resist, or shall refuse to submit to order, the Bedle is hereby ordered to call in a constable to assist him in taking up such unruly persons, for the giving them due correction.

In the minutes of June 14th, 1736, occurs a copy of a contract so dated, made by Samuel Catherall, to keep and maintain all the poor in the workhouse, or that should hereafter come into it, in a cleanly, decent, and orderly manner, both in sickness and in health, at two shillings a head per week. The bills of fare for health and illness are subjoined; the latter includes "such suitable diet as mutton broth, drink caudle, sugar slops, drink posset, treacle posset, water gruel with sugar and butter in it."

On January 6th, 1751, it was ordered—

That the Butchers, Chandlers, and other shopkeepers of this parish, who presume to keep open their shops and sell their goods on Sundays contrary to Decency and the known laws of this kingdom, be prosecuted for the same, in order to prevent so scandalous a practice for the future, and that notice of this order be published in the church.

The beadle was ordered also—

To disperse all boys gathered together on the commons and other places in the parish on the Sabbath Days, and if they refuse to disperse, to take them into custody.

On April 23rd, 1764, it was ordered—

That the House of Correction, commonly called the Round House, situate in the midst of the town, be removed to the church wall, by private contribution offered for that purpose.

On September 9th, 1764, the stocks and cage were ordered to be re-erected on a dry spot on the Common.

On September 18th, 1769, a vestry clerk was appointed (apparently) for the first time.

On January 8th, 1771, the parish petitioned Parliament against the Commisioners of Sewers for the City of London and Liberty of Westminster interfering with the water-courses in the parish.

On June 2nd, 1771, a contract was accepted for supplying the workhouse with meat for one quarter of the year—beef at 20*d.* per stone with the bone out; mutton at 4½*d.* per lb.; and for the next quarter beef at 18*d.* and mutton at 4*d.* Cheese was contracted for at 37*s.* per cwt.; butter 7¼*d.* per lb.; soap at 58*s.* per cwt; candles at 8*s.* per dozen (!); oatmeal 1*s.* 1*d.* per peck; rice 2*d.* per lb; tobacco 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb; approximate prices.

On August 16th, 1772, the old pulpit was ordered to be removed and a new one erected at a cost of 92*l.*

The churchwardens were in the habit of paying for the destruction of vermin; in their accounts for the years 1773 and 1774, are, for instance, these items :—

	s.	*d.*
Paid for 54 Hedgehogs	18	0
Paid for 4 Pole-cats	1	4

and similar entries occur in great numbers up to quite recent times.

On November 5th, 1775, the king's arms was ordered to be put up, as required by the Surrogate of the Bishop of London.

On June 6th, 1779, the battlements of the steeple were ordered to be taken down and rebuilt.

On October 2nd, 1780, printed placards announcing rewards for the apprehension of housebreakers were ordered to be repeated.

On October 1st, 1781, a piece of ground by the water-side, facing the vicarage wall, which had been selected for a burying-ground, was considered improper and impracticable.

On November 13th, 1781, ground for that purpose was purchased of Mr. Maddocks.

By a minute dated November 1st, 1784, it was agreed at the vestry "that the Reverend Mr. Jeffreys, Vicar of this Parish, do pay all such parochial rates and duties as he is by law liable to pay, and all arrears due."

On October 19th, 1783, regulations were passed to be observed by the sexton in the new burying ground. And it was ordered that no new grave be made in the old churchyard.

On November 22nd, 1784, the Rev. Mr. Stretch was ordered to pay five guineas for his seats in the gallery.

On September 12th, 1786, the Vestry offered rewards for the discovery of charity lands unknown.

On October 9th, 1786, proceedings were ordered to be taken against Mr. Jeffreys, late vicar, who had not paid his poor's rates.

In 1789, a new eight day clock with a dial plate and two hands, and a clock bell of 3 cwt. were provided at a cost of 95*l.* 9*s.* The cupola and clock-case cost 65*l.*; nine guineas were allowed for the old one.

On December 28th, 1789, on the motion of Samuel Prime, Esq., seconded by Sir Richard Perryn, the vicar and his curate were excused from paying all parochial rates.

On October 4th, 1790, it was ordered "that a whipping-post be put up at the workhouse *immediately*."

On December 23rd, 1800, at a meeting of the vestry, the Rev. Mr. D'Aranda in the chair, his Majesty's Proclamation of the 3rd inst., having reference to the extraordinary price of bread (one of the consequences of the long war with France), which had occasioned riots in various places, being read, it was agreed that —"This Vestry, taking into their serious consideration the said proclamation, and being desirous of observing the measures suggested by it for reducing the consumption of every species of grain, do bind themselves to adopt the same in their respective families as far as may be, and do strongly recommend a similar conduct to every inhabitant of this parish."

On January 12th, 1802, the deeds &c. relating to

"Syons Peace" obtained from the Duke of Northumberland were deposited in a tripartite iron chest, the keys of which were given to the churchwardens of Twickenham, Isleworth, and Heston. The parish in this year acquired Mother Ivy's Close, and Lewis Owen's gift.

During 1803 there were continual disputes concerning the administration of the charity funds.

On February 13th, 1804, the vicar was again excused from the payment of parochial rates, and the vestry were pleased to say that his conduct and behaviour in the discharge of his duty appeared every way exemplary and satisfactory to the parish.

On December 17th, 1804, a bellman and beadle was appointed to keep the parish clear of vagrants, with a salary of 10*l.* per annum, and a coat, a hat, a pair of stockings and a pair of shoes once in two years.

Widow Hart was appointed *sexton* in the room of her deceased husband. (She resigned her post in 1806, and then received 12*l.* a year pension.)

On the same day is inserted an inventory of the parish plate, consisting then of one large silver dish, one smaller, two large silver flagons (Sir Joseph Ashe's gift), one large salver, one small salver, and two French plate dishes.

On June 18th, 1805, the purchase of the burial ground was ordered to be completed according to the resolution of vestry, November 26th, 1787.

On April 14th, 1806, orders were made concerning Lord Orford's Charity, and subsequently, concerning Love's Charity, and the parish land on Twickenham Ait.

On March 25th, 1809, rules were issued for the regulation of the Free School.

On May 14th, 1811, it was ordered that an organ be procured to play with either finger or barrel, and later on in the same year it was agreed that parishioners claiming seats in the front gallery be asked to relinquish them for the purpose of accommodating with room the singers of the church.

On March 31st, 1814, Mr. Dickason gave 100*l* Consols in lieu of Lewis Owen's rent charge.

In 1815, negotiations were entered on for an exchange of school land with the Countess of Dunmore, but they were not completed.

In 1816, it was decided that the houses in School Alley belong to the parish and not to the trustees of the school.

In 1817, the present almsrooms were first used as such.

On March 9th, 1820, a motion for a select vestry was negatived by nine votes.

On July 13th, 1820, steps were ordered to be taken to re-open the public footpath from the Common through the Oil Mills to Whitton, which had been closed by George Thackrah, Esq.

During the years 1821 and 1822, many discussions are recorded concerning the charities and their application, and D'Oyley's gift.

On April 19th, 1827, as the Almshouses were in a ruinous condition, new buildings were ordered, for which purpose, subsequently, money was borrowed, and subscriptions were solicited. The occupants were ordered amongst other things, to attend church regularly.

On February 21st, 1828, a proposal was made to enlarge the burial ground. In December of this year the inhabitants enrolled themselves for the protection of their property against thieves.

On May 8th, 1832, the curate of the parish having hitherto taken the chair at vestries, counsel's opinion was taken, and it was decided that he could not do so, unless by election.

On December 6th, 1832, the footway which had been the subject of litigation in 1820 having been again blocked up, and force threatened by Mr. Thackrah, an action was brought against him by the parish, which he lost.

In June, 1834, the inhabitants determined to prepare an address to the King, testifying their loyal attachment to him, and their satisfaction at his Majesty's late declaration to the bishops, and his gracious promise to maintain inviolate the Constitution of Church and State. A part of the Ministry had resigned on the 10th of the previous month on the Irish Church question.

On November 10th, 1836, it was recorded that his Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests had expressed their willingness to make a grant of land for a new burial ground, which, in 1837, was planted and walled round.

On October 18th, 1838, a proposal to repew the parish church, to procure additional seats for the inhabitants, and *free* seats for the poor was rejected: but the desirability of a new church to be erected by subscription was suggested.

On January 8th, 1847, petitions were drawn up to

both Houses of Parliament in favour of the London and South Western Railway Company's line to Windsor.

On May 11th, 1848, a congratulatory address was presented to Government on the measures they had adopted to quell insurrection on April 10th: the address was subsequently answered by Sir George Grey, H.M.'s Secretary of State.

On March 25th, 1865, the vestry expressed their deep regret at Mr. Master's resignation of the vicarage, and tendered to him their warmest thanks for the active and useful part he had taken in all public and parochial business.

On January 25th, 1866, a new burial ground was resolved to be formed under "the Burials (beyond the Metropolis) Act."

On January 23rd, 1868, the Local Board, elected by the parishioners, received the vestry's sanction, and was empowered to act.

On October 14th, 1869, the vestry expressed their sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Louis Kyezor, of Whitton, who had for years taken great interest in parish business, and had served many offices. This gentleman had been cruelly murdered on the 11th inst. by one of his tenants, Thomas Haydon Green, aged eighty-two, who committed suicide immediately after his vindictive act. Green (whose real name was Edwards) was the man who revealed the intentions of Thistlewood and the Cato Street conspirators to Lord Harrowby in 1820.

It may be mentioned that since the formation of a local board, the duties of the parishioners in vestry

assembled have been much lessened and curtailed. All the responsibilities attaching to the lighting of the parish, the care of its roads and highways,* and, especially, the urgent question of drainage, which has been for some time past the subject of much deliberation and discussion, devolve upon the Board, and are now no longer managed by special committees, elected for such purposes, as was the case previous to the year 1868.

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* Twickenham having long been noted for the beauty of its walks, especially those on the banks of the river, it is desirable that all encroachments upon "the rights of way" should be jealously guarded against. To show what these rights are reference should be made to *the Law of Highways*, by Leonard Shelford, who on page 25 explains them and gives authorities for his statements. It has been deemed advisable to mention this subject on account of the recent erection, in certain places, of fences which, if ignored by the parish, may eventually exclude the public altogether.

PART II.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

CHAPTER XI.

THE HOUSES.

ORLEANS HOUSE — ART COLLECTION AND LIBRARY OF H.R.H. THE DUC D'AUMALE—YORK HOUSE—"FORMOSA" LODGE.

THE MANOR HOUSE, called also Arragon House, has been described elsewhere.*

ORLEANS HOUSE.—A messuage of the Manor of Twickenham was, says Lysons, leased to Sir Thomas Newenham for twenty-one years in 1567; the same, with fifty-one acres of land, was leased in 1599 to Jane Harden. A lease for thirty years, to commence from 1622, was granted to Andrew Pitcarne, groom of the bed-chamber. When the parliamentary survey was taken in 1650, the lease was vested in his widow, Charity Pitcarne. It is described in that survey as a "pleasant and delightful tenement, about twenty poles from the river, built partly with brick and partly with timber, and Flemish wall, with comely chambers; the gardens, not only rare for pleasure, but exceedingly profitable, being planted with cabbages, turnips, and carrots, and many other such-like creatures;" there were sixteen acres of cherry gardens. The estate was sold, on the expiration of the lease, to Richard Ell.

* Page 13.

Immediately after the Restoration it was demised to Richard Webb and George Gosfreight for twenty-one years; in 1671 to Mrs. Jane Davies; a reversionary lease was granted the same year to Sir Charles Cobb for fourteen years, commencing in 1688; and a second lease was afterwards granted to Mrs. Davies for eight years and a half, commencing in 1702. Jenkyn Lewis, in his *Memoirs of Prince William Henry Duke of Gloucester*, says that Queen Anne, then Princess of Denmark, took, in 1694, as change of air was considered necessary for the young duke, "three houses at Twickenham, which belonged to Mrs. Davies, an ancient gentlewoman, my Lord Berkeley's aunt, a very temperate, healthy old lady, who was said to live chiefly on herbs, without animal food." The duke brought with him his regiment of boys, which he used to exercise on the ait opposite the house. This ait, which was known in recent times as "the Swan Islet," has now become a part of the mainland. Mr. Samuel Prat, who became vicar of the parish in 1712, was the prince's tutor; he succeeded in teaching his youthful charge the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, but failed to induce him to attend the daily prayers of the household. The duke died in his twelfth year. When Sir Benjamin Bathurst ("a very worthy man") came, at the close of the princess's visit, by her order, to tender to Mrs. Davies a hundred guineas for the month during which she had occupied the houses, that lady refused them, and also objected to be paid for the produce of her field of ripe cherries, which she gave to the family.

Lord Rochester's reversionary interest in this estate

(his lordship at this time held the manor) having been purchased by Mrs. Davies, she made it over to James Johnstone, Esq., Secretary of State for Scotland, who, in 1702, obtained from the queen dowager a lease of thirteen years, from 1720. Mr. Johnstone removed the ancient structures existing on the land, and built the present house after the model of country seats in Lombardy. He built the large octagon room at the end of the house especially for the reception and entertainment of Queen Caroline, consort of George II., who visited him here. The queen, during her residence at Hampton Court, was fond of coming down the river early in the morning to visit Lady Catherine Johnstone and to breakfast in the beautiful gardens, in which Mackay (in his *Tour through England*, which was published in 1720) says that "Secretary Johnstone had the best collection of fruit of most gentlemen in England; that he had slopes for his vines, from which he made some hogsheads of wine a year; and that Dr. Bradley, in his *Treatise on Gardening*, ranked him among the first gardeners in the kingdom." After the death of the Secretary (who had obtained another short lease from King George II.) the property was purchased by George Morton Pitt, Esq., formerly Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies. It came afterwards, through his marriage with this gentleman's daughter, to Lord Brownlow Bertie, brother of the Duke of Ancaster. Soon after the death of Lady Bertie it was purchased by Sir George Pococke, K.B., who married a granddaughter of Mr. Pitt.*

* Ironside in giving these facts says that Governor Pitt was known by the name of "Diamond Pitt," confusing him with Thomas Pitt, Governor of Madras and father of the Earl of Chatham.

He procured a renewal of the lease in 1765 for such time as should make up fifty years from that date. His son, George Pococke, Esq., M.P., succeeded him, and for some years resided here.

His Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French, when Duke of Orleans rented this house of its owner, on his arrival in England from New York in 1800. The duke had here an opportunity of enjoying some repose in the midst of the best English society. He engaged with zeal in the study of political economy, and of the institutions of Great Britain, making at times excursions with his brothers into the country, and becoming thereby much anglicized in tastes and habits. His only subject of concern was the weak health of the then Duke of Montpensier, whose constitution, never robust, had been weakened by a long and cruel confinement in prison, and who, from the time of his arrival in this country, generally sank in bodily strength. He died on the May 18th, 1807, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The elegant Latin epitaph which marks the place of his interment was the joint composition of the Duke of Orleans and General Dumouriez.

The duke, in 1807, wrote from Twickenham to the then Bishop of Llandaff some lines, which are interesting and characteristic. "I quitted," he says, "my native country so early that I have hardly the manners or the habits of a Frenchman, and I can say with truth that I am attached to England not only by gratitude but by taste and inclination. In the sincerity of my heart I do pray that I may never leave this hospitable soil. But it is not from individual feeling only that I

take so much interest in the success of England, it is also as a man. The safety of Europe, of the world itself, the happiness and independence of the human race, depend upon the safety and independence of England."

From Louis Philippe's residence in it the house derives its modern name of "Orleans House." Its next inhabitant was R. Burnett, Esq., and it was sold by the Pococke family in 1827 to Alexander Murray, Esq., of Broughton, M.P. for the county of Kirkcudbright, the previous possessors having held the property for about a century. After Mr. Murray's death in 1844, the estate was purchased, in 1846, by Lord Kilmorey, of whom it was bought by its present owner, H.R.H. the Duc d'Aumale. The Duke has augmented the house by the erection of a large picture gallery and a commodious library. He possesses an extensive and most valuable collection of works of art, some of which were obtained from the Bernal sale, and others were formerly the property of the Duke of Salerno. Amongst the pictures are many specimens of the best old masters in the Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish and French schools: conspicuous amongst these are the Salvator Rosas, which are numerous and excellent, and a priceless Madonna and Child by Raffaelle. There are forty-two portraits of princes and princesses of the royal families of Bourbon and Condé, by Nicolas Fragonard, executed for the Princes of Condé after the original portraits, which were brought from the Castle of Chantilly. Among the numerous works of modern French painters may be mentioned "The Duel after the Ball," by Gérome. A portrait of Louis Philippe Joseph

Duc d'Orleans, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is a reduced copy of an original painted for the Prince of Wales, which was destroyed in the fire at Carlton House in 1820. This picture belonged to Sir Thomas Lawrence and then to Mr. Evans, who purchased it at the sale after Lawrence's death.

The collection of miniatures and enamels is large and choice. One room in the house, called the Salle Condé, is dedicated to the Grand Condé and contains, almost exclusively, articles which have reference to the history of that Prince and his family. The bust of him, and that of Turenne are by Couston. There is in this room a head of Henri Quatre, executed in coloured wax, and taken probably from a cast after death.

The drawings and sketches by the most celebrated masters, and the specimens of the works of German, French, and Italian engravers are very numerous. Five pieces of stained glass which were brought from the Castle of Ecouen are attributed to Bernard Palissy. Some mosaics and many pieces of sculpture, china, glass, majolica and glass vessels, are also of great interest.

The library, which is of extreme value, contains manuscripts on vellum with miniatures, of the ninth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. An evangeliarium bears the date 850. A prayer-book executed for the Duc Jean de Berry, brother of Charles V. of France, an ardent patron of miniature painting, is, in all likelihood, the one mentioned in a catalogue compiled in 1416, the year of the Duke's death. There is a large number of autographs of the Princes of Condé and of ministers, poets, and statesmen of France.

Amongst the very rare specimens of ancient printing may be mentioned—

Durandus' Rationale Divinorum Officiorum, 1459. The first book of an ascertained date printed from movable type.

A Latin Bible. The first printed with a certain date, 1460.

An uncut Elzevir Horace, 1676.

Caxton's *Golden Legend*, London, 1483.

Besides these are many rare books printed at Paris, Lyons, Venice, Verona, Florence and Rome, and numerous old and sumptuously bound works of or belonging to eminent personages and by binders of note.

Amongst other rarities are specimens of old armour, jewels, ornaments and furniture.

Orleans House, with its beautiful conservatories and gardens, combines all the characteristics of an English nobleman's residence with the sumptuous elegance of continental taste.*

It is now unoccupied, and has been so since the Duc d'Aumale's return to France, which the fall of the Empire rendered possible.

York House.—Near the church is a capital house standing in seven acres of land, also a messuage of the Manor of Twickenham, called originally, says

* This very slight account of its contents, which is only a bare outline, and not intended to be a detailed description, has been for the most part gathered from a *Description Sommaire des Objets d'Art faisant partie des collections du Duc d'Aumale, exposés pour la visite du Fine Arts Club, le* 21 *Mai*, 1862,—"pas un Catalogue mais une simple liste d'objets choisis pour représenter les diverses branches d'une Collection, et exposés pour une occasion spéciale." See also Dr. Waagen's *Galleries of Art in Great Britain*, vol. iv. p. 247, etc.

Lysons, Yorke's Farm. The estate was demised in 1566 to John Jermyn and James Bafers; in 1582 for twenty-one years to Lancelot Alford; and in 1590 for a further term of twenty-one years to George Watkins and William Forster. In 1635, it was granted in fee, subject to a rent of 20*l.* to William Scriven, Philip Eden and their heirs.

This house appears to have been given by the Crown, together with other valuable presents, to Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, on the public announcement of the marriage of his daughter with James II., then Duke of York, in or about the year of the Restoration. The chancellor was accustomed to pass here the summer months; he says himself that when he attended the king at Hampton Court, he came home every night to his house at Twickenham. Ironside infers from the name of the house, and from the fact that his two daughters, Mary and Anne, successively Queens of England, were nursed in it, that the Duke of York himself resided here, and that he resigned it to his father-in-law at the instigation of his brother, King Charles, on account of its convenient proximity to Hampton Court and to Ham House, then the Duke of Lauderdale's, where the king used frequently to visit both for pleasure and for the transaction of State business.

Clarendon probably remained here during the zenith of his popularity: it was his "literary villa," Cornbury being his country seat, and Dunkirk House his London palace. Possibly it was at York House that Ben Jonson visited the Lord Chancellor, and "Isaac Walton, not without his fishing-rod, Cotton,

May, Carew, Edmund Waller, Sir Kenelm Digby and Chillingworth, probably graced the villa and amused the leisure hours of Clarendon, with whom they are known to have been acquainted; and their concourse imparts to Twickenham a literary tinge even before the period in which it became celebrated for its literary inhabitants." * During the great Fire of London this house received the furniture of Dunkirk House. Pepys says in his Diary † that on the night of Clarendon's escape to Calais, "his coach and people about it went to Twittenham and all people thought he had been there."

Queen Anne was born in this house on February 6th, 1665. . Lysons says that it subsequently became the property of Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, who was Clarendon's second son, and who owned the Manor of Twickenham. It was purchased about the year 1740, by James Whitchurch, Esq., after whose death it was sold to Lieut.-Col. James Webber, who, at great expense, much improved the house and grounds; by him it was sold to the Count de Strahremberg, sometime Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the court of Vienna, who resided in it for a time, and in 1810 it was unoccupied. Soon after, York House became the residence of Archbishop Cleaver of Dublin, who, from mental disease, was unable to discharge the duties of the see. His Grace's two daughters, the younger of whom married, in 1815, the Hon. Captain King, R.N., are remembered by

* "The Literary Suburb," a valuable and interesting series of papers contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* for 1860. See that year, pp. 132–133.

† Page 446. Lord Braybroke's edition.

many on account of their extreme beauty. In *The Times* of July 3rd, 1817, the house therein described as the residence and property of Prince Strahremberg, was advertised for sale. It was purchased by the Hon. Mrs. Anne Damer, who succeeded Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill, and, having given up that house to Lord Waldegrave, came to reside here, and continued to do so until her death, which happened in London, in 1828, when she was more than eighty years of age. Mrs. Damer was the only daughter of Lady Ailesbury and Field Marshal Henry Conway: she was born in 1748, and in 1767 she married John, the eldest son of Joseph Damer, Lord Milton, afterwards Earl of Dorchester. Nine years after her marriage her husband shot himself in a tavern in London. She was very eminent as a sculptress, having produced many works of great excellence. In later life she boldly espoused the cause of Queen Caroline, whom she frequently entertained at Twickenham. She left York House to her niece, Lady Johnstone, the wife of Sir Patrick Johnstone. It was let to several tenants, conspicuous amongst whom were the Duchess Dowager of Roxburgh, relict of William the fourth duke (who remarried on August 19th, 1806, the Hon. John Tollemache, second son of Louisa, Countess of Dysart and John Manners, Esq.), and Lord Lonsdale, who died here in 1844, at the age of eighty-seven. So popular was the latter with the middle-class inhabitants of Twickenham, that when his body was removed hence for interment in his own county, nearly all the tradespeople followed in procession, some on foot and some

on horseback, until it was out of the parish; and not a few travelled the whole way to Westmoreland.

The house was sold a few years ago by the Misses Johnstone, and purchased by H.R.H. the Duc d'Aumale for his nephew, H.R.H. the Comte de Paris, the eldest son of the Duc d'Orleans (Louis Philippe's eldest son), who lost his life by a melancholy accident in 1842. The Comte de Paris vacated it in the autumn of last year, on his return to France. It is now to be let.

York Lodge.—The small house near the gates of York House, now occupied by Mr. Herron, upon which the modern title of "Formosa Lodge" has, unfortunately, been bestowed in place of its old name of "York Lodge," * has the appearance of having been a portion of the outbuildings originally connected with Arragon House. It was in the early part of the present century the residence of Major George Marlay and his wife Lady Catherine, second daughter of the second Earl of Lanesborough. The Major was in disposition somewhat misanthropical; but his wife, differently constituted, assembled at her house many of the most eminent men of the day; amongst whom are remembered George Ponsonby, Lord Chancellor of Ireland (the husband of Lady Marlay's eldest sister), and the great statesman and orator, Henry Grattan. In the meadows, through which the railroad now runs, Grattan composed his famous speech on Catholic

* I have heard this house spoken of as "Lancaster Lodge," and it is so named on the Ordnance Map. I am assured, however, that "York Lodge" was its original name.

Emancipation. A lady tells me that, though then only a little girl, the charming manners and unaffected good nature of this Irish coterie, remain impressed on her memory indelibly; she recollects the orator's hasty steps and impassioned gestures, and how, on one occasion, although he seemed to be absorbed in the consideration and arrangement of his subject, he paused, and with true Irish kindliness, gave her a rosebud from his button-hole.

Major and Lady C. Marlay had two daughters and a son; the last, Colonel Marlay, was father to the late Lady John Manners; the younger of the daughters became the first wife of the Rev. Calvert Fitzgerald Moore; and the elder, who outlived the rest of the family, resided for some years in France, and having made herself a "chanoinesse" was styled *Madame* Marlay.

CHAPTER XII.

THE HOUSES—Continued.

THE RIVER THAMES AS DESCRIBED IN THE ISLEWORTH SURVEY —TWICKENHAM PARK—SYON MONASTERY—DEEDS IN PARISH CHEST — LORD BACON AND SUBSEQUENT OCCUPANTS OF TWICKENHAM PARK HOUSE: THE BERKELEY FAMILY—THOMAS VERNON, ESQ.—CURIOUS WILL OF THE DOWAGER LADY MOUNTRATH—METHOD OF BEATING THE PARISH BOUNDS— —ADJOINING RESIDENCES — "VILLAS" — TREES ON MR. GOSTLING'S GROUNDS—CAMBRIDGE HOUSE—RICHARD OWEN CAMBRIDGE—ARCHDEACON CAMBRIDGE'S HOUSE.

IT will be, perhaps, most convenient to commence our survey of the houses (the messuages of the manor having been described), at the north-east corner of the parish, and consider in order those which are situated on or near the banks of the Thames. This river, to which Twickenham owes nearly all its beauty, has been quaintly described in the Isleworth Survey.

It breedeth much good fishe, whereof the river is free; it is for all uses of life sufficiently commodious, free from rocks and other incumbrances, from raging currents and swallowing eddies; neither muddy banks, nor unwholesome vapours, but continually bordered with delightful meadows, runneth with still currents into the sea, so that tho not for quantitie, yet for qualitie, may be compared with the best of the rivers in the worlde, and justly deserveth all such equal prayses as may be sayde of a sweet, cleare, and pleasant river.

Twickenham Park.—On the border of the parish, partly in Twickenham, and partly in Isleworth, stood Twickenham Park House, the site of which first claims attention.

Twickenham Park was originally called Isleworth Park, and sometimes also the New Park of Richmond. Stowe says in his Annals * that in 1263, during the disturbances in the reign of Henry III., "Simon de Mountfort with the barons pitched their tents in Istleworth or Thistleworth parke." The site of the encampment is in the parish of Twickenham. In the Park there stood from 1414 to 1431 the monastery of S. Saviour and S. Bridget of Syon of the order of S. Augustine. It was the only religious house in England which followed the rules of S. Bridget, who instituted in 1362 an order of monks and nuns. She was very careful in educating her children, hating idleness, and was most abstemious and charitable. In every one of her monasteries there were sixty nuns and twenty-five monks, comprising thirteen priests, who represented the twelve apostles and S. Paul, four deacons, who represented the four doctors, SS. Ambrose Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome, and eight lay labourers, who occupied themselves with the affairs of the house. The whole number, eighty-five, is supposed to have reference to the thirteen Apostles together with the seventy disciples, but there were two over, for whom it is difficult to account.

Henry V. founded the monastery, (the date of its charter is March the 3rd, 1414) "ad laudem, gloriam et honorem summæ Trinitatis, et gloriam Virginis Mariæ

* Page 193.

necnon Apostolorum et Discipulorum Dei et omnium Sanctorum, et specialiter in honorem Sanctissimæ Brigittæ quæ, ut satis evidenter agnoscitur, inspiratione cœlica unam Religionem sub suo nomine Divinitus inspirata fundavit, cœlitusque obtinuit ut in quocunque regno Monasterium ipsius religionis fundatum fuerit, ibi Pax et Tranquillitas ipsius mediationibus continuè firma erit." The king built the house on a parcel of ground (whence some say he had expelled the monks, who were aliens) of his own demesne in his manor of Isleworth in the parish of Twickenham. One of the sixty nuns was to be abbess, and the first was Matilda Newton : of the priests one was appointed confessor; the first of whom was William Alnewyk. The house had a conventual seal. Although one convent was formed, there were separate cloistered dwellings in it. The king endowed it with one thousand marks till such time as it should be provided with other revenues. The establishment removed in 1431 to Syon House, Isleworth, where it continued until the general suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII. in 1539 : its revenues were then, according to Dugdale, as much as 1,731*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.* per annum.

There are in the parish chest two deeds; one of them has a richly illuminated initial letter in excellent preservation and of great beauty, and is "A release from Matilda, Abbess of the monastery, to their tenants of Istelworthe of a certain yearly tallage of 20*l.*, which they were held to pay to the said abbess and convent." It bears date 3rd December, 22nd Henry VI. (1444), and has the conventual seal attached. The other, similarly engrossed, but without any illuminated initial,

is to the same purport, dated 29th November, in the same year, "and also for establishing and confirming the deed of Thomas, then Duke of Exeter, Earl of Dorset, and Lord High Admiral of England, Henry Fitzhugh, Knight, and Robert Morton, Esquire, dated 3rd July, 2nd Henry VI., whereby they granted to Joanna, the then abbess, and the convent of the monastery of Syon, and their successors, the manors, rectories, and churches, of Chilham, Molessh and Trewlegh, in Kent, which the said duke, by name of Thomas Earl of Dorset, Henry Fitzhugh and Robert Morton, with one John Rodenhall, Knight, deceased, lately had of the gift and grant of Henry V., and releasing the said abbess and convent of all right and title of the crown in the said manors, rectories, and churches, as well for the augmentation of the Library of the House of the Fraternity aforesaid, as a recompense for the tallage aforesaid."

The date of the above recited original deed of gift, —the second year of King Henry VI. (1424)—being seven years antecedent to the removal of the monastery from Twickenham, may perhaps account for Twickenham being in the possession of the deeds of 1444, which, however, although Lysons mentions one of them, were lost sight of for some years, and only came to light again during the restoration of the church in 1859.

Robert Bouchier was appointed keeper of Twickenham Park in 1547. Norden, in the manuscript additions to his *Speculum Britanniæ*, made towards the end of the sixteenth century, remarks, "Twyckenham Parke is now disparked." "The house," says Ironside, "formerly belonged to Walter, Earl of Essex, the great

favourite of Queen Elizabeth. The earl made a present of it to Mr. Bacon, afterwards the famous Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, and Lord Chancellor, during whose disgrace it was sold." No authority is quoted for this statement, and it is, in more than one particular, evidently incorrect. Earl Walter was not "the great favourite," but his son, Earl Robert, who alone deserved such a description. There was, however, a lease of it in the Bacon family as early as 1574, when it was demised to Edward Bacon (third son of Sir Nicholas, the Lord Keeper by his first wife). In 1581 a lease was granted for thirty years to Edward Fitzgarret; in 1595 a further lease for twenty-one years to Francis Bacon, Esq., and John Hibberd. It appears that in 1592 Bacon somewhat suddenly took refuge in Twickenham Park, (which he somewhere speaks of as "his inheritance,") with several friends, amongst whom was Mr. Field, the author of the treatise, *Of the Church*, owing to "a pestilential distemper which broke out in London, and dispersed the members of Gray's Inn—a community to which Bacon then belonged. At the fall of the year he was honoured by a visit from her Majesty 'at his lodging in Twickenham Park,' and, though not pretending to be a poet, he presented her with a sonnet in praise of the Earl of Essex." *

The estate became Sir Francis Bacon's in fee simple in 1596; and soon afterwards he sold it for eighteen hundred pounds — a sum much under its value. During the time of his tenure of it he passed much of his leisure time in its peaceful retirement. After a sojourn of a few months here he writes to his

* "Literary Suburb," see *supra*, p. 219.

brother, on October 16th, 1594,—"One day draweth on another, and I am well pleased in my being here, for methinks solitariness collecteth the mind as shutting the eyes doth the sight." It surely was the scene of some of the happiest days spent by the "father of experimental philosophy" (as Voltaire calls him), who, nevertheless, descended to the meanest and most contemptible time-serving and adulation. It is pleasant to think upon his country life: a patient student of nature, indulging in what he calls "the purest of human pleasures," the pursuit of gardening. It was probably here that he penned some of his famous *Essays;* and the *Novum Organon*, the product of thirty years of his life, was, we may fairly conclude, planned and commenced at Twickenham. Frequently here did Essex visit him, and Queen Elizabeth often, no doubt, sought relaxation in the company of her faithful counsellor. Among the MSS. in the British Museum is a paper entitled "Instructions from the Lord Chancellor Bacon to his servant Thomas Bushell," and it expresses a scheme which he entertained for the purpose of exploring abandoned mineral works. Supposing that such a scheme would meet with due encouragement, he says, — (and his statement sufficiently confutes Mr. Ironside's idea that the park was sold "during his disgrace," as quoted above),—"Let Twitnam Park, *which I sold in my younger days*, be purchased, if possible, for a residence for such deserving persons to study in, since I experimentally found the situation of that place much convenient for the trial of my philosophical conclusions, expressed in a paper sealed to the trust which I myself had put in practice, and settled the same by Act of

Parliament, if the vicissitudes of fortune had not intervened and prevented me."

In the year 1606, a lease of this house and estate (for forty years from the date of the letters patent) was granted to John Wakeman and Joseph Earth, Esqrs.; who, it is probable, had purchased Sir Francis Bacon's interest. In the same year a reversionary lease for forty-one years, after the expiration of Wakeman and Earth's, was granted to Sir Thomas Lake. In 1607 Sir Thomas Lake assigned his interest to Sir Henry Goodyear and Edward Woodward, and in 1608 both leases were made over to George Lord Carew and George Croke, in trust for Lucy, wife to Edward Earl of Bedford. The memory of this Countess has been preserved to posterity by the verses of John Donne, dean of S. Paul's, to whom she was a liberal patroness. Donne was a poet whose early efforts "are distinguished by unbounded licentiousness, while his later partook largely of the sacerdotal element. Isaac Walton, after the fashion of his jesting age, said of him, that he began life as Saul and ended it as Paul." Donne always calls the Countess's residence "Twicknam Garden." Ben Jonson also wrote for her an epigram or two. From this spot David Vinkenboom sketched the neighbourhood, where, as Thomson sings,—

> The silver Thames first rural grows
> Fair winding up to where the Muses haunt
> In Twitnam's bowers.

"This artist," continues the contributor to *Fraser's Magazine*, "visited in England, and we see in his somewhat stiff and hard, but well-peopled painting, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, the

prospect from Twickenham Park at a period not long subsequent to Bacon's departure. The usual accessories of boats, swans, and horses drinking in the stream are not omitted; but the view of Richmond Palace, the ferry-boat which is seen conveying the few passengers whom business or pleasure had led to require its aid, and the morris-dance and hobby-horse in Twickenham Park, are interesting memorials of the time."

Lady Essex, who devoted much time and care to the cultivation and embellishment of the gardens, resided here until 1618, when she gave the estate to her relation, Sir William Harrington, who sold it, in 1621, to Mary, Countess of Home (mother of the Duchess of Lauderdale).

In 1635 (says Ironside), it was held of the Crown on lease by the Countess of Home. Mr. Lysons says that in 1640, Lady Home sold the remainder of her lease to Sir Thomas Nott, in whom also was vested the perpetuity granted in 1632 to Sir William Russell, subject to a fee-farm rent of 8*l.* 18*s.* Sir Thomas Nott sold the estate in 1659 to Henry Murray, Esq., and Anne his wife, who in 1668, alienated it to John Lord Berkeley of Stratton. On the 23rd of March, 1676, Evelyn, to whom were entrusted the family affairs during Lord John's absence at Nimeguen, visited "Twickenham Park, Lord Berkeley's country seate, to examine how the bailiffs and servants ordered matters." This nobleman was a zealous royalist, and took his title, when raised to the peerage by Charles II., from the most important action in which he commanded. The Berkeley family resided here till 1685, when they sold the estate to Robert Earl of Cardigan, who

in 1698, alienated it to the Earl of Albemarle: the Earl in 1702 conveyed it to Thomas Vernon, Esq., who had been secretary to the Duke of Monmouth. This gentleman was co-churchwarden with Sir Godfrey Kneller. The estate was purchased of his heirs in 1743 by Algernon Earl of Mountrath. The subsequent particulars concerning the disposal of the estate, are given by Lysons, and from the curious instance they afford of "fortuitous accuracy of calculation" are too interesting to be passed over.

The Earl's widow, Diana, daughter of the Earl of Bradford, by her will dated 1766, bequeathed it "to the Duchess of Montrose during the joint lives of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle; but if the Duchess of Newcastle should survive the Duke, the Duchess of Montrose to quit possession to her; and if she should survive her, to enjoy it again during *her* life: after the death of the Duchess of Montrose to remain to Lord Frederick Cavendish and his issue; on failure of which, after his death, to Lord John Cavendish and his issue, with remainder to Sir William Abdy, Bart., and his heirs in fee." It is remarkable that except in the instance of Lord John not surviving Lord Frederick Cavendish, everything happened which the Countess thus singularly provided for: the Duchess of Montrose took possession, quitted to the Duchess of Newcastle, took possession again on her death, and was succeeded by Lord Frederick Cavendish, on whose death, October 21st, 1803, it devolved to Sir William Abdy in fee. Lord F. Cavendish was uncle to the then Duke of Devonshire and to Lord G. H. Cavendish. He is described as having been a man of

strong mind and amiable manners. He was for many years a field-marshal in his Majesty's forces, and was seventy-four years old when he died; his wealth was enormous, and in compliance with a promise made to Lady G. H. Cavendish, whom he very highly regarded, the bulk of it was left to her children. He was interred in the family vault in Derbyshire.* Ironside says that he made "great alterations and improvements both in the house and grounds; the principal front of the house is the same as it was in the Earl of Essex's time; the other has been rebuilt and is more modern. The only good apartment is the drawing-room, which has been built of late years. The other rooms are, in general, but small, and very indifferently furnished." Several excellent pictures were left as heirlooms by the Countess of Mountrath.

A series of *Select Views of Seats*, published by Mr. Angus in 1795, contains a view of "Twickenham Park House" and describes it somewhat differently, as "built of red brick, and containing several handsome apartments, with a noble staircase painted in a similar manner to that at Windsor Castle." Ironside subjoins to his account the following note:—"The house stands in the two parishes of Twickenham and Isleworth. In the hall fronting to the south-west, is laid in the Mosaic pavement, of black and white marble, a small iron cross, which divides the two parishes, and in their perambulation of the bounds, the parishioners of Twickenham direct a man to enter a window at the north-west end of the house, who proceeds to the

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1803. Part ii. p. 995.

centre, comes downstairs, and joins the company in the hall, where they sing the hundredth psalm. He then goes upstairs and proceeds to a south-west window, and comes down a ladder on the outside, joins the company again, and thus the ceremony ends."

Soon after the house and land had passed to Sir William Abdy, they were offered for sale, but were not actually sold until 1805. The land being divided into lots, the greater number were purchased by F. Gostling, Esq., whose mansion in the parish of Isleworth adjoined. The old house was advertised for sale in *The Times* of June 27th, 1817, and was eventually taken down: and then there commenced the building of "neat new villas," which has now culminated in the formation of almost a new town.

On the death of Mr. Gostling, the estate was purchased by Mr. Todd, who sold a portion of the park and a beautiful residence erected thereon, to the Earl of Cassillis. The upper portion of the park he retained for himself, and on or near the site of Lord Bacon's house he built a seat for himself, which, after his occupancy, was inhabited by Mr. Bailey, and is now by Mr. Budd. As the foundations of Mr. Todd's house were being laid many relics of a former building were discovered, some of which afforded proof of its having been in early times the site of a nunnery. The house of the Earl of Cassillis (afterwards Marquis of Ailsa) was taken down by Lord Kilmorey when he lived in the large house which is now the Naval School. The house before it was purchased by the Earl had been successively in the possession of Lady Charleville, Lord Muncaster, and the Duchess of Manchester. Very near

it was a house (taken down by Lord Cassillis in order to render the principal mansion more completely insulated) which was formerly inhabited by Richard Brinsley Sheridan and his beautiful first wife. This house was built by Mr. James Lacey, of Drury Lane Theatre, and was for some time in the occupation of the Earl of Warwick.*

I cannot refrain from quoting *àpropos* to the vast collection of "villas" which has recently arisen hereabouts, an account which the contributor to *Fraser* gives of the growth of the meaning of the word. "At first it would," he says, "have appeared to have denoted a large farm-house with extensive out-buildings and appurtenances suitable to preserve the produce of the surrounding lands. These and the labourers' cottages around would form what we term a village, but the Romans did not scruple to apply to the whole rustic community the word 'villa' . . . The *villa ruralis* or *villagium* of monkish Latin was any collection of buildings and lands not entitled to the honourable designation of a town. In A.D. 948 all Twickenham was a 'villa' and its inhabitants were 'villains.' When towns increased in size the manorless wealthy sought in their country villa a still larger mansion than they possessed in town and in addition surrounded by many a broad acre. Such a villa was Twickenham Park. . . . A villa now is usually a domain of twenty feet frontage by one hundred deep. The old rule for multiplication by division, invented by that subtlest of arithmeticians, Hercules, when he decapitated the

* *Richmond and its Scenery*, by Mrs. Barbara Hofland, pp. 58, 59. I have here slightly transgressed the parochial boundary, but almost unavoidably.

hydra, is as true as ever. Take an old villa, for example Twickenham Park, cut it up into as many pieces as you like—each springs up a villa."*

Mr. Gostling's grounds contained many trees of great age. Some of the alders were said to have been planted by Lord Bacon ; and near the site of the house were several Virginian or red cedars (*Juniperus Virginiana*) which were much the finest in the kingdom, the two largest measuring respectively 6 ft. 6 in. and 6 ft. 5 in. in girth, thus attaining nearly three times the dimensions of that which was planted by Bishop Compton in Fulham Palace Gardens. A cedar of Lebanon in these grounds measured 12 ft. 9 in. in girth. †

It is believed that this tree, the red cedars, and the first weeping-willows known in this country, were planted in Twickenham Park in the early part of the eighteenth century, ‡ by Mr. Vernon the then owner. Mr. Vernon was a Turkey merchant at Aleppo. He is said to have imported a graft of willow, which became the original of all the weeping-willows in our gardens. Those who are of this opinion say that Mr. Pope's celebrated tree was one of the earliest scions of Mr. Vernon's ; others, however, maintain that Pope's willow was the eldest and first, and the account given of its origin is that a present came from Spain to Lady Suffolk of Marble Hill, and that Pope was in the company whilst it was being unpacked. Amongst the contents he noticed some pieces of stick which appeared

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* *Fraser's Magazine*, 1860, p. 550.

† See p. 5.

‡ Brewer's *Middlesex*, vol. v. p. 386. Lysons, ii. part ii. p. 784, note.

to have life in them, and, fancying that they might produce some horticultural novelty, he planted them in his garden and thus his willow was produced.

Cambridge House. — Near Richmond Bridge, charmingly situated in Twickenham Meadows, is a house called, after its most celebrated occupant, Cambridge House. It was built in the early part of the seventeenth century, by Sir Humphry Lynd.* After his death it was occupied by Joyce Countess of Totness, who died there in 1636. Not long afterwards it became the property of Joseph Ashe, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1660. The title became extinct on the death of his son. Windham Ashe, Esq., a subsequent representative of the family, built the west front and greatly enlarged the house. Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq., purchased it in 1751. Mr. Cambridge was highly celebrated in the literary world; he was born in London, February 14th, 1717, and received his education at Eton and S. John's College, Oxford. He was for some time a member of Lincoln's Inn, but ultimately determined to abandon the legal profession. His mock heroic poem *The Scribleriad*, in six books, "designed to expose false taste and false science," is his best known production. It is said to be "a work of great fancy, just composition, and poetical elegance, but above all of mature judgment conspicuous throughout." He contributed also several papers to *The World*, (a periodical of his day) "and this circumstance," his son informs us, "gave occasion to a *bon mot* . . . A note from Mr. Moore,

* See p. 48.

requesting *an essay*, was put into my father's hands on a Sunday morning as he was going to church. My mother, observing him rather inattentive during the sermon whispered, 'What are you thinking of?' He replied, 'Of the *next world*, my dear.' * He wrote two epilogues which were spoken by Miss Pope and by a daughter of Mrs. Pritchard's at their respective benefits.

Mr. Cambridge amply realized the poetical delineation of Thomson, for living in the society of a *choice few* he was blessed with,—

> An elegant sufficiency, content,
> Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
> Ease, and alternate labour.

Boswell refers to "Mr. Cambridge, whom," he says, "if a beautiful villa on the banks of the Thames, a few miles distant from London, a numerous and excellent library which he accurately knows and reads, a choice collection of pictures which he understands and relishes, an easy fortune, an amiable family, an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance distinguished by rank fashion and genius, a literary fame, various elegant, and still increasing, colloquial talents rarely to be found, and, with all these means of happiness, enjoying, when well advanced in years, health and vigour of body, serenity and animation of mind, do not entitle to be addressed *Fortunate Senex!* I know not to whom in any age that expression could, with propriety, have

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* *Works*, p. 43, note, which contains another instance of the same species of pleasantry. In one of his rides late in life, he was met by His Majesty on the declivity of Richmond Hill, who, with his accustomed condescension, stopped and conversed with him; and observing that "he did not ride so fast as he used to do," Mr. Cambridge replied, "Sir, *I am going down hill.*"

been used." And few readers of *The Life of Johnson* will forget the occasion, April 11th, 1775, when in Sir Joshua Reynolds's carriage (on their way from London to dine with Mr. Cambridge), "the great lexicographer, the stately moralist, the masterly critick," startled his faithful friend and admirer, by speaking of himself as a *fellow*, "a good-humoured *fellow*," "as if he had been *Sam* Johnson, a mere pleasant companion!"

Mr. Cambridge died on September 17th, 1802, at the age of eighty-five. His works were collected and published in one quarto volume during the next year, with a memoir prefixed, from the pen of his son, who speaks of him as, "an elegant rather than a profound scholar. The liveliness of his parts was more adapted to quick discernment than deep thinking: he had therefore but little inclination for abstruse studies and those researches which demand laborious investigation. . . . His fondness for books served to increase rather than diminish his study of human nature. His insight into men was correct, judicious, and acute; he viewed with the eye of a philosopher the influence of the passions, not only in the great and leading points of human conduct, but in the trifling incidents of human life. The follies of mankind excited his mirth rather than his spleen, but his vein of comic humour was ever regulated by that native benevolence which would not allow him voluntarily to inflict the slightest pain. In conformity with this sentiment, it was usual with him to say, 'The world has given me credit beyond what I deserve for the witty sayings I may have said; but I have infinitely more merit for those I have suppressed.' . . . A firm and uniformly dignified deport-

ment, joined to a calm and peaceful disposition, made him always anxious, in the impressive language of Solomon, 'to leave off contention before it be meddled with.' In his political, as well as all other opinions, he manifested that candour which arose from knowledge as well as temper. . . His life and principles were alike free from corruption; his purity and independence equally untainted." * He was, in fact, the *beau ideal* of a thorough English gentleman, and verified emphatically the assertion of George III., that such an one "unencumbered by rank and easy in fortune was the happiest of men." His life was adorned by a quiet and consistent happy piety. He shunned public life, although a parliamentary career was at one time strongly pressed upon him; preferring to confer benefits upon his fellows in a less ostentatious manner. Among his intimate and valued friends may be mentioned Earl Bathurst, Lords Hardwicke and Mendip, Sir Richard Lyttelton, Horace Walpole, (who says of him that he used "to tell you three stories to make you understand a fourth,") Lord North, Mr. Wray, Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Bishop Porteus (of London), Lord Hyde, and Admiral Boscawen. He had a decided taste for the art of painting, and made a large and valuable collection of pictures, which were partly sold by his son, who, however, retained all the best specimens, and such as had been especial favourites with the family. Among those sold were "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," by Schiavone, and "the Rape of the Sabines," by Poussin. After his death the house passed to his son, the

* See also *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1802, part ii. p. 977.

Venerable George Owen Cambridge, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex, Prebendary of Ely, and Minister of Twickenham Chapel, who resided in it for a time, and then built for himself a smaller but very excellent house in Twickenham Meadows, now inhabited by Mr. Bishop; there he lived until his death in 1841. His widow survived him and died in 1858. Two Miss Cambridges, sisters of Richard Owen Cambridge, are remembered as living in Cambridge House. It was afterwards the residence of Lord Mount-Edgecumbe, but for a short time only; and subsequently came into the possession of Henry Bevan, Esq., one of whose daughters married Lord John Chichester, its present occupant and owner. Mr. Bevan very much enlarged and improved the house, which was originally only a plain brick building. The architect of the additions was Mr. Vulliamy.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE HOUSES—Continued.

MARBLE HILL, THE RESIDENCE OF THE COUNTESS OF SUFFOLK—LITTLE MARBLE HILL—MEADOWSIDE COTTAGE—"RAGMAN'S CASTLE"—RIVERSIDE—MOUNT LEBANON—FERRY HOUSE—FERRYSIDE—SION ROW—DIAL HOUSE—THE VICARAGE.

MARBLE HILL.—A very conspicuous mansion situated on the river, between Richmond Bridge and Orleans House, is Marble Hill, or, as it seems usually to have been called in the old times, Marble Hall. Towards the expense of its erection George II. gave Henrietta Howard, who was afterwards Countess of Suffolk, ten or twelve thousand pounds. The Earl of Pembroke designed it and occasionally superintended the work whilst it was being built. His intention was evidently to make the rooms on the first floor of most imposing proportions, and to effect this the height of the lower and upper storeys has been somewhat unduly sacrificed. The staircase is made entirely of finely-carved mahogany, and some of the floors are of the same wood. It is said that the unceremonious way in which one of the king's naval officers felled the trees required for this purpose in the Bay of Honduras without permission of the Court of Spain very nearly caused a war. The interior of the house is plain in the extreme ; its front faces the north.

The gardens were laid out by Pope; the cellar was stocked by Dean Swift, and of it he was appointed master. Mrs. Howard, in a letter to Gay, dated July, 1723, begs him not to mention *the plan* which he found in her room, as it was necessary to keep the affair secret, although, as she ventures to tell him, the house was almost entirely finished to her satisfaction. She had been for some years building and improving, and Swift, in 1727, describes the house as having exhausted Mrs. Howard's means, and being still incomplete.

> My house was only built for show,
> My lady's pocket's empty now
> And *now* she will not have a shilling
> To raise the stairs or build the ceiling;
> 'Tis come to what I always thought,
> My Dame is hardly worth a groat!

The reason of secresy being enjoined on Gay was probably the fact of the King's extensive contribution.

The Dean prognosticates, also, in his humorous epistle from Marble Hill to the Lodge in Richmond Park, that—

> Some South Sea broker from the city
> Will purchase me, and more's the pity,
> Lay all my fine plantations waste
> To fit them to his vulgar taste.

A prophecy not yet fulfilled,—may it never be! The poet further laments :—

> No more the Dean, that grave divine,
> Shall keep the key of my no-wine;
> My ice-house rob as heretofore,
> And steal my artichokes no more :—
> Poor Patty Blount no more be seen
> Bedraggled in my walks so green.
> Plump Johnny Gay will now elope,
> And here no more will dangle Pope.

For Gay probably had a home here as well as on the other side of the river with the Duke of Queensberry. A stone bust of this poet was placed over a door leading to two rooms fitted up with coloured glass in the windows, which were called "Gay's Rooms," and contrived in such a manner that he could join the family or not as he pleased.

The Countess of Suffolk was daughter of Sir Henry Hobart and granddaughter of the first Earl of Buckinghamshire. In Pope's opinion, she concentrated in herself all the virtues attaching to the female sex. Horace Walpole says that, until she succeeded to her title, she enjoyed so little distinction at court "that, as a woman of the bed-chamber, she constantly dressed the Queen's head, who took pleasure in subjecting her to such servile offices, though always apologizing to her '*Good Howard!*'" "She was," the same authority says elsewhere, "sensible, artful, and agreeable, but had neither sense nor art enough to make him (George II.) think her as agreeable as his wife. When she had left him, tired of acting the mistress while she had in reality all the slights of a wife, and no interest with him, the Opposition affected to cry up her virtue and the obligations which the King had to her for consenting to seem his mistress, while in reality she had confined him to mere friendship—a ridiculous pretence, as he was the last man in the world to have a taste for talking sentiments, and that with a woman who was *deaf*." She was, however, intelligent and accomplished, and encouraged the visits of the chief wits and authors of her day, to whom she was a tolerably kind friend.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire lived in this house

after the Countess's death, which occurred in 1760, and on his decease it came, by a provision in the will of the latter, to Miss Hotham, daughter of Sir Charles Hotham, who let it to Mrs. Fitzherbert, who had been privately married to George IV., then Prince of Wales. The estate afterwards became the property and residence of Lady Bath. The house was not occupied for some time after her decease, except for a short interval by Lord and Lady Howe before Lady Ann Conolly's death. It subsequently became the seat of Charles Augustus Tulk, Esq.

Marble Hill is renowned also as having been for some years the residence of the Marquis Wellesley, who in his earlier life was M.P. successively for Beeralston, Saltash, and Windsor; he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in 1787, and in 1797 Governor-General of India, which office he held till 1805. During his administration he destroyed the power of Tippoo Saib, eradicated the French interest in India, added Mysore to the British dominions, subjugated the Mahratta confederacy, and conquered the whole tract of country between the Jumna and the Ganges. In 1809 the Marquis was appointed Ambassador to the central junta of Spain, then assembled at Cadiz; on his return from that embassy he became Chief Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. In 1810 he received the Garter; in 1821 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; in 1830 Lord Steward; in 1833 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the second time, and in 1835 Lord Chamberlain. He was also Grand Master of the Order of S. Patrick.

A short time after Lord Wellesley left the house,

about the year 1824, it became the property and residence of Lieutenant-General Peel and his wife, Lady Alice, daughter of the Marquis of Ailsa. General Peel is a younger brother of the late Sir Robert Peel. He was M.P. for Norwich in the Parliament of 1826, and for Huntingdon from 1831 to 1868; Surveyor-General of the ordnance from September, 1841, till July, 1846; Secretary of State for War in each of Lord Derby's administrations (1858 and 1866). In 1867 he, with the Earl of Carnarvon and the Marquis of Salisbury (then Lord Cranborne), withdrew from the Conservative Cabinet on the question of the Reform Bill, and, on the dissolution of Parliament in 1868, he retired from Parliamentary life.

LITTLE MARBLE HILL.—Near Marble Hill, very sweetly situated, is a beautiful villa originally called Spencer Grove, now Marble Hill Cottage, or Little Marble Hill. This villa stands upon the site of a cottage once occupied by Mrs. Clive, who removed from this place to Little Strawberry Hill; she was succeeded by Mr. Barlow. Daniel Giles, Esq., a bank director, who followed, enlarged the original structure to its present size, making many improvements in the house and in the arrangement of the gardens. Mr. David Franco resided here after Mr. Giles, and the next occupant was Lady Diana Beauclerk, who fitted the house up with great elegance and adorned many of the rooms with her own paintings. This lady was daughter to the Duke of Marlborough, and, having been divorced from Lord Bolingbroke, married, in 1768, Mr. Topham Beauclerk, son of Lord Sydney

Beauclerk, and grandson of the first Duke of S. Albans, but better known as the friend of Dr. Johnson, and as one of the famous "Club." With Mr. Beauclerk Dr. Johnson quarrelled very frequently, but he yet said of him, "that his talents were those which he had felt himself more disposed to envy than those of any whom he had known;" and on his death, in 1780, the Doctor said in a letter to Boswell "such another will not often be found amongst mankind."

Lady Beauclerk was followed by Lady Tollemache, and then by Miss Hotham. The cottage was subsequently purchased by Sir John Lubbock, Bart. The next occupant was Timothy Brent, Esq., who was succeeded by the Duke of Montrose and afterwards by the late Mr. Kirby. It has been sold, and for the last four years has been unoccupied.

Meadowside Cottage.—A substantial house, called Meadowside Cottage, close to Little Marble Hill, but lying back from the river, was built and for some time occupied by Major Jelf Sharp. It is at present in the occupation of the Dowager Viscountess Harberton.

Ragman's Castle.—Opposite the lane which continues Orleans Road and leads down to the river, occupying to Orleans House a position analogous to that which Langham Cottage now holds to York House, stood a small house called "Ragman's Castle," and later in its existence known by the less singular name of "Lawn Cottage." The original appellation is accounted for in various ways: some attribute it to the fact of its having been built by an individual who had

amassed a fortune in the marine store or rag and bone line of business; Ironside, with more plausibility, says that an ale-house formerly stood on its site, which was a favourite resort of bargemen, beggars, *et hoc genus omne*. If he be right, the prestige attaching to the later erection more than compensates for the evil report of the former one. Lady Falkland lived in the cottage first, then John Duke of Montague, who frequently dined "with his friends under the trees close to it." After him, for a short time, the Dowager Lady Pembroke occupied it. It was purchased in 1755 by the "celebrated and much-admired actress Mrs. Pritchard, who enlarged and much improved the house at a considerable expense." Dr. Johnson's opinion of her was by no means high: "she no more thought of the play," he said on one occasion, "than a shoemaker thinks of the skin out of which the piece of leather of which he is making a pair of shoes is cut." "Her playing was quite mechanical, it is wonderful how little mind she had." Again, as Mr. Kemble informed Boswell, he expressed himself still more explicitly, "Pritchard in common life was a vulgar *idiot:* she would talk of her *gownd*, but when she appeared upon the stage, seemed to be inspired by gentility and understanding."

After her death, which occurred at Bath in 1758, followed the Earl of Cholmondeley; Lady Bridget Lane; Sir Charles Warwick Bamfield, Bart.; and, about the year 1783, George Hardinge, Esq., "one of his Majesty's Justices for Wales," distinguished only, it has been said, by the number of his political and literary friendships. He wrote a series of letters to Burke on

the impeachment of Hastings and many other works, and was the father of that Captain Hardinge who lost his ship and his life in engaging an American frigate of far superior force. Mr. Hardinge died in 1816 and was succeeded by Jeremiah Dyson, Esq. Some other families occupied it subsequently, amongst whom were those of Mr. Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cole, and Major Jelf Sharp. The cottage was taken down by Lord Kilmorey during his possession of Orleans House.

Riverside.—Next to Orleans House, the late residence of H.R.H. the Duc d'Aumale already mentioned, is the pretty cottage called "Riverside," now inhabited by Mrs. Fisher. These premises appear to have formerly consisted of two tenements, both (generally) occupied by the same person. In 1701 Susannah Lowe was the occupier. In 1738 Mistress Jane Vernon came to reside here, having left Twickenham Park after her husband's death; she was succeeded by John Grey, Esq. In 1750, the property came into the occupation of the Countess of Suffolk, who obtained a lease of it for sixty years. In the lease, parts of the premises are mentioned as in the occupation of Lionel Spencer Berkeley, Esq., and one of the tenements as in that of Mr. Whitfield. From 1781 to 1809 both tenements belonged to the Earl of Buckinghamshire; during his possession and that of the previous owner the combined property was probably underlet. Ironside says that it was for a short time the residence of Mrs. Clive, of the Dowager Countess Denbigh and of Lady Browne; also of

Mrs. Fitzherbert and of Mr. Forbes. In or about the year 1820 it was occupied by Viscountess Ashbroke; after whom Mrs. Henrietta Moore became tenant: she was succeeded by her son, the Rev. Calvert Fitzgerald Moore, and in 1850, by the late Mr. Horatio Nelson Fisher. The trustees of Death's Charity sold the property to the Duc d'Aumale, on the expiration of Mr. Fisher's lease.

MOUNT LEBANON.—Next is a handsome mansion on the site of which stood originally the house of Pepys' great friend, Dr. William Fuller,* and after him of Lady Ashe. The old house was purchased by Thomas Earl of Strafford in 1701, of Mr. Plumbtree: after the death of the Earl it became the property of his sister, Lady Anne Conolly, who pulled it down and erected the present house, which became the property and residence of her daughter Frances Viscountess Howe. The builder was Mr. George Robert Holmes. Ironside, writing during the time of the re-erection, says, "the house when finished will be an elegant edifice." Upon Lady Howe's death, the house having been left to Miss Fanny Byng, she, with her elder sister Miss Caroline Byng, (aunts of the present Lord Strafford) came to reside in it; they having formerly occupied the house recently in the possession of the late Mr. Swayne. These ladies, for many years, were the centre of the gayest and most fashionable society. Miss Fanny Byng lived until 1851. The next occupant was the late most

* Dr. Fuller was a schoolmaster at Twickenham during the Rebellion. At the restoration he became Dean of S. Patrick's; in 1663 Bishop of Limerick; and, four years afterwards, was translated to Lincoln: he died in 1675.

estimable Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, who lived here until her death in August, 1866, and who gave the house its modern name of Mount Lebanon. It then became and continued until last year the residence of H.R.H. the Prince de Joinville, third son of Louis Philippe, King of the French.

Ferry House.—In the house next beyond the preceding, now occupied by Mr. C. J. Thrupp, lived, when Ironside wrote, James Chamness, Esq., "late common hunt of the City of London, which office he held from 1750 to 1780." He was the munificent donor of 100*l.* to each of the Parish schools.

After Mr. Chamness a family of the name of Fyler lived here; one of the daughters of which married the Rev. George Townsend, Canon of Durham and author of *Armageddon*, and numerous other works. One of their sons, the Rev. John Fyler Townsend, was for a short time curate of the parish; another, the Rev. George Fyler Townsend, is Vicar of S. Michael's, Burleigh Street, Strand. Another occupant was Mr Carter, who lived here for many years, and through whom the house came into the possession of its present owner, Mr. Orton.

Ferryside.—I conclude (but without absolute certainty), that "Ferryside," now occupied by the Miss Lysaghts, was the house mentioned by Ironside as the residence of Dowager Lady Wynne, the relict of Sir Rowland Wynne of Noftell, Yorkshire, Bart.; and previously of John Archambo, Esq. About the year 1816 Sir George Napier lived here. He was brother

to the celebrated Sir Charles and Sir William, and had served in the campaign in Holland in 1799. For many years lately it was the abode of the Miss Warwicks.

The "Swan Inn," which adjoins "Ferryside," has been so called for at least a century.

The two houses between "The Swan" and the corner of Sion Row will, without tracing their antecedents, have sufficient interest to all Twickenham people—the nearer as having been the residence of the late lamented Mr. Thomas George Gardiner, and the other as being that of his sister Miss Gardiner.

Sion Row.—Running up at a right angle from the river and adjoining the southern end of a lane which leads to the Richmond Road is Sion Row, bearing date 1721. There was a "French Refuge" here in the year 1727. Number 2 (Mr. Henry Bowyer's large house, now occupied by Mr. C. E. Gold), was the residence of John Sydenham, Esq., a descendant of the celebrated physician of his name; and, after his death (but not immediately after), of Miss Lætitia Matilda Hawkins. This lady, in her *Anecdotes*, mentions the "becoming" friendship that existed between her predecessor and the old widowed Lady Mary Catherlough who lived in another part of the town. Edward Ironside, the historian of the parish, lived in No. 6 until the year 1780, when he moved to a house in King Street, nearly opposite the turning which leads down to Cross Deep.

Dial House.—The front part of Dial House, which faces the river, was built early in the last century by Mr. Thomas Twining, son of Mr. Daniel Twining. It is supposed to have been erected at the same time as the church and by the same builder. After Mr. T. Twining's death it was inherited and occupied by his son Daniel, whose elder son, Thomas, was the learned translator of *Aristotle's Poetics*, and the accomplished musician who afforded such material assistance to Dr. Burney in the compilation of his *History of Music*. He was educated for a short time at Twickenham, then at Colchester Grammar School, and finally at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He preached on the Sunday succeeding his ordination in Twickenham Chapel in the morning and in the Parish Church in the afternoon. His first cure was the village of Fordham, near Colchester; subsequently he went to S. Mary's, Colchester, where he remained until his death in 1804, at the age of seventy. His younger brother, Richard, also an excellent scholar, who had become a Director of the East India Company at a critical period of its affairs in 1810, died at Dial House in 1824. He had lived in it in early life, but had let it to various tenants during an intermediate residence of some length at Chiswick. His only unmarried daughter lived on in it until her death in 1834. His *younger* son, Mr. Thomas Twining, lived, after his return from India, in Perryn House, the present residence of his son. His *elder* son, named Richard, after him, inherited Dial House, and he also, like his father, was a man of great learning, great business capabilities and unbounded liberality: he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal

Westminster Volunteers, and in later life became a Fellow of the Royal Society. He left Dial House to his son, another Richard Twining. After five generations the old front was enlarged and a house at the back added on to it. Since 1834 the house has been let to various tenants, some of whom were curates of the parish; more recently it has been occupied by Dr. Lewis, who had a school in Twickenham, by Mr. Ferguson Cameroux, and by Mr. Robinson. Since 1866 Miss Elizabeth Twining has made it not only her residence, but the centre of the many pious and self-denying works which she carries on in the parish.*

Of the Twining family Miss Hawkins (*Anecdotes*, p. 13.) thus expresses her appreciation :—

> They were by hereditary succession, of high worth, and have produced scholars and men of elegant tastes; a distinction which does not seem likely to fail. Were I to enter on their biography, I could quote as exemplary their affluence without ostentation, and their dignified independence, which ranks them high amongst those who form the pillars of a commercial country.

THE VICARAGE, a comfortable, good sized house, much modernized and improved by the Rev. G. S. Master, is not occupied by the present vicar; Mr. James Bigwood now resides in it.

* It is to this lady that I am indebted for all these particulars concerning Dial House and its occupants.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE HOUSES—Continued.

RICHMOND HOUSE—THE OLD HOUSES, NOW PULLED DOWN, WHOSE LAST OCCUPANTS WERE RESPECTIVELY, MISS BEAUCHAMP AND F. G. CARMICHAEL, ESQ.—POULETT LODGE—THE SUMMER HOUSE ON THE FERRERS' ESTATE—"CROSS DEEP"—"RIVERSDALE"—CROSS DEEP LODGE.

RICHMOND HOUSE.—In the middle of the town is a large house, called Richmond, or Richmonds house, "one front of which faces the Thames, with a pleasing garden and extensive terrace guarded by handsome iron rails. The other front is to the street, but hid by a high wall, at one end of which is a porter's lodge." It was, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, in the possession, and was the residence of Francis Newport Earl of Bradford, an eminent political character in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and an active promoter of the Revolution. He had a fine collection of pictures at this place. After his death, which occurred at Twickenham in 1708, the house came to his second son, Lord Torrington. In 1740 it was purchased of the executors of Lady Anne Torrington by Anthony Viscount Montague, who, in 1744, sold it to Anthony Keck, Esq. In

1766 Mr. Keck alienated it to Mary Countess Dowager of Shelburne, who bequeathed it to her second son, the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice. By him it was conveyed, in 1791, to John Symmonds, Esq., who sold it the next year to Mrs. Allanson, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Mr. Aislabie, of Studley Park, Yorkshire.* It became afterwards the property and the residence of the Countess Dowager of Elgin, who died in it in the month of June, 1810; after which event the house was inhabited by Lady de Crespigny; and by Lambert Blair, Esq., who resided here with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Stopford, and others of his wife's family. The old house was taken down and a new one built on its site, in 1816, for Mrs. Lionel Dawson Damer, cousin to the Hon. Mrs. Damer, the sculptress, and the successor of Walpole at Strawberry Hill. Mrs. Damer was attracted to Twickenham by a desire to live near her intimate friend Mrs. Moore, a widow, who then occupied the house now called "Riverside" and she built the new house which was, originally, somewhat after the pattern of her friend's. It was enlarged to its present dimensions in or about the year 1829, for the accommodation of the Duchess Dowager of Roxburgh and her husband, the Hon. John Tollemache. Other notable tenants were Lord Lowth and Sir Henry Willock; and Lady Ann Murray rented this house on the death of her husband, A. Murray, Esq., of Broughton, in 1844, until her death on October 28th, 1850. The house was left by Mrs. Damer to her goddaughter, Mrs. Budgen, a daughter of Mrs. Moore. Sir Edward Blakeney followed Lady Murray in the occupation of

* Ironside, p. 78.

the house, of which he subsequently took a lease, the remainder of which he surrendered in 1867 to George Gordon Mackintosh, Esq., J.P., the present occupier.

On the opposite side of King Street stood an old house, in which resided "the Right Hon. the Countess Catherlough, widow of Robert Earl of Catherlough, in Ireland (son of Robert Knight, Esq., cashier of the South Sea Company in the year 1720), previously relict of Sir John Lequesne, Knt., and alderman of the city of London;" and before her William Rider, Esq.* This lady, says Miss Hawkins, was "related to that Lady Luxborough whose name is often associated with that of Shenstone, and was the correspondent of the worthily celebrated Countess of Hertford." She was a most intimate friend of Mr. Sydenham, who is mentioned elsewhere. Mrs. Cole, and then Mrs. Gell, succeeded Lady Catherlough, and next, the house became the residence of Mr. Beauchamp, who, early in the century, and for years afterwards, was the principal medical man of the village. His daughter, the last surviving member of his family, lived here till her death, after which the house was taken down.

The Grove.—Near to this house was another handsome structure,—the first house in the parish, according to an old Twickenham tradition, that was furnished with glazed windows,—called in modern times "the Grove," with an extensive garden, standing on the site now occupied by the residence of Mr. Alfred Clark, and by Mr. Corben's coach manufactory. It formerly belonged

* Ironside, p. 144.

to John Poulton, Esq., Steward of the Court, then to Sir Richard Middleton, Bart., a descendant of Sir Hugh Middleton, of New River celebrity; next Sir William Humble lived in it, and after him the clever and disreputable Duke of Wharton, whom Pope describes as "the scorn and wonder of our days, possessing—

> . . . Each gift of nature and of art,
> And wanting nothing but an honest heart."

During Pope's time it was the residence of his friend James Craggs, junior, whom Horace Walpole spitefully describes as a "showy vapoury man, brought forward to oppose Sir Robert." He was in great favour with the wits of the Whig party—Steele, Tickell, and Addison, the last of whom he succeeded as Secretary of State in 1718. Addison, only a few days before his death, dedicated all his works to Craggs, "in a letter written," says Lord Macaulay, "with all the sweet and graceful eloquence of a Saturday's *Spectator*." On August 6th, 1720, "the foreign ministers dined with him at his house at Twickenham."* He and his father were both ruined by the South Sea scheme. The father died—it is supposed by his own hand—on the very day before his delinquencies were to be exposed before the House of Commons. The son died on the 16th of February, 1720-1, of smallpox, a disease then making its first great ravages in England. He was buried on the 2nd of March, in Westminster Abbey. His death at the early age of thirty-five excited considerable public sympathy. His monument is not raised immediately over the place of his interment; it was

* *Reed's Weekly Journal*, quoted by Lysons, vol. ii. part ii. p. 785.

much thought of at the time of its erection. Pope furnished the epitaph. "The Latin inscription," he says, "I have made as full and yet as short as I possibly could. It vexes me to reflect how little I must say, and how far short all I can say is of what I believe and feel on that subject; like true 'lovers'' expressions, that vex the heart from whence they come, to find how cold and faint they must seem to others in comparison of what inspires them invariably in themselves. The heart glows while the tongue falters." It runs as follows :—

Jacobus Craggs, regni magnæ Britanniæ a secretis et consiliis sanctioribus, principis pariter ac populi amor et deliciæ ; vixit titulis et invidiâ major, annos heu paucos xxxv. Ob. Feb. xvi. MDCCXX.

Statesman ; yet friend to truth ! of soul sincere
In action faithful, and in honour clear !
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend ;
Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd by the Muse he lov'd.

Dr. Johnson objects to "the absurdity of joining together in the same inscription Latin and English, or verse and prose, and also to the redundancy in the second line of the stanza and the by no means obvious opposition intended in the fourth line." *

To Mr. Craggs, as tenant of the house, succeeded Mr. Edward Waller, a barrister, and grandson of the celebrated poet. After him came Matthew Duane, Esq., a man of literary tastes, and a fellow of the Royal Society, whose widow occupied it after his decease. After her death Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of Peter

* See Dean Stanley's *Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, p. 250, etc., and Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, vol. iv. pp. 129, 130. Edition, 1815.

Mackenzie, Esq., a member of a rich West Indian family, became possessed of it, and it descended, through his marriage with her youngest daughter, to Captain Frederick Garsham Carmichael, of the 9th Dragoons. After his death, in 1836, and the removal of his wife and numerous family, the estate was sold by auction and the house was pulled down shortly afterwards. This work of pulling down was a most laborious one, so strong and substantial was the building, which, I am informed, was erected by Inigo Jones for the Duke of Rochester; it is, however, supposed by some to have been of the same date as Hampton Court Palace. It stood within gates,* and commanded most extensive views; its grounds were very large, and contained a long row of fine cedar-trees, only one of which now survives. I am told that it was also known by the name of "the Manor House," for what reason I am wholly unable to conjecture.

POULETT LODGE.—Just opposite the spot where the house before-mentioned stood, on the other side of the road, possessing a fine river frontage, is a house built by Dr. Batty, a physician of eminence, on the site of a much smaller house destroyed by fire on June 14th, 1734, then in the possession of Monsieur Chauvigny, the French Ambassador. To Dr. Batty succeeded the Right Hon. Vere, third Earl Poulett, and after his death, in 1788, the dowager Countess remained in this house for some time. It subse-

* I am told that these gates were removed to, and now form the entrance of Cambridge House, in the Richmond Road.

quently became the residence of Mrs. Osbaldiston. This lady, having ten children, inspired Horace Walpole with horror. Rather than visit her he said he would visit "a boarding dame at Eton School." He mentions also that, as Lady Poulett's house "would not hold her and her brood," she hired Dr. Duval's parsonage, which was much less, for seven months, at the extravagant rental of 100 guineas.* Lord and Lady Cardigan, and Colonel and Mrs. Webb, successively occupied the house for short periods. For a while it remained empty, and then another Dowager Countess Poulett came to live in it. This lady had been the fourth earl's second wife; she was only daughter of Ynyr Burges, Esq., and was first married to Sir John Smith Burges, of Havering Bower, Essex. On her death, in 1838, the property was purchased by Mr. Maclew, and left by him to his ward, Mr. C. Martin. Mr. Martin was succeeded by Mrs. Ogilby, who married Mr. E. M. Martin. On the death of Mrs. Martin, which occurred in 1870, the property was sold. It was purchased by Mr. W. H. Punchard, who is greatly enlarging and improving it.

Between this house and the next, on the opposite side of the road, stood the celebrated summer house belonging to the seat of the Ferrers family in Heath Lane, the grounds of which extended to this point. As in old times the road was open and not walled up, the summer house commanded an extensive view of the river, from which it was also a conspicuous object.

* Miss Berry's *Journal*, vol. i. p. 421.

Cross Deep.—The next house is stated by Ironside to have been the residence of Colonel Pechell, late of the 2nd troop of Horse Guards, and formerly, about 1750, of Mr. Barnaby Backwell, and after him, of Mr. Shackerly, whose widow rented Dial House for a time. The Hon. Mrs. Butler, a Roman Catholic lady, subsequently resided in it. She made the present dining-room a chapel for her household. During the last years of Mrs. Butler's lease Miss Porter occupied the house, and after its expiration, Mr. George Barnard, who owned it, came to live in it, and his widow, Mrs. Paxton Jervis, and family reside in it now.

Riversdale.—Adjoining this is the beautifully-situated house called Riversdale, belonging to Lord Clifden. A lease of a smaller house on its site was granted by the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis (afterwards Lord Mendip), for thirty years, from April 2nd, 1808, to Lady Monson, who greatly enlarged it. Lady Mendip resided here for some time. The next occupant was Mr. G. H. Drummond; then, for a short time, Lord Uxbridge resided in it, his wife, Lady Uxbridge, dying here on July 3rd, 1828. Lord Cawdor next had a lease of it, the remainder of which, after Lord and Lady Cowley had been tenants for a short time, was purchased by Mr. Henry Young, who lived in this house from 1848 until his death, and whose daughters reside in it still.

Cross Deep Lodge.—Opposite Riversdale, on the other side of the road, is Cross Deep Lodge,

once inhabited by Mr. Thomas Nobbes, executor and legatee to James Quin, the celebrated actor. Mr. Nobbes possessed a portrait of Quin, said to have been the most highly-finished picture which Gainsborough ever produced. Mr. John Blake, attorney at law, succeeded Mr. Nobbes; subsequently this house became the residence of the three Miss Murthwaites, one of whom married Colonel Barnard, son of Sir George Barnard, librarian to George III., whose son was Mr. George Barnard, of Cross Deep. In 1829, Mr. R. H. Matthews, of Buxar, in the East Indies, took a lease of the house, and lived in it until 1833, when he returned to India, where he died in 1840. His widow and her two children, and her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, continued to reside here. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop petitioned the House of Lords in 1839 as being next heirs to the earldom of Monteith and Airth, in opposition to the claim of Mr. Barclay Allardice; the House, however, made no decision, and the title has since remained dormant.* Mrs. Matthews died in 1866: she was succeeded in the occupation of the house by her son, Mr. Graham Matthews, who survived her only four years. It is now in the possession of his widow and family.

Next to Riversdale is a modern house called "Pope's Villa," but which does not occupy the site of the celebrated poet's residence, which we must proceed to consider in the next chapter.

* Vide *Burke's Dormant Peerage.*

CHAPTER XV.

THE HOUSES—Continued.

POPE'S VILLA — EARLY HISTORY OF ALEXANDER POPE — HIS HOUSE AT TWICKENHAM—HIS GROTTO—HIS LATER LIFE AND WORKS—DEATH OF HIS MOTHER—HIS OWN DEATH AND BURIAL — DENIAL OF THE STATEMENT CONCERNING THE ABSTRACTION OF THE POET'S SKULL FROM HIS GRAVE—THE POET'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE, HABITS, CONSTITUTION, TEMPERAMENT—HIS RANK AS A POET—COMPARISON OF HIM WITH DRYDEN—THACKERAY ON THE CONCLUDING VERSES OF "THE DUNCIAD"—SIR WILLIAM STANHOPE ENLARGES THE HOUSE—LORD MENDIP—DEATH OF POPE'S WILLOW—LADY HOWE DEMOLISHES POPE'S HOUSE COMPLETELY—HER NEW HOUSE —SUBSEQUENTLY LESSENED AND DIVIDED — PROPOSAL TO REBUILD POPE'S VILLA IN FAC-SIMILE—SCHEME ABANDONED— THE PRESENT SO-CALLED "POPE'S VILLA"—THE CARE BESTOWED BY TWICKENHAM ON HER GREATEST RESIDENT.

POPE'S VILLA.—In the person of Alexander Pope the fame of Twickenham culminates. Whilst it would be impossible in a history of the village to omit the principal events and circumstances in his life, it is equally impossible to enter fully into them within the limits of the present work, for to do so would be to write the literary history of the nation for the first half of the eighteenth century; nor is it necessary, since many such works, of varying excellence and interest, exist.

He was born in Lombard Street, London, on May 21st, 1688.* His parents were both of the Roman Catholic faith, to which his father had been converted during a residence at Lisbon in his youth. A sickly child, of mild temper, with a sweet voice, which earned him the soubriquet of "the little nightingale," his physical weakness determined the bent of his tastes and the nature of his pursuits. His first instructor was the family priest, named Banister,† who taught him the rudiments of Latin and Greek. After a while he went to a Roman Catholic school at Twyford, but remained there only a short time, the composition of a lampoon on the master necessitating his removal to another school in London. Occasional visits to the theatres induced him to write a play, based upon certain events in the *Iliad*, and made up of the speeches in Ogilby's translation. It was acted by the elder boys in the school with the assistance of the master's gardener, who sustained the part of Ajax.

Pope's father, who had been a linendraper, having realized a considerable fortune (which he is said, owing to the insecurity of property and the disabilities imposed on Romanists, to have kept locked up in a chest, taking from thence his necessary expenses from time to time), retired first to Kensington, and then to Binfield, in Windsor Forest, and there, in his twelfth year, the poet joined him. In the seclusion of the country Pope set himself vigorously to read, and also, young as he was, to write. Dryden was the subject of his chiefest admira-

* Some authorities, Dr. Johnson among them, say the 22nd; the balance of evidence is in favour of the 21st.

† So says Mr. Roscoe, quoting from *Spence's Anecdotes:* by some authorities he is called "Taverner."

tion : he induced a friend to carry him to town, and so he was enabled to see his proposed model at Will's coffee-house, in the very year of the latter's death. Pope says that he "lisped in numbers," and that of his verses his father was always a severe critic : with the remark "these are not good rhymes," he would frequently set his son back "to new turn them." He wrote, at twelve years of age, his *Ode to Solitude*, four thousand lines of an epic poem, and subsequently translated the first book of the *Thebais* of Statius, and Ovid's *Epistle of Sappho to Phaon ;* he put also several of Chaucer's pieces into modern English.

At Binfield he became acquainted with Sir William Trumbull, a retired statesman sixty years of age, between whom and the young genius there existed a genuine and mutual friendship. By him Pope was introduced to Wycherley, the dramatist, who was older still ; but a coldness with the latter was soon afterwards caused by Pope's somewhat too free strictures on a volume of poems which he was preparing for publication, and had submitted to Pope's revision. From 1707 dated the poet's intimacy with Mr. Blount, and his daughters Martha and Teresa, who lived at Maple Durham, near Reading. His *Pastorals* were printed in 1709, and in that year he wrote his *Essay on Criticism*, which was not published until 1711 ; and about the same time the first draft of *The Rape of the Lock* appeared anonymously in a volume of *Miscellaneous Poems and Translations.* The origin of this elegant poem was an estrangement caused between two families, owing to Lord Petre's having stolen a

lock of Miss Belle Fermor's hair—a quarrel which it had the happy effect of terminating. The poem reappeared amplified in 1714. In 1712 Pope made the acquaintance of Addison, but their friendly relations did not last very long. In this year *The Messiah*, *The Dying Christian to his Soul*, *The Temple of Fame*, and *The Elegy to an Unfortunate Lady* were printed. *Windsor Forest* (written for the most part seven years previously), and *The Ode on S. Cecilia's Day* were published in 1713. In a letter to Addison, written in this year, Pope speaks of his passion for the art of painting, which he studied under Jervas, but in the pursuit of which he was retarded by the weakness of his eyes. At this time he wrote his Poetical Epistle to that artist, which was not published until 1717.

Pope now formed his design of translating the *Iliad*, of which no tasteful English version then existed. He was led into this laborious effort, he himself confesses, not from its congeniality to his taste, but by the want of money. "I had then none: not even to buy books."* In his efforts to procure its publication by subscription his friendship with Swift is said to have commenced. The work of translation took him six years; he was harassed during the commencement of it by continual fears that he should never finish it. In the course of time, however, he was able to produce forty or fifty lines a day. The first volume appeared in 1715, Lintot having purchased the copyright; and almost simultaneously another version by Tickell was published by Tonson, which enjoyed the preference and patronage of Addison from its having in it, he said, "more of

* *Spence's Anecdotes*, ed. Singer, p. 304.

Homer." This fact caused an estrangement between Pope and Addison, which was never completely healed. The jealousy of the latter is described in the famous Character of Addison, originally printed in Pope's *Miscellanies*, but afterwards inserted in the *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*, which now forms the prologue to the *Satires*.

By the subscription-list for his translation of Homer, Pope's circumstances were so materially improved that he persuaded his father to remove from Binfield. The next residence of the family was in one of "a row of lofty houses, then recently erected, called 'Mawsom's New Buildings,' at Chiswick:" here Pope continued the *Iliad*, and wrote the *Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard*, after Lady Mary Wortley Montague's departure from England; and here, on the 23rd of October, 1717, his father died.* It is usual to say that this event happened at Twickenham (for Pope himself strove to forget, and most of his biographers have consequently ignored his residence at Chiswick); that it did not so happen is sufficiently shown by the absence of any entry of the burial in the register of the parish.

After his father's death Pope took a long lease of a house and five acres of ground at Twickenham, and at once set about the work of improvement. Miss Hawkins, in her *Anecdotes*, says, being reminded of the circumstance by her brother, that demolition must not be considered a new invention, because eleven dwellings were sacrificed to form Pope's Villa.† The house itself,

* "On Wednesday, October 23rd, died Mr. Pope at Chiswick, father of Mr. Pope, the famous poet. He passed twenty-nine years in privacy."—*Weekly Journal*. Quoted in the *Life of Pope* by Carruthers, p. 160.

† Page 87, note.

except by its being freed from contiguity with ten still smaller structures, was not much altered. It consisted of "a small body with a small hall, paved with stone, and two small parlours on each side; the upper story being disposed on the same plan." What it was may be best fancied by looking at any engraving of Sir William Stanhope's, or Lord Mendip's "Villa at Twickenham," and removing with the mind's eye the wings on each side, which were added by the former during his occupancy of it. In laying out the grounds on the principles of landscape gardening (for he had ridiculed, some years before, in a humorous paper in the *Guardian*, the barbarous practice of cutting trees into shapes, and the formalities imported from the continent), and in adorning his grotto, Pope used his utmost ingenuity.

The latter was a necessity to obviate the unpleasantness of crossing the high road from Twickenham to Teddington every time the best part of the gardens had to be reached. Martha Blount says that 1,000*l.* were expended upon its formation and adornment with spars, shells, gems, &c. Searle (Pope's gardener) says that his master spent on his gardens and other improvements about 5,000*l.* "A grotto," remarks Dr. Johnson, "is not often the wish or pleasure of an Englishman, who has more frequent need to solicit than exclude the sun; but Pope's excavation was requisite as an entrance to his garden, and, as some men try to be proud of their defects, he extracted an ornament from an inconvenience, and vanity produced a grotto where necessity enforced a passage." Bishop Warburton goes, on the other hand, to an extreme of

laudatory criticism when he observes that "the beauty of Pope's poetic genius appeared to as much advantage in the disposition of those romantic materials as in any of his best-contrived poems." * The best description, both of it and of the poet's satisfaction and pleasure in it, is contained in an often-quoted letter of his to his friend Edward Blount, dated June 2, 1725 :—

I have put the last hand to my works of this kind, in happily finishing the subterraneous way and grotto. I there found a spring of the clearest water, which falls in a perpetual rill, that echoes through the cavern day and night. From the river Thames, you see thro' my arch up a walk of the wilderness, to a kind of open temple, wholly composed of shells in the rustic manner; and from that distance under the temple you look down through a sloping arcade of trees, and see the sails on the river passing suddenly and vanishing as through a perspective glass. When you shut the doors of this grotto it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a camera-obscura; on the walls of which all objects of the river, hills, woods, and boats are forming a moving picture in their visible radiations; and when you have a mind to light it up it affords you a very different scene. It is finished with shells interspersed with pieces of looking-glass in angular forms; and in the ceiling is a star of the same material, at which, when a lamp (of an orbicular figure of thin alabaster) is hung in the middle, a thousand pointed rays glitter, and are reflected over the place.

There are connected to this grotto, by a narrower passage, two porches : one towards the river, of smooth stones, full of light, and open; the other toward the garden, shadowed with trees, rough with shells, flints, and iron ore. The bottom is paved with simple pebble, as is also the adjoining walk up the wilderness to the temple, in the natural taste agreeing not ill with the little dripping murmur and the aquatic idea of the whole place. It wants nothing to complete it but a good statue, with an inscription, like that beautiful antique one which you know I am so fond of.

Hujus Nympha loci, sacri custodia fontis,
Dormio dum blandæ sentio murmur aquæ.
Parce meum, quisquis tangis cava marmora, somnum
Rumpere; sive bibas, sive lavere, tace.

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* *Pope's Works*, ed. Warburton, vol. vi. p. 63.

> Nymph of the grot, these sacred springs I keep,
> And to the murmur of these waters sleep;
> Ah, spare my slumbers, gently tread the cave!
> And drink in silence, or in silence lave.

You'll think I have been very poetical in this description, but it is pretty near the truth. I wish you were here to bear testimony how little it owes to art, either the place itself, or the image I give of it.

From the entrance to this grotto Pope took the sketch of the church and village of Twickenham which he made in the fly leaf of the copy of Homer which he used for his translation.

A plan of the gardens, a view of the grotto, and a catalogue of the ores, spars, and gems which enriched it, with the names of those who had been benefactors to it, were published in a pamphlet by John Searle in the year succeeding Pope's death. Amongst those who contributed to its beauty were the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland of Raby Castle, Dr. Borlase, the Cornish antiquary, Lyttelton, Spence, Gilbert West, Sir Hans Sloane, Mr. Allen of Bath, and Mr. Cambridge. At the entrance of it was inscribed on a stone this line from Horace :—

> Secretum iter et fallentis semita vitæ.*

Until his death Pope continued making additions to it and to his gardens. In some verses entitled *The Cave of Pope* by Dodsley, are some prophetic lines concerning the curiosity of future visitors and their pilfering of gems as relics, which have been amply fulfilled :—

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* A letter of Pope's concerning his grotto to Dr. Oliver of Bath, on the inside blank page of which is a draft of the doctor's reply, and another letter of the poet's on the same, to him, engrossing subject, together with a pen-and-ink ground plan of the grotto, are in the possession of Henry G. Bohn, Esq. The letters and a wood-cut of the plan may be found in Carruthers' *Life and Letters of Pope*, pp. 173—176.

Then some small gem, or moss, or shining ore,
Departing, each shall pilfer, in fond hope
To please their friends in every distant shore,
Boasting a relic from the cave of Pope.

Pope's fondness for and pride in his Twickenham villa,—"my Tusculum," as he called it,—is expressed by him in letters and poems continually. In a letter to his friend Mr. Digby he says,—

No ideas you could form in the winter can make you imagine what Twickenham is in the summer season. Our river glitters beneath an unclouded sun, at the same time that its banks retain the verdure of showers; our gardens are offering their first nosegays; our trees, like new acquaintances brought happily together, are stretching their arms to meet each other, and growing nearer and nearer every hour; the birds are paying their thanksgiving songs for the new habitations I have made them; my building rises high enough to attract the eye and curiosity of the passenger from the river, where, when beholding a mixture of beauty and ruin, he inquires what house is falling or what church is rising; so little taste have our common Tritons of Vitruvius, whatever delight the poetical god of the river may take in reflecting on their streams my Tuscan porticos or Ionic pilasters.

"On his grotto" he composed the following:—

Thou who shalt stop, where Thames' translucent wave
Shines a broad mirror through the shadowy cave:
Where lingering drops from mineral roofs distil,
And pointed crystals break the sparkling rill
Unpolish'd gems no ray on pride bestow,
And latent metals innocently glow:
Approach. Great Nature studiously behold!
And eye the mine without a wish for gold.
Approach; but awful! lo! the Ægerian grot
Where, nobly pensive, St. John sat and thought;
Where British sighs from dying Wyndham stole,
And the bright flame was shot through Marchmont's soul.
Let such, such only, tread this sacred floor,
Who dare to love their country and be poor!

These lines were sent to St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, in the following letter :—

Next to patching up my constitution my great business has been to patch up a grotto (the same you have so often sat in times past under my house) with all the varieties of nature underground, spars, minerals, and marbles ! I hope yet to live to philosophise with you in this *Museum*, which is now a study for virtuosi and a scene for contemplation ; at least I am resolved to have it remembered that *you* was there, as you will see from *the verses* I dare to set over it Adieu—may you and yours be happy !

Again, in his *Imitations of Horace*, he thus speaks of his retreat and of some of the friends who enlivened it :—

To Virtue only, and her friends, a friend :
The world beside may murmur, or commend,
Know, all the distant din that world can keep
Rolls o'er my grotto, and but soothes my sleep,
There, my retreat the best companions grace,
Chiefs out of war and statesmen out of place.
There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl
The feast of reason and the flow of soul ;
And he whose lightning pierced the Iberian lines
Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines
Or tames the genius of the stubborn plain,
Almost as quickly as he conquer'd Spain.*

The remainder of his life, which he passed at Twickenham, was the most important portion of the poet's career. He was one of the very few literary men who in his own or any previous time acquired a competence through their dealings with the booksellers. In 1718 the object of his somewhat absurd admiration, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, became his neighbour ; their friendly relations were, however, short-lived.† The first volume of the *Iliad* appeared

* Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, who, in the year 1705, took Barcelona, and in the next winter conquered Valencia with a very small force.

† See p. 351.

in 1715, and a fresh volume followed yearly until the completion of the whole work in 1720. Their publication, as has been remarked, commenced a battle (slight premonitory engagements of which had occurred previously,) which lasted longer than the siege of Troy itself; but into Pope's endless feuds with the publishers and less accounted authors who attacked him, and whose attacks he resented with interest in his *Dunciad* and elsewhere, this is not the place to enter: the fame of the poet has outlived the remembrance of these squabbles, which were, by their nature, ephemeral. He next published a translation of the *Odyssey*, considerable portions of which were contributed by his coadjutors Fenton and Broome. In 1723 his great friend Bishop Atterbury, of Rochester, was tried before the House of Lords and found guilty on a charge of conspiracy, which necessitated his retirement to the Continent; Pope's loss of this intimate friend, who so much interested himself in his welfare as even to have attempted to win him back from Roman Catholicism, was in some degree compensated by the return of Bolingbroke to England, he having been pardoned almost at the same time. Pope next edited Shakespeare, not satisfactorily, however, for he lacked much knowledge essential to the successful performance of such an undertaking. On account of an essay on the completed *Odyssey* written by Dr. Spence, Professor of History in the University of Oxford, that divine became a frequent visitor at the poet's house, which was continually graced at this time by the presence of Swift and Gay, the latter of whom is said to have written at Twickenham his successful play

called *The Beggar's Opera.* These three friends,—triumvirs of Parnassus,—are addressed by Lord Bolingbroke in one of his letters as "the Three Yahoos of Twickenham,—Jonathan, Alexander, and John."

In September, 1726, a serious accident, which might have had a fatal termination, befell Pope. "The poet had been dining with Bolingbroke at Dawley, and late at night the peer sent his friend home in a stately fashion, in a coach and six. A small bridge about a mile from Pope's residence was broken down, and the postilion taking the water, the coach came in contact with the trunk of a tree and was overturned. Before the coachman could get to Pope's assistance the water had reached the knots of his periwig. The glass was broken and he was rescued, but not until he had received a severe wound in his right hand, which for some time disqualified him from writing. Voltaire, who was then on a visit to Dawley"—a man, by the way, whom the poet thoroughly disliked—"sent his condolences in an *English* epistle, stating that the water into which Pope fell was 'not Hippocrene's water otherwise it would have respected him.'" "Is it possible," he added, "that those fingers which have written the *Rape of the Lock* and the *Criticism*, which have dressed Homer so becomingly in an *English coat*, should have been so barbarously treated?" *

In 1727 there appeared two volumes of *Miscellanies* by Pope and Swift, to which Gay and Arbuthnot contributed, as a means of repudiating certain spurious pieces which had been published as their genuine productions. In these *Miscellanies* was printed *Martinus*

* *Pope's Life*, by Carruthers, p. 238.

Scriblerus ΠΕΡΙ ΒΑΘΟΥΣ, *or the Art of Sinking in Poetry*, which exasperated the scribblers who were, or thought they were, ridiculed therein, to the highest pitch. Upon them one and all Pope took complete vengeance in the *Dunciad*, first published in three books in 1729; a fourth book was added in 1742. In 1731 an *Epistle on Taste* was printed. An *Epistle on the Use of Riches*, and two epistles of the *Essay on Man* (which was published anonymously in order to obtain the unbiased approbation of enemies) appeared in 1732; which year was made mournfully memorable to Pope by the death of Gay, as was the succeeding year also by the death of his mother, on the 7th of June, in her 94th year. Mrs. Pope was buried on the 11th, by torch-light, in a vault in Twickenham Church, being carried to the grave by six poor old men of the village, to whom were given suits of dark grey cloth, and followed by six poor old women in the same sort of mourning. In the interval between her death and burial a portrait (which has been engraved) was taken of her by Richardson at Pope's request. To her memory her son erected the mural tablet on the north-east wall of the chancel, with a Latin inscription, into which his father's name was introduced; and in a secluded part of his grounds he erected an obelisk (long since removed) inscribed on its four sides with the words—

Ah Editha!
Matrum Optima!
Mulierum amantissima!
Vale! *

* The obelisk was one of the last surviving memorials of the poet. A suggestion was made that it should be re-erected in the gardens of Hampton Court Palace, but this was never carried into effect. It was sent by Lady Howe, to Gopsall, her family residence in Leicestershire.

During this year, 1733, was published the third epistle of the *Essay on Man* and an *Imitation of the First Satire of Horace's Second Book.*

In 1734 appeared the *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*, "one of our author's most finished productions," the fourth epistle of the *Essay on Man*, and the *Second Satire of the Second Book of Horace;* and in 1735 *An Epistle to a Lady* (Martha Blount) *on the Characters of Women.* "The *Essay on Man* and *The Moral Epistles* were intended to form portions of a great system of ethics," concerning the completion of which he entertained fears owing to a fancy which he had conceived that his poetical powers were on the wane. In 1737 two more *Imitations of Horace* were published in addition to the former two, and an *Ode to Venus*, copied from the same classic author. In 1738 two dialogues, each entitled "One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-Eight," appeared separately. A third dialogue was checked by the prosecution of Dodsley on account of his publication of a poem by Paul Whitehead, which was intended as a hint to Pope. In this year, also, *The Universal Prayer* appeared.

In 1740 Pope edited two volumes, entitled *Selecta Poemata Italorum;* and in this year Warburton published a defence of Pope's *Essay on Man*, which had been impugned by Crousaz, a Swiss professor, as a denial of revelation. In 1743 Pope's health began to decline; his headaches, to which he had been subject during all his life, increased in frequency, in addition to which he suffered from an asthma and dropsy on the chest. Among his latest acts was one of kindness to the talented but unprincipled poet Savage. In his illness

he was patient and placid, viewing the approach of death with magnanimity and resignation. The infidel Bolingbroke is said to have been disgusted at the firmness of Pope's Christian hope. During a lucid interval in the course of a temporary aberration of reason with which he was attacked, he was found busily engaged early one morning on an essay on the Immortality of the Soul. Shortly before his death he observed, "I am so certain of the soul's being immortal, that I seem to feel it within me." On the third day before his death he desired to be brought to the table where his friends were at dinner. All present noticed that he was dying. Miss Anne Arbuthnot exclaimed involuntarily, "Lord have mercy upon us! this is quite an Egyptian feast!" Next day he sat for three hours in a sedan-chair in his garden, taking his last look at scenes so dear to him, then in their early summer beauty. To this occasion Dr. Johnson's incredible statement about Martha Blount appears to belong. He says that one day, as Pope was "sitting in the air with Lord Bolingbroke and Lord Marchmont, he saw his favourite, Martha Blount, at the bottom of the terrace, and asked Lord Bolingbroke to go and hand her up. Bolingbroke, not liking the errand, crossed his legs and sat still; but Lord Marchmont, who was younger and less captious, waited on the lady, who, when he came to her, asked, 'What, is he not dead yet?' She is said," continues the doctor, "to have neglected him with shameful unkindness in the latter time of his decay." The improbability of the question is seen on the face of it. Could Martha Blount be possibly ignorant whether Pope were alive or dead? Or, if the question were really put, it need not

necessarily be construed harshly,—nay, it may have been so uttered as to imply pity and tenderness for the lingering agonies of the sufferer.

On the day preceding his death he took an airing in Bushey Park, and, in obedience to the suggestion of Mr. Tooke, he received the last consolations of the faith in which he had lived. His existence, which had been, as he described it, one continued death, terminated easily and imperceptibly, about eleven o'clock at night, on the 30th of May, 1744.

Pope was buried, as he directed, in Twickenham church, in a vault in the middle aisle, under the second pew from the east end. A stone, inscribed with the letter P., marks the spot, which is now hidden by the flooring of the seats. His body, as was his mother's, was borne by six of the poorest men of the parish, to each of whom he bequeathed a suit of grey coarse cloth as mourning. For seventeen years the words "et sibi" and the date of his death, on the tablet to his parents, were the poet's only memorial. In 1761 his friend Warburton, then a bishop (to whom he left the copyright of his works), erected the marble monument with the medallion portrait.*

By some writers it is denied that Pope's whole body is in its coffin: they declare that the head was abstracted during some repairs of the church. Mr. Howitt, in his *Homes and Haunts of the British Poets*, † writes thus in his article on Pope:—"By one of those acts which neither science nor curiosity can excuse, the skull of Pope is now in the private collection of a phrenologist. The manner in which it was obtained is said to have

* See p. 93.

† Page 115.

been this :—On some occasion of alteration in the church, or burial of some one in the same spot, the coffin of Pope was disinterred, and opened to see the state of the remains. By a bribe to the sexton of the time, possession of the skull was obtained for a night and *another* skull returned instead of it. I have heard that fifty pounds were paid to manage and carry through this transaction. Be that as it may, the undoubted skull of Pope now figures in the phrenological collection of Mr. Holm of Highgate, and was frequently exhibited by him, in his lectures, as demonstrating by its not large but well-balanced proportions its affinity to the intellectual character of the poet." Such statements are hard to be disproved, more especially when motives of interest support them. It is fair, however, to the Rev. Charles Proby (the vicar, during whose time the alleged theft was committed), and to the then officials of the church, to give, as he communicated it to Mr. Powell, his churchwarden, his unqualified denial of each and every part of the story. Mr. Proby had seen Mr. Howitt's paragraph, and desired, as he was too old to enter into a paper war, that the real facts which gave rise to the report should be published, if a new history of Twickenham were ever written. Mr. Proby's statement is as follows : — "Upon opening a vault some years ago in the middle aisle of the church, adjoining Pope's, the latter fell in, the coffin was broken, and disclosed the skeleton, which was very short, with a large skull. I was immediately informed of it, when I directed my curate, Mr. Fletcher, to remain in the church and not to leave until the whole was restored and built up. *A cast of the skull was*

taken, with my permission, by the mason employed, who well knew how to accomplish it. I am quite sure that Mr. Fletcher rigidly carried out my instructions. No such abstraction could have been made."

We must obtain from Dr. Johnson an account of Pope's personal appearance, although that biographer has described the poet rather as he appeared in the latter portion of his life, when his never robust frame was made still weaker by disease. "He has, in his account of the 'Little Club,' compared himself to a spider, and by another is described as protuberant behind and before. He is said to have been beautiful in his infancy; but he was of a constitution originally feeble and weak; and, as bodies of a tender frame are easily distorted, his deformity was probably in part the effect of his application. His stature was so low, that to bring him to a level with common tables it was necessary to raise his seat. But his face was not displeasing, and his eyes were animated and vivid . . . . After . . . . middle . . . . life he was so weak as to stand in perpetual need of female attendance; extremely sensible of cold, so that he wore a kind of fur doublet under a shirt of a very coarse warm linen with fine sleeves. When he rose he was invested in a boddice made of stiff canvas, being scarcely able to hold himself erect till it was laced, and he then put on a flannel waistcoat. One side was contracted. His legs were so slender that he enlarged their bulk with three pairs of stockings, which were drawn off and on by the maid; for he was not able to dress or undress himself, and neither went to bed nor rose without help. His weakness made it very difficult for him to be clean. His hair had fallen

almost all away; and he used to dine sometimes with Lord Oxford, privately, in a velvet cap. His dress of ceremony was black, with a tie-wig and a little sword."

Throughout his life he was a valetudinarian. His faults were in a great degree consequent upon this fact: he was peevish, capricious, and fretful, and demanded incessant attention. His friends called him "the nightingale," his enemies, "the wasp," of Twickenham. His conversational powers were not of a high order. He seldom or never laughed heartily. He delighted in artifice, and attempted to gain all his ends by indirect methods. "He hardly drank tea without a stratagem." Lady Bolingbroke said that "he played the politician about cabbages and turnips." He was somewhat too much inclined to indulge his appetite; fond of highly-seasoned dishes, conserves, and drams. In domestic life he was careful and economical: in some cases to a fault; "he would set at supper a single pint upon the table; and, having himself taken two small glasses, would retire, and say, 'Gentlemen, I leave you to your wine.' Yet he tells his friends that 'he has a heart for all, a house for all, and, whatever they may think, a fortune for all.'" * He was as constant in his friendships as he was bitter in his enmities; his sole passion was fame; his most conspicuous weakness inordinate self-conceit. It is a notable circumstance with respect to Pope, who was himself a Roman Catholic, that of his three most intimate friends, one, Atterbury, was a high churchman, another, Warburton, a low churchman, and the third, Bolingbroke, an avowed Infidel.

In his devoted love and attention to his parents

* Johnson's *Life of Pope.*

Pope appears at his best: he was a pattern of filial affection. He was fond of visiting from place to place. From Twickenham he paid occasional visits to London in his little chariot, in which Atterbury compared him to "Homer in a nutshell." His favourite way of taking the air was to have his sedan chair placed in a boat, and be rowed about. So late as 1813 there survived an aged Thames waterman, "Old Horne," who had often, when a boy, seen Mr. Pope, and who well remembered him.

As to Pope's rank and place as a poet, there will always be great difference of opinion; in the judgment of some he stands almost without a rival, while others would deny him the title of poet altogether. But because we may prefer that poetry should treat of the great truths and passions of nature and man, which transcend all time, we need not withhold the due proportion of praise to him, because he has concerned himself chiefly with the fleeting incidents and manners of his own day. His versification is careful and accurate, his aim was finished and faultless composition: even if his Muse at times sought higher flights of imagination and enthusiasm, he checked it. His thoughts and expressions are wonderfully terse, his arguments clear and consecutive, and his arrangement lucid. In the *Rape of the Lock* and *Eloisa to Abelard* rests his claim to invention, and the elegance and pathos of these poems show the height to which he might have risen. Between the respective excellences of Pope and his model and predecessor Dryden,* Dr. Johnson has struck a careful balance.

* The *resemblance* between the two poets in another and very different way is amusingly shown by Pope, in a note affixed to the *Dunciad*, in which he recounts the various complimentary names whereby they were both called.

"Dryden," he says, "knew more of man in his general nature, and Pope in his local manners: the notions of Dryden were formed by comprehensive speculation, those of Pope by minute attention. There is more dignity in the knowledge of Dryden, more certainty in that of Pope. Dryden is sometimes vehement, Pope always smooth. Dryden's page is a natural field, Pope's, a velvet lawn. If the flights of Dryden are higher, Pope continues longer on the wing. If of Dryden's fire the blaze is brighter, of Pope's the heat is more regular and constant. Dryden often surpasses expectation, and Pope never falls below it. Dryden is read with frequent astonishment, and Pope with perpetual delight." *

Cowper describes Pope as being ;—

> —As harmony itself exact,
> In verse well disciplined, complete, compact;

but adds that he

> Made poetry a mere mechanic art
> And every warbler has his tune by heart. †

Thackeray, in prose as magnificent as the poetry of which he treats, says of the concluding verses of the *Dunciad*, that "no poet's verse ever mounted higher."

In these astonishing lines, Pope reaches, I think, to the very greatest height which his sublime art has attained, and shows himself the equal of all poets of all times. It is the brightest ardour, the loftiest assertion of truth, the most generous wisdom, illustrated by the noblest poetic figure, and spoken in words the aptest, grandest, and most harmonious. It is heroic courage speaking: a splendid declaration of righteous wrath and war. It is the gage flung down, and the silver trumpet ringing defiance to falsehood, tyranny, deceit, dulness, and superstition. It is Truth, the champion, shining, and intrepid, and fronting the great world-tyrant with armies of slaves at his back. It is a wonderful and victorious single combat, in that great battle which has always been waging since society began.

And, concluding his reflections upon the Poet, he adds :—

In considering Pope's admirable career I am forced into similitudes drawn from other courage and greatness, and into comparing him

* Johnson's *Life of Pope.* † *Table-Talk.*

with those who achieved triumphs in actual war. I think of the works of young Pope as I do of the actions of young Bonaparte or young Nelson. In their common life you will find frailties and meannesses, as great as the vices and follies of the meanest men. But in the presence of the great occasion, the great soul flashes out and conquers transcendent. In thinking of the splendour of Pope's young victories, of his merit, unequalled as his renown, I hail and salute the achieving genius and do homage to the pen of a hero.*

In the face of such a testimony as this the detractors of Pope may well keep silence.

After Pope's death his estate was sold to Sir William Stanhope (brother to the Earl of Chesterfield), who (as has been said), added wings to the house, and enlarged the gardens by another piece of ground on the opposite side of the road, which was connected with the premises by a second subterranean passage. Over this were placed the following lines from the pen of Lord Clare :—

> The humble roof, the garden's scanty line,
> Ill suit the genius of the bard divine;
> But Fancy now displays a fairer scope,
> And Stanhope's plans unfold the soul of Pope.

Horace Walpole, however, viewed the alterations in a different light; in a letter to Sir Horace Mann, written in 1760, he criticized them severely :—

I must tell you a private woe that has happened to me in my neighbourhood. Sir William Stanhope bought Pope's house and garden. The former was so small and bad, one could not avoid pardoning his hollowing out that fragment of the rock of Parnassus into habitable chambers; but would you believe it, he has cut down the sacred groves themselves? In short, it was a little bit of ground of five acres, enclosed with three lanes and seeing nothing. Pope had twisted and twirled, and rhymed and harmonized this, till it appeared two or three sweet little lawns opening and opening beyond

* *English Humourists*, pp. 289, 290, new ed.

one another, and the whole surrounded with thick impenetrable woods. Sir William, by advice of his son-in-law, Mr. Ellis, has hacked and hewn these groves, wriggled a winding gravel walk through them, with an edging of shrubs, in what they call modern taste, and in short, desired the three lanes to walk in again, and now is forced to shut them out by a wall, for there was not a Muse could walk there but she was spied by every country fellow that went by with a pipe in his mouth.

On this owner's death the villa passed to the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis (the son-in-law above-named), afterwards created Lord Mendip, who had married the daughter of Sir William Stanhope. Writers on this subject delight to contrast Mr. Ellis's care of the poet's belongings, with the conduct of a lady to be mentioned soon. The former guarded with reverence every memorial, and preserved the house, as far as possible, in its original condition; especially did he protect the far-famed weeping willow, which stood in the front of the house and was supposed to have been planted by the hand of Pope himself, and from which the Empress of Russia took cuttings, in 1789, for her garden at S. Petersburgh. In spite of all the attention bestowed upon it, however, it perished and fell to the ground in the year 1801, about twelve months previously to the death of its venerable and noble owner, who died in his eighty-ninth year on February 1st, 1802. Of the two accounts of the origin of this willow, we have already spoken.* When it fell it was worked up by an eminent jeweller into trinkets and ornaments of all kinds, which had an extensive sale. The present willow trees no doubt derive their existence from it; one of considerable age, and propped

* See p. 235.

up as much as we may suppose its parent to have been, exists now in the garden of "Riversdale." A few years before the fall of Pope's tree, some tasteful verses, which foretold its fate, appeared in the *Microcosm of London* (vol. iii., p. 276). They are worthy of preservation, and run thus :—

Weep, verdant Willow, ever weep
And spread thy pendant branches round ;
Oh, may no gaudy flow'ret creep
Along the consecrated ground !
Thou art the Muses' fav'rite tree :
They lov'd the bard who planted thee.

The wintry blast assails in vain ;
The forkèd lightning passes by
To stretch the oak upon the plain,
Whose tow'ring branches brav'd the sky ;—
The Muses guard their fav'rite tree :
They loved the bard who planted thee.

And oft, 'tis said, at evening hour,
To Fancy's eye bright forms appear,
To glide beneath the leafy bower,
While music steals on Fancy's ear :—
The Muses haunt their fav'rite tree :
They loved the bard who planted thee.

But all the Muses tender care
Cannot prolong the final date :
Rude time will strip thy branches bare,
And thou must feel the stroke of fate ;
E'en thou, the Muses' fav'rite tree,
Must fall, like him who planted thee.

But still the Muse will hover near,
And, planted there by hands unseen,
Another willow will appear,
Of pensive form upon the green ;
To grace the spot, where thou no more
Shall overarch the hallow'd shore.

After Lord Mendip's death, the villa and grounds

were sold by auction, some say by the then Lord Chesterfield (on whom the property had been entailed by Sir William Stanhope), "who had little poetry and wanted money;" or according to others by Lord Mendip's nephew and successor, Viscount Clifden of the Kingdom of Ireland.* Mr. Rogers, the poet, contemplated purchasing it, but was deterred by the report that its classical associations would make its price a very high one. As a fact, the villa did not realize one half of the sum anticipated, and its purchaser was Sir John Briscoe, Bart. On the decease of this gentleman in 1807 it was again sold, and bought, unfortunately, by the Baroness Howe, the widow of the son of the celebrated admiral. She married a second time, in 1812, Mr. Phipps, (the court oculist, who died blind!) who was subsequently created a baronet and adopted the surname of Waller. Lady Howe's connection with Pope's residence is told in a moment. She razed the house to the ground and blotted out utterly every memorial of the poet. For this act she has been roundly abused by every writer on the subject; and it is impossible to excuse so bold an act of ruthless vandalism. "It might have been hoped, nay, might it not have been expected, that Pope's house and gardens would have been purchased and held sacred by some kindred character, and that the vaticination which follows would have been fulfilled!

> Grateful posterity, from age to age,
> With pious hand the ruin shall repair
> Some good old man, to each enquiring sage,
> Pointing the place, shall cry, the bard lived there." †

* *Pope's Life*, by Carruthers, p. 168, note; and Lysons ii. part ii. p. 784.

† "Lady Howe's Villa," in Cooke's *Thames Scenery*.

Mr. Brewer, in his history of Middlesex, suggests rather coarsely that Lady Howe may have been tempted by the chance of selling the building materials of the old house, which were worth, he estimates, about five and forty pounds; and he also offers hints, which were made, unhappily, too late, as to the way in which she could have still preserved "the former residence of a poet who is the boast of his country," and constructed a good house for herself at the same time. Another writer elevates her to the rank of "Queen of the Goths," and dwells mournfully upon the little sympathy shown by some of the aristocracy of rank for the aristocracy of genius. The contributor to *Fraser*, from whose admirable papers we have often quoted, reminds us that Pindar's house was left when Thebes was destroyed because it was Pindar's; that when the proprietor of Petrarch's house wanted to alter it, the populace interfered to prevent him, but that when this tasteless owner proved *furens quid fœmina possit*, the people of Twickenham came and looked on. But poor Lady Howe did not want to be the proprietor of a public exhibition, her tastes were not poetic, nor was her disposition conservative; what she did desire was "a commodious family residence," and that she certainly provided for herself. It was formed partly out of a dwelling which had been erected by Hudson, the painter, the scholar and son-in-law of Richardson, who retired to this place after marrying his second wife, a Mrs. Fiennes.

The hospitality of Lady Howe and her husband is well remembered; their lawn parties, which were frequently attended by members of the royal family,

occurred almost weekly during the summer months: and on the anniversaries of the ever memorable 1st of June, Sir J. Wathen Waller, it is said, was wont to appear decorated with the insignia of his wife's late father-in-law! On these occasions the Baroness used always to give a silver cup to be rowed for.

In *The Times* of January 27th, 1840, Pope's villa, as the new structure was wrongly called, was advertised for sale, and the building materials of the same shortly afterwards. The end of Baroness Howe's house, the site of which was about one hundred yards from Pope's, was that its outside wings were taken down, and its central portion divided into the two houses, of which one was recently inhabited by the late Mr. Thielcke and now by Mr. Stuart, and the other is the residence of Mr. Morley.

About this time there was some talk of building a house on the then unoccupied site, exactly like Pope's, and of restoring, as far as might be possible, the grotto to its original condition. The scheme was ultimately abandoned, and a new house was built by Mr. Thomas Young (*not* however on the site) "neither like Pope's nor any other." Its style might be pronounced as indescribable, but for a laudable attempt made by the author of *Rambles by Rivers*, who says, "It is a combination of an Elizabethan half-timber house and a Stuart renaissance, with the addition of Dutch and Swiss, Italian and Chinese features, probably designed when its architect was fresh from a diligent study of the paintings in Lord Kingsborough's work on *Mexican Antiquities*." Some people have suggested more simply that its design was, in the main, copied by the tea

merchant who built it, from one of his chests. It is, nevertheless, in spite of these criticisms, a very pleasing object when viewed from the river, and one well known to all city dignitaries who always moor their state barge, the "Maria Wood," in front of its beautiful lawn when they come up the river on festive occasions. Its present occupant is Mr. Aird.

All, then, that Twickenham has preserved of her greatest resident is, in the church—a grave wherein his remains rest (and these, Mr. Howitt would say, mutilated and imperfect) impenetrably sealed up, and all traces of its exact site entirely hidden from view; two words on a tablet and a date; and last of all a monument remarkable for the pre-eminent bad taste of its inscription: from this, during the restoration of the church in 1859, the whole of its marble laurel wreath was chipped off bit by bit, by wretches who wanted to possess a piece of "*Pope's tomb.*" Outside the church nothing remains but his grotto now despoiled of most of its former adornments.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE HOUSES—Continued.

MR. HUDSON'S HOUSE—"THE LAWN"—MR. HICKEY'S—MR. LAMING'S—RADNOR HOUSE—CROSS DEEP HOUSE—"STRAWBERRY HILL:" FORMER RESIDENTS—HORACE WALPOLE—OPINIONS CONCERNING THE EDIFICE—SKETCH OF WALPOLE'S EARLY LIFE—HIS CIRCLE OF FRIENDS AT TWICKENHAM—THE "STRAWBERRY HILL" PRESS AND ITS PUBLICATIONS—WALPOLE'S RANK AS A LITERARY MAN—THE "CASTLE OF OTRANTO" AND OTHER WORKS—"THE PARISH REGISTER OF TWICKENHAM"—HIS RELATIONS WITH CHATTERTON—CLOSE OF WALPOLE'S LIFE—"EARL OF ORFORD"—HIS APPEARANCE, HABITS, AND DISPOSITION—HIS OWN PICTURE OF HIMSELF—THE ART COLLECTION MADE BY HIM AT STRAWBERRY HILL—THE SALE, 1842—THE PRESENT HOUSE, IMPROVED BY THE COUNTESS OF WALDEGRAVE.

NEAR Pope's villa was a house built by Mr. Thomas Hudson, a portrait painter of some celebrity who was born in Devonshire in 1701. He visited Rome in 1752 in company with Roubilliac, the sculptor. His pictures are in Kneller's style but of inferior excellence. Amongst his pupils he included Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mortimer, and Wright of Derby. Hudson is said to have painted the only portrait of Handel ever taken; the picture is now in the National Portrait Gallery. "In this house," says Ironside, "was a small but valuable collection of pictures and drawings; of the latter were several out of the great Arundel collection,

and the greater part from the valuable and celebrated volumes of Father Resta, in the library of Lord Chancellor Somers, after whose death they were dispersed, and many of them purchased by Mr. Richardson, the painter, whose pupil Mr. Hudson was, and whose daughter he married, and from whom he came into possession of them." On Mr. Hudson's death, in 1779, the collection was sold by public auction; and the house became the property of his nephew and heir, Mr. John May.

This house was absorbed into her own premises by Baroness Howe at the time she destroyed Pope's villa. Mr. May lived in a small house, which also belonged to him, on the opposite side of the way; it had been previously in the occupation of Mrs. Lewin and of Captain Robert Carr; he was in the service of the East India Company, brother to the two clergymen of that name living in Twickenham at that time, and son of Mr. Robert Carr, who had been for thirty years curate of the parish.

THE LAWN.—In the garden of the new house called the "Lawn," the residence of Captain Turnour, are remains of a structure used by Pope as a wine cellar, the grounds having been originally part of the poet's estate.

On the site of the newly built house, now the residence of Mr. Childs, stood the residence of Mr. Joseph Hickey, an attorney of considerable eminence, but of whom Horace Walpole spoke with little respect as "Mr. H. the impudent lawyer that Tom Hervey

wrote against." Goldsmith, however, in his poem *Retaliation*, describing the feast to which "each guest brought himself," introduces Hickey as "the Capon," and further mentions him as "a most blunt pleasant creature," and adds—

> . . that slander itself must allow him good nature.
> He cherish'd his friend, and he relish'd a bumper
> Yet one fault he had and that one was a thumper,
> And what was his failing? Come tell it and burn ye,—
> He was,—could he help it?—a special attorney.

Ironside says that Hickey built his house himself, and he is probably right; others that Scott the painter built it. It was subsequently the residence of Miss Holden, and of Mr. William Baker.

Next to this is an old house now occupied by Mr. Laming in which once lived Mrs. Gostling, the relict of Mr. George Gostling, a proctor in Doctors' Commons. "*This house*," says Ironside (and the rate books bear out his statement), "was built by Scott the celebrated painter of landscape and shipping." It was subsequently the residence of Mr. Francis Lind.

Radnor House.—Further on is Radnor House, so called from its having been the residence of John, the last Earl of Radnor, of the Robartes family. After him followed John Atherton Hindley, Esq., one of the deputy tellers of the Exchequer, under the Earl of Macclesfield; Sir Francis Basset, Bart., succeeded. The Ladies Murray subsequently occupied it, and after them Mr. Charles Marsh, F.A.S., a gentleman of literary tastes, who possessed a valuable library con-

taining many rare works in black letter: he was an original Life-governor of the British Institution, and was the writer of an Essay on the "Barbarini Vase." He left Radnor House to his nephew the Rev. Thomas Vialls, then curate of Teddington, who next resided in it. On his death the property was sold, first to Mr. J. I. Briscoe, and then to Lord Kilmorey, from whom it was purchased by the late Mr. Chillingworth, whose son-in-law Mr. Stearns now possesses it. The old house has in recent times been much modernized. It was during the Earl of Radnor's residence here that Pope first met Warburton, in 1740, in the gardens of this house.

Cross-deep House.—"On the opposite side of the way is a neat and convenient family house," which belonged to Mr. Stafford Briscoe, "the gardens of which, as well as a beautiful little lawn to the river, have ever," says Ironside, "been noticed for their remarkable neatness and the taste in which they are laid out." There was on the lawn "a neat Gothic summer-house," which commanded an extensive and pleasing prospect. This gentleman's nephew, Mr. John Briscoe, succeeded, and after his decease it descended to his son, the late Mr. John Ivatt Briscoe, M.P. for West Surrey. For some years since it has been in the occupation of Mr. C. J. Freake, who only vacated it last year. Its present occupant is Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt, M.P.

Strawberry Hill.—Just at the corner of the Upper Road to Teddington is Strawberry Hill,

the celebrated villa of Horace Walpole (afterwards Earl of Orford). The house stands on a piece of ground called in old writings Strawberry Hill Shot, and was originally a small tenement, built in 1698 by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, and let as a lodging-house. This cottage was called by the common people Chopped-straw Hall, "they supposing that by feeding his lord's horses with chopped straw he had saved money enough to build his house." Colley Cibber was one of its first tenants, when he was in attendance for acting at Hampton Court, and wrote in it a comedy called, *The Refusal; or, the Lady's Philosophy*. The beauty of the situation attracted many individuals of wealth and rank to take it as a summer residence. Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Durham, lived in it eight years. He had the reputation of keeping a good table, a fact which surprised Horace Walpole when he became acquainted with the size of the original kitchen. The next occupant was Henry Bridges, Marquis of Carnarvon, son of James, Duke of Chandos, to which title he subsequently succeeded. It was then hired by Mrs. Chenevix, the noted toy-woman, with whom lodged for a time Père Courayer, the celebrated French divine. She, on her husband's decease, let it to Lord John Philip Sackville, second son of Lionel, Duke of Dorset, who kept it about two years. In May, 1747, Horace Walpole took the remainder of Mrs. Chenevix's lease, and the next year purchased the fee-simple by act of parliament, it being then the property of three minors of the name of Mortimer. Walpole, in a letter to Mr. (afterwards Marshal) Conway, gives

the following description of the place about the time of his first taking possession of it.

Twickenham, June 8, 1747. You perceive by my date that I am got into a new camp, and have left my tub at Windsor. It is a little plaything house that I got out of Mrs. Chenevix's shop, and is the prettiest bauble you ever saw. It is set in enamelled meadows, with phillagree hedges,

> A small Euphrates through the place is roll'd,
> And little fishes wave their wings in gold.

Two delightful roads, that you would call dusty, supply me continually with coaches and chaises: barges as solemn as barons of the Exchequer move under my window. Richmond-hill and Ham walks bound my prospects; but, thank God, the Thames is between me and the Duchess of Queensberry. Dowagers as plenty as flounders inhabit all around, and Pope's ghost is just now skimming under my window by a most poetical moonlight. The Chenevixes had tricked the cottage up for themselves. Up two pair of stairs is what they call Mr. Chenevix's library, furnished with three maps, one shelf, a bust of Sir Isaac Newton, and a lunar telescope without any glasses. Lord John Sackville *predecessed* me here, and instituted certain games called *cricketalia*, which have been celebrated this very evening in honour of him in a neighbouring meadow.

Along with the house and some other tenements was a small one occupied at the time of Walpole's purchasing the estate by Richard Franklin, printer of the *Craftsman*, who had been taken up for printing that paper during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole. It is remarkable not only that the printer of much abuse of the father should be tenant of the son, but that the author of the abuse, William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, should write an ode in praise of the son's residence. The well-known panegyric commences thus :—

> Some cry up Gunnersbury,
> For Syon some declare ;
> And some say that with Chiswick-house
> No villa can compare :

But ask the beaux of Middlesex,
Who know the country well,
If Strawb'ry hill, if Strawb'ry hill
Don't bear away the bell?

It consists of five stanzas, of which only the first and third were the work of the original author, Walpole modestly supplying the remaining ones himself. At the time of its purchase only five acres of ground belonged to the house — "land enough," says its owner, "to keep such a farm as Noah's, when he set up in the ark with a pair of each kind," — the rest was obtained subsequently. Walpole conceived the idea of enlarging his cottage, and, being impressed with the general disuse of Gothic architecture, which caused him to fear that its existence would be limited soon to *prints* only, he determined to adopt that style, and prove, if he could, its adaptability to domestic buildings and their decorations. "The Castle," as he called it, "was not entirely built from the ground, but formed at different times, by alterations of, and additions to, the old small house. The library and refectory, or great parlour, were entirely new-built in 1753; the gallery, round tower, great cloister, and cabinet, in 1760 and 1761; the great north bed-chamber in 1770; and the Beauclerk tower with the hexagon closet in 1776." The result attained has been variously appreciated; to some critics it has appeared as "possessing the genuine appearance of former times without the decay;" they have approved, together with its possessor, "the choice selection of the best specimens of what is called Gothic architecture," and the happy

appropriation of the internal decoration and furniture to its external form. They have praised "the embowed roof, the storied windows, and the dim religious light, contrived with minute attention to the character of the place," and the beauty which it possessed from the uniformity and co-operation of its design.* Others have not hesitated, with the unavoidable injustice of most strong and one-sided expressions, to stigmatize it as "the most trumpery piece of ginger-bread Gothic ever constructed; as a whole, monstrous; in detail, incorrect;" or to speak of it as "a rickety miserable oyster-grotto-like profanation," and to say that a place more intrinsically paltry never existed; urging that whilst classic styles admit of application equally to buildings great and small, the Gothic needs breadth and amplitude, and that "the attempt to illustrate its beauties in lath and plaster at Strawberry Hill has produced only a very ugly incommodious structure, destitute of either beauty or sublimity." † It may readily be admitted that of all styles of architecture the Gothic is the least domestic in character, that the design of a tomb adapted as a mantelpiece is an incongruity and a solecism in artistic taste; but yet the details, whether quite accurate or not here and there, must speak for themselves, and to Horace Walpole must be accredited, in spite of many bastard imitations sufficiently contemptible, the revival of the style which has in the present day, under more intelligent masters than he, produced such admirable results. It has been well said, "the pleasure in seeing

* Cooke's *Scenes on the Thames.*

† Murray's *Picturesque Tour of the Thames*, pp. 132, 133.

Strawberry Hill supersedes censure, and criticism wishes to be deceived."

To fill this house with "knick-knacks," as his collection is generally designated, Walpole, from his fortieth year, devoted the remainder of his life.

"In his villa," says Lord Macaulay, "every apartment is a museum; every piece of furniture is a curiosity; there is something strange in the form of the shovel; there is a long story belonging to the bell-rope. We wander among a profusion of rarities, of trifling intrinsic value, but so quaint in fashion, or connected with such remarkable names and events that they may well detain our attention for a moment. A moment is enough. Some new relic, some new unique, some new carved work, some new enamel is forthcoming in an instant. One cabinet of trinkets is no sooner closed than another is opened."

His early career may be briefly described. He was born in 1717, the third son of Sir Robert Walpole, by his first wife, the daughter of John Shorter, Esq., who had been arbitrarily appointed Lord Mayor of London by the special favour of King James II. His school days were passed at Eton (where his friendship with Gray commenced), whence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge. In the summer of 1738 he was appointed Inspector-general of Imports and Exports, which post he soon afterwards exchanged for the sinecure office of Usher of the Exchequer, at a salary of 3,000*l.* per annum; other posts followed, thanks to the interest of his father, amounting to the aggregate annual income of 17,000*l.* He left England to travel with Gray in March, 1739: on their return, at Reggio, on their route from Florence to Venice, there occurred a dispute, the blame of which Walpole assumed. It "arose," he says, "from (Gray's) being too serious a

companion . . . . Gray was for antiquities, I was for perpetual balls and plays : the fault was mine." Owing to this circumstance, however, Gray did not obtain either a pension or an office from Sir Robert Walpole.

On his return Horace Walpole was elected M.P. for Callington, in Cornwall. He ably defended his father when a committee of secrecy was agitated to examine the conduct of the minister, and for his speech on that occasion he had the honour of being complimented by Pitt. He was afterwards a silent member, exerting himself little, except in the cause of the unfortunate Admiral Byng. He sat for Castle Rising, in Norfolk, in 1747, and for King's Lynn in 1754 and 1761. His *Counter Address to the Public on the late Dismission of a General Officer* (Marshal Conway) appeared in 1764. In 1767 he communicated to the Mayor of Lynn his intention of abandoning parliamentary life.

In 1749 he had a narrow escape of being shot by a highwayman named Maclean, whose pistol went off by accident before aim had been taken. He wrote an amusing account of the adventure in *The World.*

Walpole gathered round him at Twickenham a select social circle, of which he may be in some senses considered the centre. Among his friends may be mentioned Garrick, Paul Whitehead, Admiral Byron, Hudson, Mrs. Pritchard, Kitty Clive, the two Miss Berrys, Ladies Suffolk and Diana Beauclerk, the Marquise du Deffand, Conway, Gray,—with whom he renewed acquaintance in 1744 — George Selwyn, Richard Bentley, Lords Edgecombe and Strafford,

and Sir Horace Mann. He was visited by the Abbé Raynal, and several Frenchmen of rank. Of some of these latter an amusing tale is told. They were overheard to object to the scene from Strawberry Hill windows as being "flat;" and added that "everything in England only served to recommend France the more." Mr. Churchill, who caught the remark, observed that "the Cherokees, when in England, could eat nothing but train oil."

In 1757 Walpole set up a printing press in the grounds of Strawberry Hill. The first printer employed was William Robinson, the last, Mr. Kirgate. Its first productions were two odes by Gray, of which 1,100 copies were printed in quarto. The rest of the books printed at this press are as follows :—

A Translation of a part of Heutzner's Travels	Small 8vo.	1757.	220 copies.
Royal and Noble Authors. 2 vols	„ „	1758.	300 „
Walpole's Fugitive Pieces	„ „	1758.	200 „
Whitworth's Account of Russia	„ „	1758.	700 „
Spence's Parallel of Magliabechi and Hill	„ „	1758.	700 „
Bentley's Lucan	Quarto.	1759.	500 „
Anecdotes of Painting, 3 vols., and 1 vol. of Engravers.	Small 4to.	1761.	600 „
A Second Edition of the same.	„ „	1765.	600 „
Lord Herbert's Life.....	„ „	1764.	200 „
Lady Temple's Poems.....	Quarto.	1764.	100 „
Cornélie, Tragedie de Henaut. (150 copies went to Paris).	Small 8vo.	1768.	200 „
The Mysterious Mother. A Tragedy	„ „	1768.	50 „
Hoyland's Poems.....	„ „	1769.	300 „
Memoires de Grammont..... (30 copies went to Paris.)	„ „	1771.	100 „

Letters of Edward VI.....	Small 4to.	1771.	200	copies.
Miscellaneous Antiquities. 2 numbers	„ „	1772.	500	„
Description of Strawberry Hill ..... (6 on large paper).	„ „	1774.	100	„
Mr. Fitzpatrick's Dorinda, and Mr. Charles Fox's Verses to Mrs. Crewe.....	„ „	1775.	300	„
The Sleep-Walker. A Comedy. By Lady Craven	Small 8vo.	1778.	75	„
Letter to the Editor of Chatterton's Miscellanies	Octavo.	1779.	200	„
Mr. Charles Miller's Verses to Lady Horatia Waldegrave	Small 4to.	1780.	150	„
Fourth Volume of the Anecdotes of Painting..... (Printed in 1770, but not published till October, 1780).	„ „	1780.	600	„
Mr. Jones's Ode on Lord Althorp's Marriage	„ „	1781.	250	„
Letter from the Hon. Thomas Walpole	„ „	1781.	120	„
Description of Strawberry Hill.	Royal 4to.	1784.	200	„

Mr. Miller's, Mr. Fitzpatrick's, and Mr. Fox's verses, Hoyland's Poems, and Mr. T. Walpole's Letter, were only loose sheets or small tracts.*

These "Strawberry Hill" editions are now scarce, and command high prices. Walpole's earliest work was published as early as 1747; its title was *Ædes Walpoliana*, a description of his father's house at Houghton, which contained a valuable art-collection,

* *Walpole's Works*, vol. ii. pp. 515, 516. Another list, (Walpoliana ii. Appendix i. pp. 163, 164) adds, A translation of the Duke de Nivernois' *Essay on Gardening;* 1785, 400 copies (200 to Paris).

that the nation should have preserved, but failed to do so. It is difficult to assign justly Horace Walpole's rank as a literary man. "The original parts of his works—which fill five quarto volumes—would not confer any distinguished celebrity upon an author who had not something besides his knowledge and his talents to distinguish him. His poetry has no flights; and, except in an occasional passage in his tragedy of *The Mysterious Mother*, does not rise beyond common thought and expression, regular measure, and chaste mediocrity. His *Castle of Otranto* was gleaned from that kind of reading of which he may be supposed to have been fond, and with which he was familiar; but what better character of it can be given than that it was calculated to be popular among the frequenters of circulating libraries, and that it became a stock book in those repositories of literary entertainment?" * Sir Walter Scott, nevertheless, says that "it is remarkable not only for the wild interest of its story, but as the first modern attempt to found a tale of amusing fiction upon the basis of the ancient romances of chivalry." He regards it "as not only the original and model of a peculiar species of composition attempted and successfully executed by a man of great genius, but as one of the standard works of our higher literature," and demands for the author of the *Castle of Otranto* the applause due to chastity of style and to him who can excite the passions of fear and pity. The writer himself gives, in a letter to the Rev. William Cole, an interesting account of the origin of the story.

* Cooke's *Thames Scenery*, "Strawberry Hill."

I waked one morning in the beginning of last June from a dream, of which all I could recover was that I had thought myself in an ancient castle (a very natural dream for a head filled like mine) and that on the uppermost banister of a great staircase I saw a gigantic hand in armour. In the evening I sat down and began to write without knowing in the least what I intended to say or relate. The work grew on my hands, and I grew fond of it. In short, I was so engrossed with my tale, which I completed in less than two months, that one evening I wrote from the time I had drank my tea, about six o'clock, till half-an-hour after one in the morning, when my hand and fingers were so weary that I could not hold the pen to finish the sentence, but left Matilda and Isabella in the middle of a paragraph.

Mr. Cole expressed in return the pleasure and entertainment which the book afforded him. Its effect upon "idle literature was precisely analogous to that which Strawberry Hill produced upon the pleasure houses of the day. . . . . It founded a new romance school in which Mrs. Radcliffe was the most distinguished artist. It completed the Gothic renaissance." *

Walpole's papers in *The World* and other similar productions are the works of a man of cultivated mind and general knowledge, but without any claim to pre-eminence of thought or beauty of style. *The Lives of Painters and Engravers* is the best of his publications. His *Memoirs* lose their value from their one-sided character: every sketch is tainted with current scandal, and exhibits his own political bias. Not content with stating facts, he insists upon supplying motives which are usually interested and unworthy. His fame, however, rests mainly upon his famous *Letters*. Miss Berry declares them to possess all the charm and grace of those of Madame Sevigné. He was, as it would seem, made out of the clay which

Dame Nature meant some French madame should be.

* *Fraser's Magazine*, July, 1860, p. 97.

"He loved letter-writing," says Lord Macaulay, who ranks his *Letters* above all his other works, "and had evidently studied it as an art. It was, in truth, the very kind of writing for such a man, for a man very ambitious to rank among wits, yet nervously afraid that, while obtaining the reputation of a wit, he might lose caste as a gentleman."

Some verses of Walpole's, called *The Parish Register of Twickenham*, written in or about the year 1758, concisely commemorate some of the principal residents of the parish; from any account of whom they cannot be omitted :—

Where Silver Thames round Twit'nam meads
His winding current sweetly leads;
Twit'nam, the Muses' fav'rite seat,
Twit'nam, the Graces' lov'd retreat;
There polished Essex* went to sport,
The pride and victim of a court!
There Bacon tuned the grateful lyre
To soothe Eliza's haughty ire.
—Ah, happy had no meaner strain
Than friendship's dashed his mighty vein!
Twit'nam, where Hyde,† majestic sage,
Retir'd from folly's frantic stage,
While his vast soul was hung on tenters,
To mend the world and vex dissenters;
Twit'nam, where frolic Wharton ‡ revel'd,
Where Montagu,§ with lock dishevel'd
(Conflict of dirt and warmth divine),
Invok'd and scandaliz'd the Nine:
Where Pope in moral music spoke,
To th' anguish'd soul of Bolingbroke,
And whisper'd, how true genius errs,
Preferring joys that power confers;

* Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex.
† Lord Clarendon.
‡ The Duke of Wharton.
§ Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Bliss never to great minds arising
From ruling worlds, but from despising:
Where Fielding * met his bunter Muse
And, as they quaff'd the fiery juice,
Droll Nature stamp'd each lucky hit
With unimaginable wit:
Where Suffolk † sought the peaceful scene,
Resigning Richmond to the Queen,
And all the glory, all the teasing,
Of pleasing one,‡ not worth the pleasing;
Where Fanny,§ "ever blooming fair,"
Ejaculates the graceful pray'r,
And, scap'd from sense, with nonsense smit
For Whitfield's cant leaves Stanhope's ‖ wit:
Amid this choir of sounding names
Of statesmen, bards, and beauteous dames,
Shall the last trifler of the throng
Enroll his own such names among?
Oh! no, enough if I consign
To lasting type their notes divine:
Enough if Strawberry's humble-hill
The title page of fame shall fill.

To this he added, in 1784 a complimentary "postcript" introducing Lady Diana Beauclerk.

Here genius in a later hour
Selected its sequester'd bower,
And threw around the verdant room
The blushing lilac's chill perfume.
So loose is flung each bold festoon—
Each bough so breathes the touch of noon—
The happy pencil so deceives,
That Flora doubly jealous cries
"The work's not mine—yet, trust these eyes,
'Tis my own Zephyr waves the leaves."

One thing Horace Walpole was not, and never

* Henry Fielding.
† Henrietta Howard, Countess of Suffolk.
‡ George II.
§ Lady Fanny Shirley.
‖ Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield.

pretended to be—a patron of men of letters. Apart from his own predilections, had they turned in this direction, his income, which was not more than 5,000*l.* per annum after his retirement from public life, would have decided the question. He has been blamed in regard of his conduct towards Chatterton, the ill-fated but "marvellous boy" who came from a provincial attorney's office to London to starve, and ultimately to die by his own hand. He appealed in his penury to Walpole, who turned a deaf ear to his case. Walpole is said to have started for the continent with the young poet's compositions in his possession, to have neglected his request for their return, and to have repudiated his complaint of such conduct as an insolent piece of presumption. Chatterton had mistaken the character of the man whom he desired to make his patron. Walpole, however, cannot be charged with the sad issue of what may be considered his neglect, for the looseness of the youth's life, as well as the wildness of his genius led equally, as Miss Hawkins justly observes, to the lamentable catastrophe. "I am confident," she adds, "had he asked Mr. Walpole for twenty pounds, and only shown what he *could* do, he might have obtained it." Walpole mentions a kind letter of advice which he wrote to the unhappy lad as having been suppressed wilfully by his traducers in this matter.

A few words will conclude our notice of Walpole's career. A painful incident in his domestic life was the discovery of the body of his man-servant, who had been missing for some days, hung on a tree in the grounds near the chapel. The man had committed suicide after a petty robbery of one or two spoons and forks.

In 1791, his 73rd year, he became, by the death of his nephew, Earl of Orford, which added 3,800*l.* to his income, but also many fresh sources of expenditure. He never took his seat in the house of peers. The French Revolution, which he cordially hated, a new title which was tiresome to him, and his old enemy the gout, made him irritable and uncongenial towards his servants and friends. He himself has commemorated his accession to the title in a few lines called an *Epitaphium vivi Auctoris*, and dated 1792.

> An estate and an earldom at seventy-four!
> Had I sought them or wished them, 't would add one fear more,
> That of making a countess when almost four-score.
> But Fortune who scatters her gifts out of season,
> Though unkind to my limbs, has still left me my reason;
> And whether she lowers or lifts me, I'll try
> In the plain simple style I have lived in, to die:
> For ambition too humble, for meanness too high.

He died at his house in Berkeley Square on the 2nd of March, 1797, in his eightieth year, and was buried at the family seat of Houghton. In him terminated Sir Robert Walpole's male descent. He bequeathed about 100,000*l.* in various ways, but none of it to men of letters. The portraits of him render his personal appearance generally familiar. His figure, says Miss Hawkins, describing him as he appeared before 1772, "was not merely tall, but more properly, long and slender to excess; his complexion, and particularly his hands, of a most unhealthy paleness . . . His eyes were remarkably bright and penetrating, very dark and lively; his voice was not strong, but his tones were extremely pleasant, and, if I may so say, highly gentlemanly. I do not remember his common gait;

he always entered a room in that style of affected delicacy which fashion had made almost natural; *chapeau bras* between his hands, as if he wished to compress it under his arm, knees bent and feet on tiptoe, as if afraid of a wet floor! His dress in visiting was most usually, in summer, when I most saw him, a lavender suit, the waistcoat embroidered with a little silver, or of white silk worked in the tambour; partridge silk stockings, and gold buckles; ruffles and frill generally lace! I remember when a child thinking him very much undressed if at any time, except in mourning, he wore hemmed cambric. In summer no powder, but his wig combed straight, and showing his very smooth pale forehead, and queued behind; in winter powder."

Though of weak frame he was singularly free from susceptibility to cold. He would walk in his garden late on a cheerless November afternoon in spite of the mists from the river, so prevalent in Twickenham, with uncovered head and feet in slippers. To his friends' solicitude on this subject he would always reply, "My head is the same as my face, and my neck is like my nose." He was always accompanied in his walks by his favourite little pet dog, a legacy to him from the Marquise du Deffand. He was frugal in his habits. His tendency to gout made him compulsorily abstemious. When alone he used to have dinner served in the small parlour: "he ate mostly of chicken, pheasant, or any light food. Pastry he disliked as difficult of digestion, though he would taste a morsel of venison pie. Never but once, when he drank two glasses of white wine, did the editor (of *Walpoliana*)

see him taste any liquid, except ice-water. A pail of ice was placed under his table, in which stood a decanter of water from which he supplied himself with his favourite beverage." Immediately after dinner he rang for coffee, which was the last refreshment he partook of in the day; except occasional pinches from his box of *tabac d'etrennes*, from Fribourg's, "a canister of which lodged in a marble urn of great thickness which stood in the window-seat, and served to secure its moisture and rich flavour." He would sit up till one or two in the morning, passing the evening in continued and vivacious conversation. His breakfast hour was nine o'clock; for this meal he always had an appetite, and it was his habit to share its delicacies with his dog and squirrel. His hospitality was unbounded. He used to say he kept an inn—"The Gothic Castle"—and he playfully advises a friend, "never to build a charming house between London and Hampton Court, for every one will live in it *except himself*."

Miss Hawkins, speaking of his religious sentiments, defends him from the charge of Atheism by proving him a Deist. He was early inured to flattery, and to all the indulgences of high rank and large fortune, of which he continued to expect the enjoyment until the end of a long life. Burke, comparing their relative positions and pursuits, called him—and very justly—"an elegant trifler." The home he built for himself mirrors his mind, "in which there was nothing great, at the same time that it was plentifully stored with elegant knowledge and gifted with the power of communicating it in a manner of superior polish and

amusement." * His conversational powers were great and attractive, obtaining even the praise of Dr. Johnson, a man whom he thoroughly disliked. Mr. Roscoe, writing to Miss Berry in 1810, notices "instances of a kind and beneficent disposition, . . . an enlarged and impartial solicitude for the good of others, without the least affectation or pretence." † Such praise, however, is more extravagant than truthful: no doubt there were many excellent points in his character—there are such in most men's—but underlying and spoiling all was a coldness and an insensibility, a narrowness of sympathy and sentiment, which betrayed the man's inherent weakness. "In everything in which Walpole busied himself," writes Lord Macaulay, "in the fine arts, in literature, in public affairs, he was drawn by some strange attraction from the great to the little and from the useful to the odd. The politics in which he took the keenest interests were politics scarcely deserving of the name. The growlings of George the Second, the flirtations of Princess Emily with the Duke of Grafton, the amours of Prince Frederic and Lady Middlesex, the squabbles between Gold Stick in waiting and the Master of the Buckhounds, the disagreements between the tutors of Prince George, these matters engaged almost all the attention which Walpole could spare from matters more important still, from bidding for Zinckes and Petitots, from cheapening fragments of tapestry and handles of old lances, from joining bits of painted glass and from setting up memorials of departed cats and

* Cooke's *Thames*, "Strawberry Hill."

† Miss Berry's *Memoirs and Correspondence*, ii. p. 431.

dogs. While he was fetching and carrying the gossip of Kensington Palace and Carlton House he fancied that he was engaged in politics, and when he recorded that gossip, he fancied that he was writing history."

Nearly at his life's end he sketches himself in a way which makes Miss Hawkins confess that his words are not those "of a man who knew how to 'commune with his own heart,' nor of one who was often at home to the visits of 'cherub contemplation.'" "I have time," he writes, "for nothing I like; I have always lived post, and shall now die before I can bait; yet it is not my wish to be unemployed, could I but choose my occupations. My life has been passed in turbulent scenes, in pleasures, or rather pastimes, and in much fashionable dissipation. Still, books, antiquity and virtù kept hold of a corner of my heart; and since necessity has forced me of late years to be a man of business, my disposition tends to be a recluse for what remains; but it will not be my lot; and though there is some excuse for the young doing what they like, I doubt an *old man* should do nothing but what he ought, and I hope doing one's duty is the best preparation for death. Sitting with one's arms folded to think about it is a very lazy way of preparing for it. One may avoid active guilt in a sequestered life but the virtue of it is merely negative, though *innocence* is beautiful."

It is impossible to dismiss the consideration of Strawberry Hill, without some remarks, as short as can consistently be, upon its contents. It will be best to follow the lead of Mr. Lysons, (who was the Earl's chaplain), and to refer those who desire fuller par-

ticulars to Walpole's own 113 pages, quarto, in the second volume of his collected works, or to Mr. Robins's catalogue compiled for the sale of the collection, which took place in 1842.

The entrance to the house has been considerably altered; originally, after entering by the North gate into the grounds, the first noticeable object was an oratory wherein were vessels for holy water and an enshrined saint: an iron screen, copied from the tomb in Old St. Paul's, of Roger Niger, Bishop of London, parted off the prior's garden on the right; and on the left, before the entrance of the house was reached, a small cloister had to be passed, in which were two objects of interest; the first, a bas-relief in marble of the Princess Leonora D'Este — "Dia Helionora," with whom Tasso was in love; and the second, the blue and white china tub in which Walpole's cat was drowned. To the pedestal on which it stood was affixed the first stanza of Gray's beautiful ode on the occasion. The embattled wall reaching to the road was copied from a print of Aston House in Warwickshire in Dugdale's History of that county.

The Hall, formerly, was small and lighted only by two narrow windows; it was connected with the staircase, in the well of which depended a Gothic lantern. This latter, and also the balustrade, which is decorated by an antelope (one of Lord Orford's supporters) at every corner, were designed by Richard Bentley, the only son of the learned Doctor Bentley, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Leading out of the entrance hall is the Refectory or Great Parlour, "hung," says Horace Walpole, "with

paper *in imitation of stucco!*" It contained several portraits of members of the family, most of which are still at Strawberry Hill, although differently placed. Amongst them may be mentioned Sir Robert Walpole, his two wives, and three sons: an early production of Sir Joshua Reynolds' called "A Conversation" representing George Selwyn, Lord Edgcombe and G. I. Williams, very intimate friends of Walpole's: and the three beauties the ladies Laura, Maria, and Horatia Waldegrave, by the same eminent master. For this latter picture Walpole is said to have given 800 guineas, at the sale it realized only 577*l.* 10*s.*

In the Waiting-room was a bust of Colley Cibber, coloured after life, and considered a good likeness. It was formerly the property of Mrs. Clive, and was given to Lord Orford by her brother Mr. Rastor. There was also a head of John Dryden the poet, who was great uncle to Catherine Shorter, Horace Walpole's mother.

The contents of "the China-room" adjoining were much prized by the owner, and fill thirteen pages of his list. They afforded greater scope for derision than any other portions of the collection: such items as the following have been cited with contempt,

> Two old blue and white plates, artichoke pattern.
> An octagon square plate with a cock and hen.
> A blue and white caudle-cup.

Other specimens, however, possessed more interest: for instance, several Roman lachrymatories and other relics from the collection of Dr. Mead, and "two Saxon tankards, one with Chinese figures, the other with European." "These tankards," writes their

owner, "are extremely remarkable. Sir Robert Walpole drank ale; the Duchess of Kendal, mistress of King George I., gave him the former; a dozen or more years afterwards, the Countess of Yarmouth, mistress of King George II., without having seen the other, gave him the second; and they match exactly in form and size."

The chimney-piece in "the Little Parlour" is taken from the tomb of Thomas Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, in Westminister Abbey. In this room, amongst other things, was the original model in terra cotta by Mrs. Damer, of two sleeping dogs, which she afterwards executed in marble for the Duke of Richmond.

On the first landing-place of the Staircase is a boudoir formerly known as "the Blue Breakfast-room," which contained miniatures of the Digby family, by Isaac and Peter Oliver; fifteen others chiefly by Hilliard and Petitot; the portrait of the poet Cowley by Sir Peter Lely; the celebrated picture of Rose, the gardener, presenting the first pine-apple raised in England to King Charles II. This picture was bequeathed by the grandson of Loudon, the nurseryman who was partner of Mr. Wise, to the Rev. Mr. Pennicott of Ditton, who gave it to Walpole. In "the Green Closet," within this room, were Mrs. Damer's two celebrated kittens, in life pets of Walpole's (who, like many bachelors, was fond of cats) and a portrait by Hogarth of Sarah Malcolm, painted the day before she was executed for the murder of her mistress and two fellow-servants. Walpole says that "she had put on red to look the better."

On the Staircase was a suit of steel armour which

had belonged to Francis I., King of France, gilt and covered with bas-reliefs; the lance was of ebony inlaid with silver, and the sword of steel inlaid with gold. It was purchased in 1772 from the Crozat collection, on the death of Baron de Thiers, and realized 320*l.* 5*s.* at the Strawberry Hill sale.

Amongst other articles were an ancient curfew or coverfire, and the top of a warming-pan which had belonged to Charles II., with his arms and the motto "Sarve God and live for ever." It bears date 1660, and the initials C.R.

The top landing leading to the library-door, portioned off by three Gothic arches, was called "the Armoury." In this stood, besides many curious and valuable specimens of old weapons, a terra cotta model of the head of Isis, by Mrs. Damer, which she afterwards enlarged in stone for the bridge at Henley.

"The Library" contained a valuable collection of about 15,000 volumes, chiefly on antiquarian and historical subjects. The book-cases were modelled from the choir of Old St. Paul's as represented in Dugdale. The chimney-piece was copied from the tomb of John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, in Westminster Abbey, the stone-work from that of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, at Canterbury. One of the most valuable books contained a collection of original drawings of French celebrities of the time of Francis I., by Janet, which had belonged to Brantome and subsequently to Mariette. The portraits were in pencil, tinted with red chalk. This book was sold for sixty guineas.

Another unique volume was Calcot's pocket-book,

filled with his original drawings in pen and ink. An interesting MS. was a book of the expenses of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, kept by Sir Sackville Crowe, his grace's treasurer. The printed books comprised some very curious specimens: *The New Yeʒr's Gift*, by Microphilus (Jeffery Hudson the dwarf), presented by him in 1638 to Queen Henrietta Maria; a copy of Virgil with drawings in the covers by Lady Diana Beauclerk; the identical copy of Homer used by Pope for his translation, in one of the volumes of which is a sketch of Twickenham taken from the garden of his villa by the poet himself. Other rarities were a letter from Catherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII., written in the year she died, to Thomas Seymour, Lord High Admiral of England; and a letter from Oliver Cromwell to his wife, written on the day after the battle of Dunbar.

Family portraits surmounted the book-cases.

The most remarkable objects in the room were an old painting representing the marriage of King Edward VI.; a silver-gilt clock richly chased, presented by Henry VIII. to Anna Boleyn on their marriage: on the weights are the letters H and A, with true lover's knots, on one were the words "The most happye," on the other the royal motto, (her Majesty Queen Victoria purchased this at the sale for 110*l.* 5*s.*); a screen of the first tapestry made in England, being a map of part of Surrey and Middlesex; and the osprey eagle modelled life-size in terra cotta, by Mrs. Damer. "The bird was taken at Lord Melbourne's Park at Brocket-hall; and in taking it one of the wings was almost cut off. Mrs. Damer saw it

in that momentary rage, which she remembered and has executed exactly." She wrote her own name in Greek on the base, to which Walpole added this line :—

Non me Praxiteles finxit at Anna Damer, 1787.

In "the Star-Chamber," so called from the adornment of its ceiling with golden stars in mosaic, (a small ante-room leading to "the Holbein-room" and Great Gallery,) stood the famous bust of Henry VII., designed for his tomb by Torregiano. In this apartment was placed a great portion of the extensive collection of coins and medals.

The chimney-piece in "the Holbein-room," designed by Mr. Bentley, was taken from the tomb of Archbishop Warham at Canterbury. A part of the room is divided off by a screen, the pierced arches of which were copied from the gates of the choir at Rouen. It contained many valuable originals by the artist from whom it takes its name, and several copies of his works by Vertue; a copy of the celebrated picture of "The Triumph of Poverty and the Triumph of Riches," by Zucchero, and an original pencil sketch of great beauty of a design for a chimney-piece in one of Henry VIII.'s palaces. Here also was a curious picture of the Duchess of Suffolk and her husband Adrian Stokes, by Lucas de Heere, and an original picture of Prince Arthur and Catherine of Arragon, from Colonel Myddelton's in Denbighshire. There were two models by Holbein, one a head exquisitely carved in box-wood, another a full length figure in terra cotta. Two highly interesting relics preserved in this room were, "a very ancient chair of oak, which

came out of Glastonbury Abbey;" on which are carved these sentences: "Johannes Arthurus Monacus Glastonis, salvet eum Deus: Da pacem Domine: Sit Laus Deo." From this original many copies have been made: it obtained in the sale as large a sum as 73*l.* 10*s.* Placed near to the sumptuous bed, was "the red-hat of Cardinal Wolsey, found in the great wardrobe by Bishop Burnet when clerk of the closet. From his son, the judge, it came to the Countess Dowager of Albemarle, who gave it to Mr. Walpole." There *seems* to be nothing to prove that it was Cardinal Wolsey's hat rather than any other cardinal's; but Mr. Charles Kean no doubt satisfied himself sufficiently on the point, for he bought it at the auction for twenty guineas. A carpet in this room was worked by Mrs. Clive the celebrated comic actress.

"The Gallery," fifty-six feet long, seventeen high and thirteen wide, without reckoning the five recesses, was the largest and most attractive apartment in the villa. "The ceiling is taken from one of the side aisles in Henry the VII.'s chapel. The great door is copied from the north door at St. Alban's, and the two smaller are parts of the same design. The side with recesses, which are finished with a gold net-work over looking-glass, is taken from the tomb of Archbishop Bourchier at Canterbury."

Amongst the most noteworthy of its contents were:—

The eagle found in the gardens of Boccapadugli within the precinct of Caracalla's Baths at Rome, in the year 1742—accounted one of the finest remaining pieces of Greek sculpture, of which very few good

specimens of birds or animals survive. Gray in his ode, the *Progress of Poesy*, has from this sculpture derived his fine description of the eagle lulled to rest by Music,

> Perching on the scept'red hand
> Of Jove, ...
> With ruffled plumes and flagging wing.

And there was a noble bust of Vespasian in basalt, purchased from the collection of Cardinal Ottoboni, for 22*l.*, "reckoned the best in Rome except the Caracalla of the Farnese."

In addition to many cabinets, coffers, and bronzes, there was a large collection of pictures by the most famous masters, the greater number of the family portraits in which, still adorn the house. The most noted of the others was the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York, by Mabuse, which realized at the sale 178*l.* 10*s.*

The Gallery now contains, amongst numerous others, two fine portraits of the Duc and late Duchesse d'Aumale, by Sant; also portraits of the Marchioness of Westminster; the Duchess of Sutherland; Lords Lyndhurst and Clarendon; Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Lord Bishop of Winchester; and Frances Countess of Waldegrave.

Leaving the Gallery by its great door, the new boudoir, drawing-room, dining-room, and other rooms added by its present owner to the house about ten years ago, are reached. This new wing, though erected to harmonize with the original edifice, is, as might be expected, as solid and substantial as the latter is fragile.

The Drawing-room, which is of fine proportions, contains Magni's celebrated sculpture, "The Reading-Girl," exhibited in the London International Exhibition of 1862; and amongst other pictures the following:—

Lady Mary Faulkner, by Liotard.

Elizabeth, Charlotte, and Horatia Waldegrave, subsequently Countess of Waldegrave, Countess of Exeter, and Lady Hugh Seymour, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

James the first Earl of Waldegrave.

James the second Earl of Waldegrave.

Laura and Charlotte Walpole, daughters of Sir Edward Walpole, who became respectively Countess of Dysart, and Mrs. Keppel, wife of Frederic, Bishop of Exeter, by Ramsay.

Sir Robert Walpole.

Lady Henrietta Walpole, wife of the Hon. Edward Herbert.

Maria Countess of Waldegrave.

The Duke of Buckingham.

Horace Walpole and Mrs. Damer.

Marquise de Prié, given to Horace Walpole by Madame du Deffand.

In the adjoining boudoir is a fine Madonna by Sassoferrato; an old painting of Pope's villa; a portrait of Lady Elizabeth Harcourt, daughter of Richard second Earl Lucan; and a statuette of the Marquis of Lansdowne. From this room a wide staircase communicates with the garden.

The New Dining-room is also enriched by a large number of pictures, the majority of which are also from the old collection. Amongst them are—

King George II.

The Duchess of Buckingham.

Henry first Lord Waldegrave, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and

Henrietta his wife, by the same.

James the second Lord and first Earl, and

Mary Webb his wife.

Sir Edward Walpole.

Dorothy Viscountess Townsend.

Catherine Shorter, the first wife of Sir Robert Walpole.

The Duchess of Gloucester.

Lady Camden.

The Countess of Essex.

The Princess Amelia, by Reynolds,

and others.

On the staircase leading to the Dining-room are portraits of John James the sixth Earl of Waldegrave, and John Braham, Esq.

Returning from the new to the original portion of the house—

At the extremity of the gallery is "the Round Drawing-room." "The design of the chimney-piece is taken from the tomb of Edward the Confessor, improved by Mr. Adam (!), and beautifully executed in white marble inlaid with scagliola by Richter." It formerly contained a few, but valuable, pictures by old masters, conspicuous amongst which were Vandyck's portraits of the Countesses of Carlisle and Leicester; and of Mrs. Lemon.

"The Tribune" "is a square room with a semi-

circular recess in the middle of each side, with windows and niches, the latter taken from those on the sides of the north door of the great church at St. Alban's. The roof, which is copied from the chapter house at York, is terminated by a square of yellow glass. In this room was the large collection of miniatures by Pettitot and other masters, the most beautiful of which were Cowley the poet, by Zincke; the Countess D'Olonne, by Pettitot; Isaac Oliver, by himself; and Catherine Parr and Catherine of Arragon, by Holbein: also a vast number of antiquities, of which must be noticed the following:—

One of the seven mourning rings given at the burial of Charles I. It has the king's head in miniature, and, behind, a death's head between the letters C. R., and the motto, "Prepared be to follow me."

The dagger of Henry VIII., the handle made of chalcedony enriched with diamonds and rubies. This was purchased at the sale by Mr. Charles Kean for 54*l.* 12*s.*

A pendant golden heart set with a heart-shaped sapphire and otherwise richly jewelled and enamelled, ornamented with emblematic figures and inscribed with Scottish mottoes around and within it. It was made by order of the Lady Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lenox, mother of Henry Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lenox, Regent of Scotland, was murdered in 1572, and his widow caused this jewel to be made in memory of him.*

* This jewel was purchased by the Queen at the sale in 1842, and is at this present time (1872) lent by her Majesty to the Exhibition of Jewellery at South Kensington.

A fine bust of Jupiter Serapis in basalt.

A small bronze bust of Caligula, with silver eyes, found at the discovery of Herculaneum, given to Walpole by Sir Horace Mann, the English minister at Florence.

A magnificent missal, with miniatures by Raffaelle and his scholars, set in gold, enamelled, and adorned with rubies and turquoises; the sides are of cornelian, engraved with religious subjects; the clasp is a large garnet. It belonged to Claude, Queen of Francis I. of France, and it was purchased by Walpole from the collection of Doctor Meade in 1755.

The Psalms of David, written with a fine pen on vellum, enriched with twenty-one illuminations by Giulio Clovio, the pupil of Giulio Romano, executed in 1537; and

A most beautiful silver bell made for Pope Clement VII. by Benvenuto Cellini, with which to curse the caterpillars. It is covered with antique masks, flies, grasshoppers, and other insects in high relief; at the top the Virgin and boy-angels, at the bottom a wreath of leaves. It came out of the collection of Leonati at Parma, and was bought by the Marquis of Rockingham. Walpole, who prized it very highly, exchanged for it all his collection of Roman coins.

These three last rarities were purchased at the sale by Lord Waldegrave at the prices respectively of 115*l.* 10*s.*, 441*l.*, and 252*l.*

The chimney-piece in "the Great North Bed-chamber" was designed by Walpole from the tomb of Bishop Dudley in Westminster Abbey; over

it was a curious picture of Henry VIII. and his children. The most remarkable pictures in this room were of Henry VII.; the Duchesse de la Vallière; Madame de Maintenon; Ninon de l'Enclos; and a full length portrait of Mrs. Margaret Smith, by Vandyck. Here also was Hogarth's Sketch of the *Beggars' Opera*, containing portraits of the original performers; and the *Rehearsal of an Opera*, with caricatures of the chief actors, amongst whom were Nicolini, Mrs. Toft, Margarita, and Sir Robert Rich. For accounts of the two ladies the reader is referred to the fifth volume of Sir John Hawkins's *History of Music*. The picture was the joint work of Sebastian and Marco Ricci. This room contained also many articles of great value, and a considerable number of no value at all—among the latter was the speculum of cannel coal used by the renowned impostor Dr. Dee.

The "Beauclerk Closet" is hexagonal in shape, and was built in 1776 on purpose to receive seven drawings by Lady Diana Beauclerk in illustration of Walpole's tragedy, *The Mysterious Mother*. They were all executed in a fortnight; and it is a matter of congratulation that the talented artist devoted no more of her time to a subject so objectionable. In this room was also, together with other pictures, a portrait of Lady Diana, by Powell, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, which is now hung in the billiard-room; as is, too, a portrait of Mrs. Clive, by Davison, presented to Lord Orford by her brother, which formerly adorned the Library over the round drawing-room (now used as a bed-room), where was also a profile of Miss Barry the actress, in pencil, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In the gardens Walpole erected a chapel, built of brick with a front of Portland stone, copied from the tomb of Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury, in that cathedral. In the chapel were four panels of wood from the Abbey of St. Edmondsbury, with the portraits of Cardinal Beaufort, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and Archbishop Kemp, and a shrine in mosaic, the work of Petrus Cavalini, who made the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. It was originally erected in 1256 over the bodies of the martyrs, Simplicius, Faustina, and Beatrix, in the church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Rome; and was removed thence when the new pavement was laid in 1768. The window in the chapel was brought from Bexhill in Sussex. The structure has been demolished and removed.

The cottage in the garden was used by Mr. Walpole as a place of refuge when visitors became too overpowering even for him. It contained a "tea-room," ornamented with many prints, and a "Little Library."

Its owner permitted Strawberry Hill to be seen by tickets, which, however, were only to be obtained by application to himself.

Walpole bequeathed his house and its contents to Mrs. Damer, the sculptress, for life, together with 2,000*l.* to keep it in repair. She having resided in it for some years, resigned it, in 1811, in favour of the then Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, in whom the remainder in fee was vested under Lord Orford's will.

By descent it became the property of a late Earl of Waldegrave, who sold off its contents, as has been

stated, by public auction, in 1842. The sale lasted twenty-four days, from April 25th to May 21st, and realized 33,468*l.* It was conducted by Mr. George Robins, in a large temporary building erected on the lawn for the purpose.*

The house remained, dismantled and neglected, in a most melancholy condition for some time, until it became the property of the present possessor, Frances Countess of Waldegrave, who, having thoroughly renovated and much improved and enlarged it, has made it, from the sumptuousness of its adornment, inferior to few of the houses of the nobility in the kingdom. The Countess and her husband, the Rt. Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Ireland, and now President of the Board of Trade, occupy it during part of the year.

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* A *private* opinion written at the time of the sale, on the value of the collection, may have some interest:—"I have been amusing myself lately," writes Lord Jeffrey to Miss Berry, "by looking over the catalogue of the 'Strawberry Hill' collections, and, as you may suppose, have had you often enough in my mind as I went through names and little anecdotes which must be pregnant to you with so many touching recollections. I should like, if I were rich enough, to have some twelve or twenty of the pictures and miniatures, but would really give nothing for the china, furniture, and *bijouterie*, and not a great deal for the library. But, above all, I should like to have a little drawing or two by a certain amateur artist, and trust, at all events, that they will not be allowed to go into the hands of mere strangers. Altogether, I suppose, they will bring a good deal of money; and so passes the glory of this world! vanity of vanities!"—Miss Berry's *Journal*, iii. 476.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE HOUSES—Continued.

LITTLE STRAWBERRY HILL—MRS. CLIVE—THE MISS BERRYS.

ON the lower road to Teddington, just on the confines of Twickenham parish, is LITTLE STRAWBERRY HILL, celebrated as the residence of Mrs. Catherine Clive, the eminent comic actress. Horace Walpole, her great friend and near neighbour, used to call the house "Cliveden." He wrote the following inscription to her memory on an urn placed in the shrubbery :—

Ye smiles and jests still hover round;
This is mirth's consecrated ground:
Here liv'd the laughter-loving dame,
A matchless actress, Clive her name.
The comic muse with her retir'd,
And shed a tear when she expir'd.

Mrs. Clive retired from the stage to this pleasant retreat in 1769, speaking her farewell epilogue, written by Walpole, on her benefit night, April 24th.

Ironside gives some lines of an epistle to her, not published when he wrote, a few lines of which run thus :—

* * * * * *
Believe the friendship, and the verse excuse,
Rude is the lay, unlike what Twick'nam heard,
Charm'd with the music of her favourite bard.

Yet on those banks where every Muse once sung,
What bard in silence, and his lyre unstrung,
Can idly sit, nor feel the sacred fire
Thrill through his veins, and every thought inspire,
Whilst warm the thought, and bright the fancy glows,
The numbers rise, and verse spontaneous flows,
To tell how much those seats the Muse admires
Where Clive from smoke, and crowds, and fame retires?
How blest those seats, where all her choicest stores
Of various sweets indulgent nature pours!
When the pleas'd eye the smiling scene surveys,
And every part a fresh delight conveys!
Here low the herds, Pan feeds his fleecy care,
There yellow Ceres binds her golden hair;
Here the trees thicken, and exclude the day;
There opening glades a wider scene display,
To mark how Thames in silver current rolls,
To waft her bounties to the distant poles.

Mrs. Clive died suddenly on the 7th of September, 1785, at the age of 75 years. The tablet to her memory, which is affixed to the church, has been described elsewhere.*

She was capable of pleasing off the stage as well as on it, as the statement of the critical Dr. Johnson bears witness. "Clive, sir," he said, "is a good thing to sit by: she always understands what you say." The appreciation was mutual. "I love," the lady said, "to sit next Dr. Johnson; he always entertains one." †

The great moralist paid her also this tribute of admiration:—"Mrs. Clive in the sprightliness of humour I have never seen equalled. What Clive did best she did better than Garrick; but could not do half so many things well; she was a better romp than I ever saw in nature."

* See p. 103.

† Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, vol. iv. p. 7., ed. 1807.

The cottage, which belonged to Horace Walpole, was bequeathed by him to Miss Mary and Miss Agnes Berry, two ladies to whom he was much attached, and whom he has described as "the best informed and most perfect creatures he ever saw." They had first taken up their residence in it after their return from Florence, in November, 1791, and it continued to be their country residence for many years.

In the persons of these ladies the memories of those who well recollect them are united to the older and more celebrated days of Twickenham. The elder of the two, born in the third year after King George the Third's accession, lived to be in her old age privately presented to Queen Victoria.

The family was of Scotch extraction. Mr. Berry was disinherited by an uncle, whose heir he was, on account of his having married a lady with every charm except a good fortune, and on her death refusing to marry again. The uncle left him ten thousand, and his younger brother three hundred thousand pounds. The latter, to escape the censure of the world, settled on Mr. Berry an annuity of 1,000*l.* Much of the Miss Berrys' early life was passed on the Continent, where their education was completed. The elder was an accomplished linguist and a fair Latin scholar; the younger drew admirably. To Mr. Berry Lord Orford left the task of editing his works—eventually printed and published in five quarto volumes — in which labour his elder daughter rendered him invaluable assistance. To her and her sister Walpole inscribed in the following words his catalogue of Strawberry Hill :—

To
the dear sisters
MARY and AGNES BERRY
This description
of
His villa at Strawberry Hill
which they often made delightfull
by their company, conversation and talents
is offered
by
HORACE WALPOLE
from a heart overflowing with
admiration, esteem and friendship,
hoping
that long after he shall be no more
it may, while amusing them,
recall some kind thoughts
of a most devoted
and affectionate humble servant.
December, 1789.

It is plausibly conjectured that Horace Walpole was prevented only by a sense of the disparity of age, and the fear of imperilling by such an offer a friendship which he much valued, from offering his hand in marriage to Miss Berry.

On the occasion of the first visit of the sisters to Strawberry Hill, Horace Walpole addressed them in these playful stanzas :—

To Mary's lips has ancient Rome,
Her purest language taught
And from the modern city home,
Agnes its pencil brought.

Rome's ancient Horace sweetly chants,
Such maids with lyric fire,
Albion's old Horace sings nor paints;
He only can admire.

Still would his press their fame record,
So amiable the pair is!
But ah! how vain to think *his* word
Can add a *straw* to Berrys!

Miss Berry answered these lines thus :—

Had Rome's famed Horace thus addrest
His Lydia or his Lyce;
He'd ne'er complained to him their breast,
Was often cold and icy.

But had they sought their joy t' explain,
Or praise their gen'rous bard,
Perhaps like me they'd tried in vain,
And felt the task too hard.

Miss Berry published in 1802 a comedy in five acts, entitled *Fashionable Friends*, which was brought out at Drury Lane, but was not successful. She next appeared before the public in 1810 as the editor of the letters bequeathed to Horace Walpole by Madame du Deffand at her death in 1740. She emphatically protested against any approbation of or participation in the opinions and views of the authoress. In 1815, she published the *Letters of Rachael Lady Russell, with some Account of her Life;* and in 1828, she brought out the first volume of her most considerable work, a *Comparative View of Social Life in England and France, from the Restoration of Charles II. to the Present Time*, and the second volume three years later.

Miss Berry let Little Strawberry Hill in 1810 to the Rev. Dr. Bell, Prebendary of Westminster; and in 1813 to Alderman Wood for seven years: after this gentleman's beautiful daughter Maria, the City State barge, which is so frequent a visitor to Twickenham during

the summer months, was named. Other occupants have been Admiral Bowen, Mrs. Davies, and Miss Money; it has been unoccupied now for some years.

Mr. Berry died at Genoa on the 18th of May, 1817. Miss Agnes Berry died in January, 1852, and Miss Berry on the 20th of November in the same year, at the age of ninety. They were both buried in Petersham churchyard,* their old friend Dr. Milman, the Dean of S. Paul's, officiating on both occasions. An epitaph from the pen of the Earl of Carlisle was inscribed to their memory :—

MARY BERRY
Born March 1763, died Nov. 1852.
AGNES BERRY
Born May 1764, died Jan. 1852.
Beneath this stone are laid the remains of
these
two sisters,
amidst scenes which in life
they had frequented and loved,
followed by the tender regret of those
who close
the unbroken succession of friends
devoted to them with fond affection
during every step
of their long career.
In pious adoration of the great God of Heaven and Earth
they looked to rest in the Lord.
They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their
death they were not divided.

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* "In *Petersham* Churchyard," although Miss Berry tells us in her *Journal* (vol. ii. 390) that on the evening of August 8th, 1809, she went through Twickenham churchyard, and settled in her own mind upon the place where she should have liked a stone to be placed and herself deposited near it. "It is," she says "a cheerful churchyard, and the place I have chosen near that beautiful view of the river, the group of poplars, and the opposite bank, which I have always so much admired, and at which I stood this evening for nearly a quarter of an hour in quiet and solitary enjoyment gilded as it was by a beautiful evening sun."

Mr. Monckton Milnes, now Lord Houghton, published in *The Times* some pathetic verses, after the funeral of Miss Berry, of which the two last stanzas are as follows :—

Farewell, dear ladies ! in your loss
We feel the past recede,
The gap our hands could almost cross
Is now a gulf indeed.
Ye, and the days in which your claims
And charms were early known,
Lose substance, and ye stand as names
That History makes its own.

Farewell ! the pleasant social page
Is read, but ye remain
Examples of ennobled age,
Long life without a stain :
A lesson to be scorned by none,
Least by the wise and brave,
Delightful as the winter sun
That gilds this open grave.*

In Strawberry Vale, almost opposite to Little Strawberry Hill, on the edge of the river, is a row of newly-erected villas, the last of which is called "the Bachelors" (a land-mark very familiar to rowing-men), and this is also the last house in the Parish of Twickenham on the confines of Teddington.

* For further particulars concerning the Miss Berrys reference should be made to *Miss Berry's Life and Correspondence*, edited by Lady Theresa Lewis, published in 1866, from which work most of the above particulars have been obtained.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE HOUSES—Continued.

TWICKENHAM COMMON—THE CAMPS ON HOUNSLOW HEATH—GIFFORD LODGE—MR. PRADO'S, NOW TAKEN DOWN—"THE LODGE"—ORCHARD LODGE—COLNE LODGE—COLNE HOUSE—BURTON LODGE—MR. PRATT'S—THE POND—GOTHIC LODGE—JOHANNA SOUTHCOTE—"THE GRANGE"—FULWELL LODGE.

HAVING now attempted to trace the history of the houses situated on the river border of the parish from the point where it adjoins Isleworth on the north-east to that where it touches Teddington on the west—a reach of the Thames unsurpassed in beauty, save perhaps, by that which lies between Cookham and Maidenhead, running through Cliefden woods—it will be convenient to walk (in fancy) across the fields which the railroad now intersects, and which are fast becoming covered with newly-erected villas, from Strawberry Hill to that part of the parish which is still called Twickenham Common.

The road leading from the village proper to this new district, which rivals it in size and population, is called Heath Road, because in old time it led to Hounslow Heath, of which the common was a part, and which extended to within a quarter of a mile of the town. Almost in the place where the railway-

bridge now crosses the road stood the gate at the entrance of the common (which, according to the Isleworth Survey of 1635, contained 175 acres), just within which to the right were the cage and stocks. All that now exists of the once extensive common is the small enclosed triangular space in front of Trinity Church, called "The Green;" and a trace of the former wild land may be seen between the roads leading to Hampton and Teddington, where several furze bushes still remain in a rough field.

It will not be forgotten that it was on Hounslow Heath that both Charles II. and James II. formed camps on more than one occasion. Evelyn, in his Diary for 29th of June, 1678, speaks of his return from Windsor through Hounslow Heath, where he "saw the new raised army encamped, designed against France in pretence at least, but which gave umbrage to Parliament. His Majesty and a world of company were in the field, the whole army in battalia, a very glorious sight." It was at this time and place, the same author asserts, that, "the new sort of soldiers called *grenadiers*" were brought into service, whom he quaintly describes as "dexterous in flinging hand *grenados*, every one having a pouchful; they had furred caps with coped crowns like Janizaries, which made them look very fierce, and some had long hoods hanging down behind as we picture fools; their clothing being likewise piebald, yellow, and red."

After the space of eight years, in his Diary for June 2nd, 1686, Evelyn mentions the camp at Hounslow again, when storms, rain and foul weather produced sickness and other inconveniences, which

compelled it to retire to quarters. He speaks of "many jealousies and discourses as to the meaning of this encampment." His entry for June 6th, 1687, runs thus :—"Camp now again pitched at Hounslow, the commanders vying in the expense and magnificence of the tents." Of this more recent encampment Macaulay gives a graphic description. The King (James II.), he says,—

> . . . collected there within a circumference of about two miles and a half, fourteen battalions of foot and thirty-two squadrons of horse, amounting to thirteen thousand fighting men. Twenty-six pieces of artillery and many wains laden with arms and ammunition were dragged from the tower through the city to Hounslow. The Londoners saw this great force assembled in their neighbourhood with a terror which familiarity soon diminished. A visit to Hounslow, became their favourite amusement on holidays. The camp presented the appearance of a vast fair. Mingled with the musketeers and dragoons, a multitude of fine gentlemen and ladies from Soho Square, sharpers and painted women from Whitefriars, invalids in sedans, monks in hoods and gowns, lacqueys in rich liveries, pedlars, orange girls, mischievous apprentices and gaping clowns, was constantly passing and repassing through the long lanes of tents. From some pavilions were heard the noises of drunken revelry, from others the curses of gamblers. In truth the place was only a gay suburb of the capital.*

The camp existed only two years, being broken up in August, 1688. It was formed "to overawe the mutinous capital;" but ended by becoming "more mutinous than the capital itself, and being much more feared by the court than by the citizens." During these years many burials are described as from the camp.† The bridge on the road leading out of the Hanworth Road to the new cemetery is to this day

* Macaulay's *History of England*, ii. 101, 102, etc.

† See p. 63.

called "Hospital Bridge," from the fact of its proximity to the camp hospital.

GIFFORD LODGE.—The first house of importance beyond the common gate was Gifford Lodge, the residence of Lord Kingston, and then of the Marchioness of Tweedale, the widow of John the fourth Marquis, *née* Lady Frances Carteret, daughter of the Earl of Granville. Her house was partially taken down, and out of its remnants, with considerable additions, a convenient new residence was constructed. The Marchioness subsequently lived on Ham Common, where she died in 1788. Her successor at Gifford Lodge was General Gunning, a brother of the "beautiful Miss Gunnings," who became subsequently Duchess of Hamilton, Duchess of Argyle, and Lady Coventry. The General's wife and daughter (who became Mrs. Plunket), both distinguished themselves by the publication of several novels.

Gifford Lodge was next owned by Mr. Lucas. I am informed on trustworthy authority that it was the *private* residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert and her children, Marble Hill being the house wherein guests were entertained. More recently it has been occupied by Mr. Richard Ancell, Mr. Samuel Redgrave, Mrs. Birch and her family, and at the present time Mr. Collinson lives in it.

Ironside thus describes the next house of consideration,—the residence of Mr. Abraham Prado:—

> The gardens are large, and kept in remarkable good order and neatness, as were his grounds about it. This gentleman's knowledge

in gardening was extensive ; and he was a celebrated cultivator of the vine. He imported the large white and red Syriac grape, which have produced some bunches weighing 14lbs. He was also successfully attentive to the culture of other choice natural and forced fruits, and had the finest of every kind of any gentleman in this part of the country.

This house, as far as I can ascertain, stood somewhere about the present site of the Carpenters' Almshouses. It was, as well as Gifford Lodge, in the possession of Mr. Lucas, and was pulled down in or about the year 1817.

THE LODGE. — Above Mr. Prado's, Ironside mentions a plain convenient family-house, with most pleasant grounds, belonging to Mr. John Davenport, who was, he says, the greatest landholder in the parish. Mr. Davenport enclosed about one acre of ground as a plantation in which his wife, who was an invalid, could take exercise; traces of this survived for many years. Before Mr. Davenport, there lived in this house Mr. Francis Salvador, a Jew, the baptism of whose wife and daughters was solemnized in the Parish Church * in the year 1780. Walpole praises the grapes produced by this gentleman. After Mr. Davenport left the house a family of the name of Moore occupied it for a short time. In 1820 Mr. Thomas Moxon, entered upon his tenure, which lasted until his death, in 1854. The property passed from the possession of Mr. Davenport to that of the Baroness Howe. The house, called in later times "The Lodge," was in its character incongruous, suggesting the possibility of a smaller structure having been added to

* See p. 52.

the remnants of a much larger building which originally existed.

A large mansion called WELLESLEY HOUSE stands on the Hampton Road. It has been used at several periods for a boys' school, but has been for some time unoccupied.

ORCHARD LODGE.—An excellent house in Pope's Grove, was built at about the same time as Trinity Church, by the late Rev. T. Bevan, the first incumbent, for a residence, there being no house attached to the living. It is now the abode of Colonel Charles Wise, whom Mrs. Bevan married, and of that lady's family.

COLNE LODGE.—This house is first renowned as having been the residence of Paul Whitehead the poet, of whom Lysons gives the following account appended to the extract of his burial on January 4th, 1775, in the Register of the Parish of Teddington.

Mr. Whitehead was born in the Parish of St. Andrew, Holbourn, in 1710. He was originally apprenticed to a mercer, but afterwards became a member of the Temple, and studied the law. His chief pursuits, nevertheless, appear to have been politics and poetry. He published a pamphlet in vindication of Mr. Alexander Murray; and attaching himself to the Prince of Wales's party, became a violent patriot, and "the champion and bard of Leicester House." When his patron, Lord Le Despencer, came into power he accepted a lucrative place, which subjected him to much censure and ridicule from those with whom he had formerly acted in opposition to the court. Mr. Whitehead was a member of the famous Medmenham club [called also the "Hell-fire" club] instituted by Lord Le Despencer, of which Mr. Wilkes was the last survivor. His principal poems were, *The*

State Dunces, *The Gymnasiad, or Boxing-match*, and an *Epistle to Dr. Thompson*, which, with some others, were collected into a quarto volume and published, in 1777, by Captain Edward Thompson, [from whose prefatory Memoir the facts which Lysons preserves were obtained.] He wrote also a pamphlet on the conduct of the managers of Covent Garden Theatre, and is said to have planned the mock procession of the Freemasons in 1742, and to have designed the print which was engraved of it. His principal residence was on Twickenham Heath.* By his will he bequeathed the sum of 50*l.* to be expended on a marble urn, in which he directed that his heart should be inclosed and deposited in the mausoleum of his patron at West Wycomb. On the 13th of August, in the year after his death, Whitehead's heart was deposited there with very singular ceremonies in imitation of the ancients. The urn was followed from the house by a military procession attended by a choir of vocal performers conducted by Atterbury and Mulso. Before the urn was deposited in the mausoleum, the following incantation, written for the purpose, and composed by Dr. Arne, was sung :—

From earth to heav'n Whitehead's soul is fled,
Refulgent glories beam about his head !
His Muse concording with resounding strings
Gives angels words to praise the King of Kings !

The following inscription was placed on the urn : Paul Whitehead, Esq., of Twickenham, ob. Dec. 30, 1774.

Unhallow'd hands ! this urn forbear,
No gems or orient spoil lie here conceal'd,
But what's more rare,
A heart that knew no guile.

* Miss Hawkins mentions him as an acquaintance and neighbour, and defends him from the charges brought against him of immorality and bad life. In appearance, she says, he resembled the portraits of the great King of Prussia. "He was living, in a way that did honour to his feelings, or his sense of right, with the poor weak creature whom he had, I believe, really for the sake of her money, made his wife. She was so nearly idiotic that she would call off his attention in conversation to look at a cow, not as one of singular beauty, but in the words, 'Mr. Whitehead, there's a cow.' He took it most patiently, as he did all such trials of his temper, sweetened, perhaps, by a pretty villa and a handsome chariot which her fortune enabled him to enjoy." Although he is represented as resisting all Sir John Hawkins's efforts to induce him to go to church, on the plea of his not being quite "settled," that he was not wholly insensible to "feelings connected with religion," Miss Hawkins shows by quoting this piously expressed speech of his : "When I go," said he, "into St. Paul's, I admire it as a very fine grand beautiful building ; and when I have contemplated its beauty, I come out ; but if I go into Westminster Abbey, —— me, I'm all devotion !"

The oratorio of Goliah, composed for the occasion, was performed the same day in West Wycomb Church, before a crowded audience, all persons being admitted upon contributing something to the poor's box. There is no memorial to Mr. Whitehead at Teddington. The following epitaph, written by Mr. Garrick, if ever inscribed on his tomb, does not now exist. "Near this place are deposited the remains of Paul Whitehead, Esq., who was born Jan. 25, 1710, and died Dec. 30, 1774, aged 65.

"Here lies a man misfortune could not bend,
Prais'd as a poet, honour'd as a friend:
Though his youth kindled with a love of fame,
Within his bosom glow'd a brighter flame;
Whene'er his friends with sharp affliction bled,
And from the wounded deer the herd was fled,
WHITEHEAD stood forth, the healing balm apply'd
Nor quitted their distresses till he dyed." *

The Countess of Dunmore purchased the house subsequently, and lived in it with her family. Amongst other occupants of it were Mr. Benjamin Bradbury, Mrs. Laing, and, about the year 1816, Mrs. Eardley Wilmot. The Countess of Dunmore, who died in 1818, surviving her husband John, the fourth earl, by nine years, left the property to her youngest child, the Lady Virginia Murray, who was born in the colony of Virginia, and named after it at the request of the council and assembly, the Earl being governor of it at that time. An elder sister of Lady Virginia's was Lady Augusta Murray (permitted by his Majesty King George III. to take the surname of De Ameland), who was married, first in Rome, and secondly in London, in 1793, to H.R.H. Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, then a minor. The marriage was declared null and void, under the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act of 1772, in the next year; her ladyship having given birth to a son previous to the

* Lysons' *Environs*, vol. ii. pt. ii. pp. 741—743.

dissolution. The duke used to visit her constantly when she lived at Twickenham. Edward Harris Donnithorne, Esq., J.P., the present owner, purchased the house, in 1841, of Lady Virginia Murray, then a very old lady, residing at Paris. A coloured view of the house is to be seen in the library of the British Museum, amongst the collection of views in Middlesex which belonged to King George III.

COLNE HOUSE.—Now in the occupation of Mr. Nicholson, and recently of its owner, Mrs. Roffey, relict of the late Mr. George Roffey, is of modern erection. A previous occupant was Lieut.-Colonel Anthony William Durnford, of the Grenadier Guards.

BURTON LODGE.—Next, Ironside mentions "a very small, but neat box, with a pretty garden, in the middle of which is an elegant little octagon room, thatched at the top, which has a pretty appearance from the road. It was erected, and the gardens laid out, by William Barnard, Esq., a gentleman of distinguished abilities as an architect, and taste for gardening." After him it became the property of Mr. R. Collingwood Selby, steward to the Duke of Northumberland, and clerk of the peace for the county of Middlesex. From the description Ironside gives of the piece of water opposite to this house, the care of which would devolve upon his Grace's steward, it is most probable that it received the name of Pond House, which was subsequently changed to Burstead Lodge, and once again to its present title of Burton Lodge. It is now occupied by Mr. Mayor.

Above this was a small house, in which, in 1790, lived Miss Dorothea Fellowes, daughter of Coulston Fellowes, Esq., and sister to the Countess of Portsmouth. Of her the property was purchased by Mr. Charles Simmonds.

The last of the old houses in the same line, described by Ironside as a "small box with bow windows," belonged to John Davis, Esq., nephew to the late Duchess of Norfolk, who was for many years a distinguished officer in his Majesty's service. He commanded a troop in Lord Pembroke's dragoons, and was aide-de-camp to General Hawley, in Germany. He is mentioned as possessing a pleasing collection of pictures. The identification of this house is certain. There is a view of it exactly as it now appears in King George the Third's collection, above referred to. Mr. Pratt is its present occupant.

The occupants of these houses, somewhere about the year 1780, at their joint expense, had the ground lowered, and a large piece of water on the opposite side of the road greatly increased, so that it became "a great ornament to the premises and to the houses adjoining. It serves," says Ironside, "as a store pond of carp and tench and other fish, for the use of his grace the Duke of Northumberland, and is usually dragged once a year; but they always replenish it with young fish." The pond is no longer applied to the same purpose, but carp are still to be caught in it.

Gothic Lodge.—Situated below the pond, on the

same side of the road, recently the residence of the late Dr. Stephens, and formerly of a French family of the name of Dufaure, is built on the site of a small fancy cottage which belonged to Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P., Under Secretary of State for War.

In a small cottage which adjoined Coles's Nursery, on the Staines Road, which was pulled down only about five years ago, and was of the same character as two cottages now remaining on the western side of the nursery, lived and preached Joanna Southcote, the deluded Devonshire woman, who claimed to be an inspired prophetess. Many people in Exeter and in London were imposed upon by her, and I have myself found traces of attachment to her in Twickenham, although she died in 1814.

The grounds surrounding the house called "THE GRANGE," now in the occupation of Mr. Edward Levy, originally formed part of the orangery belonging to Baroness Howe. The property was purchased by Mr. Wright, of Halifax, Yorkshire, who formerly lived here.

FULWELL LODGE, the last house on the Hanworth Road, the seat of Sir W. D. Clay, Bart., and lately of his father, Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, obtains its name from a spring of good water which exists on the estate. Mr. Dickason, the father of the first Lady Clay, purchased it some years ago, and left it to his daughter. It is said to have been a hunting-box belonging to King James II.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE HOUSES—Continued.

TWICKENHAM HOUSE—SAVILLE HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE—HER DISAGREEMENTS WITH POPE—HEATH LANE LODGE—HEATH HOUSE—LAUREL LODGE—GROVE HOUSE—COPT HALL—HOUSE IN BACK LANE, THE RESIDENCE OF FIELDING—HOLLY HOUSE—GROSVENOR HOUSE—TWICKENHAM SCHOOL.

TWICKENHAM HOUSE. — Turning towards the old village, the house called Twickenham House, near the railway bridge, on the south side of the road, now occupied by Dr. Hugh M. Diamond, is celebrated as having been the residence of Sir John Hawkins, Knt. He was born in 1719. His father was a Scotchman, and by trade a builder, who claimed descent from the renowned Sir John Hawkins, who was in command under Sir Francis Drake at the time of the attempted invasion by the Spanish Armada. In early life Sir J. Hawkins was apprenticed to an attorney, and married, at the age of thirty-three, the daughter of Mr. Peter Storer. He practised as an attorney in London until circumstances enabled him to acquire, in addition to his town residence, his country house, which he did not give up until the death of his father. He became the head of the Commission of the

Peace for the County of Middlesex, and chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and, on being presented to the king for the honour of knighthood, he was described by the Earl of Rochefort (then one of the secretaries of state) as "the best magistrate in the kingdom." Sir John was a devoted fisherman,—a recreation in which his residence at Twickenham enabled him fully to indulge; he edited with notes and published *Isaac Walton's Complete Angler*. He is best known, however, by two works, one of which, *The History of Music*, which was first published in five quarto volumes, and has recently been re-published, he undertook at the instance of Horace Walpole; the other, a *Life of Dr. Johnson*, has been sharply, and perhaps somewhat too severely, censured by Boswell.

Hawkins's intimacy with Johnson was of long standing. He was a member of a club founded by the latter, which held its meetings in Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, and an original member of "the Literary Club." "By assiduous attention upon Johnson in his last illness, he obtained," says Boswell, "the office of one of his executors." There is a building in the gardens of Twickenham House which was built for the meetings of the club to which Hawkins belonged. The circular room with a dome roof, now used as a drawing-room, was originally his concert-room. There is a very curious fence in the grounds formed of sword-blades, which tradition affirms to have been collected after the battle from the field of Culloden. Sir John Hawkins died in 1789, and was buried on January 28th, in Westminster Abbey. He lies in the north cloister, and, by his own request, only the letters "J. H" mark

his gravestone.* His literary fame was perpetuated by his daughter Lætitia Matilda, who lived until her death in the large house at the end of Sion Row, now belonging to Mr. Henry Bowyer. She published a large number of novels, which have passed into oblivion; but her three volumes of *Anecdotes* still possess much interest and afford many pleasing pictures of what Twickenham was during the period which her long life enabled her to remember. Dr. Johnson was Miss Hawkins's ideal hero. She, with her brother Henry, who was named on account of his considerable attainments, "Harry Classic," and a companion, Miss Mary Mitchell, formed as grotesque a trio as can well be imagined.

After Sir John quitted Twickenham House, it became the abode of Mr. Paul Vaillant, who was, says Ironside, "many years a respectable bookseller in the Strand, and one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1759-60." He is described in the year 1816 as "lately" living here. After this time, for many years, it was the abode of Mr. and Mrs. Ingram, and of Mrs. Ingram, after her husband's decease.

Saville House.—The next house is celebrated as having been that occupied for many years by Lady Mary Wortley Montague. This lady was born in 1690, and was the eldest daughter of the Duke of Kingston. Her father, who was "of course a member of the Kit-Cat Club," nominated her, at the age of eight, as one of the toasts for the year, and her name was engraved on

* Dean Stanley's *Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, note, p. 308.

the club glasses, amongst the others, in proper form. She married Mr. Edward Wortley Montague, and she accompanied him, in 1716, when he was sent on an embassy to the Porte. Pope had seen her frequently in London before her departure, and had become deeply impressed by her graces of mind and person; he was by chance the last person to part from her before she set sail. During her absence he wrote her many letters of an extravagantly complimentary character, to which she sensibly replied by narrating to him some ordinary and commonplace incidents in her travels. Not only did she make herself famous during her residence in Turkey by her admirable "letters," descriptive of the country and the manners and customs of its people, but she became a public benefactress, in spite of much ignorant opposition, by introducing inoculation into this country as a remedy against small-pox. She returned to England in 1718. Pope, to his great delight, induced her to settle at Twickenham, and by Sir Godfrey Kneller's assistance obtained this house for her: she came to live in it somewhere about the year 1720, and Mr. Wortley Montague purchased it in 1721.

There was no limit to the court which Pope paid to her, and the admiration which he felt for her. First of all he induced her to sit to Kneller for her portrait, and he, in a few "extemporaneous" verses, attempted to depict—

> The equal lustre of her heavenly mind,
> Where every grace with every virtue's joined.

To her he also addressed an ode; and when Gay congratulated him on the completion of his house and

garden, he answered him in a very beautiful little poem, in which he declares that,

> In vain my structures rise, my gardens grow,
> In vain my Thames reflects the double scenes
> Of hanging mountains and of sloping greens;
> Joy lives not here,—to happier seats it flies,
> And only dwells where Wortley casts her eyes.

Soon, however, the spell was broken; the love burnt itself out; the adoration changed to hate, and the compliments to very reprehensible abuse: the poet's last letter to her who had been his "bright particular star," is dated September 15th, 1721. He suppressed the five lines quoted above, and two which preceded them, and Lady Mary, writing to her sister, states that "she stifled them." The verse in Pope's *Epistle to Jervas*, written in 1716, which runs now,—

> And other beauties envy Worsley's eyes,—

was originally "Wortley's;" the compliment was in subsequent editions ingeniously transferred. Various causes have been assigned to this sudden change. Pope's own account was that he refused to satirize some individuals against whom Lady Mary had a grudge: Lady Mary said that Pope turned jealous at her intimacy with the Duke of Wharton; her granddaughter gives a different and more probable account. "At an unlucky moment, when she least expected what romancers call a declaration, he (Pope) made such passionate love to her, as, in spite of her utmost endevours to be angry and look grave, provoked an immoderate fit of laughter: from that moment he was her implacable enemy." His vanity being Pope's most vulnerable part, it is not surprising

that he was offended at the consciousness of having appeared grotesque in the eyes of his idol. Miss Hawkins, in her *Anecdotes*, takes much lower ground, and states that her father remembered that the quarrel originated in the return of a borrowed pair of sheets unwashed, but which of the two borrowed and which lent had escaped him. If Sir John's statement be correct, we may infer that it was Lady Mary who was in fault, for Horace Walpole says "she was always a dirty little thing:" on any other supposition she really seems to have been very little to blame. But a quarrel was, from the differing dispositions of the poet and the lady,—the one having been rendered highly sensitive by indulgence, and disabled from forming sound judgments by his own conceit, whimsical and querulous, and the other too satirical to be prudent, sharp, matter-of-fact, and worldly,—sooner or later almost inevitable.

Pope's attacks on Lady Mary were most scurrilous and shameless, and she almost as scurrilously retorted; assistance being rendered her on many occasions by Lord Hervey, whom the poet had also attacked under the title of "Lady Fanny." Most conspicuous amongst her replies are an *Epistle to the Imitator of Horace*, and a pamphlet, that has always been thought to have been the joint work of these two allies, which appeared after the publication of the *Dunciad*. It was entitled *A Pop upon Pope, or a true and faithful Account of a late horrid and barbarous Whipping committed on the body of Sawney Pope, Poet, as he was innocently walking in Ham Walks, near the River Thames, meditating verses for the good of the Public.*

Supposed to have been done by two evil-disposed persons out of spite and revenge for a harmless lampoon which the said Poet had writ upon them. The narrative is short, and states that two gentlemen came up to the poet, and

> Knowing him perfectly well, partly by his back and partly by his face, walked a turn or two with him: when, entering into a conversation (as we hear, on the *Dunciad*, a pretty poem of the said poet's writing), on a sudden one of the gentlemen hoisted poor Master Pope, the poet, on his back, whilst the other drew out from under his coat a long birchen rod (as we are informed, made out of a stable broom) and with the said long rod did, with great violence and unmerciful hand strike Master Pope . . . . After the whipping, and when the gentlemen had made off, good Mrs. B—— (Martha Blount), a good charitable woman, and near neighbour of Master Pope's, at Twickenham, chancing to come by, took him up in her apron, and carried him to the water side, where she got a boat to convey him home.

The whipping is then described as having affected the poet's head, causing him to rave continually for pens, ink, and paper, which were allowed him by his physician, Dr. A(rbuthno)t, who entirely mistook his case. A pretended advertisement, which is perhaps its best part, was added to a second edition of the lampoon. It purports to be Pope's reply extracted from the *Daily Post*, of June 14th, 1728, in which paper it is hardly necessary to say that it does not appear.* It is as follows :—

> Whereas there has been a scandalous paper cried about the streets, under the title of "a Pop upon Pope," insinuating that I was whipped in Ham-Walks on Thursday last; This is to give notice that I did not stir out of my house at Twickenham all that day; and the same is a malicious and ill-grounded report—A. P.

* This advertisement is, however, regarded by some authorities as a *bonâ fide* repudiation on the poet's part.

Pope confesses that,

> Once, and but once, his heedless youth was bit,
> And liked that dangerous thing, a female wit.

Lady Mary remained in England until 1739, when, in failing health and suffering from domestic disappointments, she went abroad again, making Italy the principal place of her travels. After her husband's death in 1761 she returned only to survive him by about one year. Her writings consist of poems, eclogues, epigrams and satires: her character possesses much interest, although there were many unwomanly traits in it; the judgment usually formed of her seems in many respects to be far harsher than her deserts.

Her successor was a widowed Lady Saville, (from whom the house derived its name "Saville House,") the mother of Sir George Saville who, among many others, is supposed to have been the original of Richardson's "Sir Charles Grandison." She married Dr. Charles Morton, the principal librarian of the British Museum,* who, after her decease, married a lady who had been his former wife's companion. At the time Lysons wrote Mrs. James kept a ladies' school here. The next occupant was the Rev. C. Pettingal. After him followed Mr. Moreton Carr, whose widow (a daughter of Lord Robert Ker) removed from this house to Hampton Court Palace in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Napier next occupied it, to whom Mr. Edwards succeeded; the present resident is Colonel Gardiner, late of the Buffs, who recently purchased the house.

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* See p. 75.

Heath Lane Lodge.—Nearer the village is Heath Lane Lodge, built on the site of a house, originally the seat of more than one Earl Ferrers. Tradition says that Laurence, the fourth Earl, who in a fit of frenzy, shot Mr. Johnson, his steward, was taken from this house to execution. In the year 1790 its occupant appears to have been the Hon. George Shirley, son of one Earl Ferrers and uncle of another. This house was once the dwelling of Mr. Bouchier the celebrated gamester. * Its gardens were most extensive, reaching to the Teddington Road, and possessing a river frontage between Poulett Lodge and Cross Deep Villa, the terrace being on the upper side of the road. Old prints depict the "handsome summer-house of brick with ornaments and a dome top"—as Ironside describes it. There was a portrait in the original house of the lovely Lady Fanny Shirley, whom Miss Hawkins remembers as residing here with her mother, "a very ancient Countess Ferrers." She mentions Lady Fanny's having presented a guinea-pig to her and her brother in their early youth, and also expresses her regret at the utter demolition of the old house.

The grounds, soon after the commencement of the present century, were laid out by Mr. Isaac Swainson, as a nursery-ground and botanic garden, which contained as excellent a horticultural collection as any in the kingdom. Mr. Swainson was succeeded in the same pursuit by Mr. Canham. The small house in the grounds, then called "Shirley House," was subsequently occupied by Mr. Benjamin Bousefield. Mr.

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* See p. 69.

Freake, who also for a time lived here, says that in his time these gardens contained very many rare plants and shrubs, specimens of some of which are not to be found in Kew Gardens. In 1852 Vice-Admiral Lysaght took a lease of the house, to which he made considerable additions, and on his decease the remainder of the term was purchased by the present occupant, Mr. Nesbitt. After Mr. George Shirley's death the Hon. Welbore Ellis (afterwards Lord Mendip and Viscount Clifden), purchased the property, and it belongs now to Viscount Clifden, a minor.

Heath House.—Three houses, almost opposite to the three last mentioned, on the north side of the road, deserve notice. That which is nearest to the railway-bridge—Heath House—was for some years the residence of Mr. John Haynes, whose widow died in 1816, at the age of ninety-two, and whose grave is at the entrance of the old churchyard. A daughter and a grand-daughter of theirs married members of the Twining family, and a son of the latter was the second incumbent of Holy Trinity Church. Other occupants were Mr. Briggs; Colonel Mackinnon, who lost his life at the Battle of Inkermann; Mr. E. A. Wilde, whose eldest son is the present Lord Penzance; Mr. Barnewell; and, now, Mr. C. A. Hardman.

Laurel Lodge.—The centre house of the three —Laurel Lodge—belonged, in 1776, to Mr. Robert Baker, and was occupied by Vice-Admiral Holborne; after him by M. Augustine Noverre, who sold it at the beginning of the present century, to the relict

of Benjamin Green, Esq.,deputy registrar of the Court of Chancery, who sold it, in 1805, to Mr. Samuel Haynes; in the course of a few years it became the property of Mrs. Tubbs, who lived in it for some time. More recent occupants have been Colonel Godfrey Greene, Mr. G. R. Cox, Mr. Hargrove, and now Frank Ashton, Esq., J.P. for the county Palatine of Lancaster, who has much improved and enlarged it.

Grove House.—The next house was, in 1790, the residence of Mr. Robert Gray, whose widow lived in it for some years after his decease. Mr. Gray was father of Robert Gray, Bishop of Bristol, who was renowned for his intrepidity during the great riots in that city, in 1831, when the episcopal palace was burnt down, and grandfather of another Robert Gray, the present Bishop of Capetown and Metropolitan of South Africa, consecrated in 1847, who, inheriting his father's brave disposition, has, amid unceasing troubles of the sorest kind, proved himself one of the most zealous defenders of the Catholic faith that this century has as yet produced. Subsequently a Roman Catholic lady—the Countess de Front—lived here. She is remembered to have possessed a live toad which had been long imbedded in coal, a curiosity similar to that which excited considerable interest in the International Exhibition of 1862. She was succeeded by the ladies Turnour, of the Winterton family; after whom followed Colonel Thomas George Harriott, J.P. The present occupant is Mr. Gwatkin.

Copt Hall.—Beyond Heath Lane Lodge, on the

north-side of the road, but lying a little back from it, are the ruined entrance-gates and out-buildings which formerly belonged to Copt Hall. The original of the house was a much smaller one, inhabited by Sir Thomas Skipwith, which was much improved by its next occupant, John, the eleventh Earl of Marr, who married the sister of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Ironside says "Charles" Earl of Marr, but is manifestly in error; the parish rate-books give the name of Sir Thomas Skipwith as paying rates in 1708, and "Lord Marr" from 1709 to 1712. Earl Charles had died in 1689.* Ironside mentions Admiral Fox as residing in this house after the Earl, and of him Miss Hawkins narrates an amusing anecdote. She speaks of a humble dwelling opposite Twickenham House (I suppose on the site of Heath House) which had been a laboratory occupied (not, of course, in her recollection) by a chemist named Ward. This establishment having become a nuisance to the neighbourhood, the parish was obliged to have recourse to law. The admiral, when the case was tried, was called as a witness; he swore the stench was intolerable, and failed in being able, on the spur of the moment, to find a suitable comparison for it. "Like—like—I don't know what it is like," he said; "it is like the horridest smell I ever smelt." The examining barrister, remembering that once when on important service the veteran's courage had slightly given way, inquired, "Was it like gunpowder, Mr. Admiral?" Universal laughter compelled the witness to retreat.

Mr. Nicholas Tuite was living here in 1762. He

* See pp. 56, 57.

was followed by Mrs. Douglas, whose successor was the Lady Ann Conolly, who lived here until the death of her brother, the Earl of Strafford, left her in possession of his house by the water-side. Lady Ann Conolly was the eldest daughter of the third Earl Strafford and relict of the Right Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown, County Kildare. For some time Mrs. D'Oyley lived here. It was to one of her servants (as I am informed) that Chantrey, then quite unknown to fame, paid his addresses ; he also received many kindnesses at the hand of the butler, whose name was Bowyer, in acknowledgement of which he painted him a picture. In subsequent fame and success the friend of old days was not forgotten, but once a year until his death, in 1841, Sir Francis used to come with Lady Chantrey (whether she was the original sweetheart or not I do not know) to dine with Bowyer and go out on the river with him.

Copt Hall was next, for many years, the residence of William Jones Burdett, Esq., and after his decease the property was purchased by Mr. C. J. Freake, by whom the house was taken down and the gardens devoted to building purposes.

Fielding's House.—In Back Lane, not far from the site of Copt Hall, stands a quaint old-fashioned wooden house celebrated as the residence of Henry Fielding the novelist. This author was second cousin to Lady Mary Wortley Montague, their common great-grandfather having been George Fielding, Earl of Desmond ; she was a kind friend to him, and to her he dedicated his first comedy, *Love in Several Masks*, published in 1727. He esteemed her judgment, he says, more "than

the loudest applauses of a theatre. Whatever had passed it, he thought might without any imputation of immodesty refer want of success to want of judgment in an audience." In this house he wrote his most famous work *Tom Jones*, which was published in 1746. Horace Walpole, with much less than his usual taste, refers to Fielding's "unimaginable wit" in his *Parish Register of Twickenham*.*

Fielding did not come to reside in the parish until after the death of his first wife—the original of Amelia—after which event he married her maid Mary Macdaniel: the baptism of their son, William, which was solemnized in 1747, has been quoted in the extracts from the registers. He left Twickenham on being appointed, in 1748, through Lord Lyttelton's interest, a Middlesex magistrate, and died on a foreign excursion, undertaken on account of ill-health, at Lisbon, in 1754. Hogarth made a sketch of him from memory after death, and Lady Montague wrote of him thus:—

> I am sorry for H. Fielding's death, not only as I shall read no more of his writings, but I believe he lost more than others, as no man enjoyed life more than he did, though few had less reason to do so . . . His happy constitution (even when he had with great pains half demolished it) made him forget everything when he was before a venison pasty, or over a flask of champagne; and I am persuaded he has known more happy moments than any prince upon earth.

Holly House.—The large house at the back of this, called "Holly House," now, in common with most Twickenham residences, despoiled of its country-like isolation, and approached from a road lined with "neat villas," was for many years the abode of Mr. John

* See p. 306.

Spackman, and afterwards of his son-in-law Lieutenant Thomas Hill, of his Majesty's navy. It has until very lately remained in the possession of the descendants of the same family, although it has been let by them to various tenants, amongst whom was Miss Chownes, who kept a ladies' school here. Mr. Swanston, an eminent chancery lawyer, and a gentleman of great literary and artistic tastes, whose valuable library has been recently sold, resided in it for many years. His son, Mr. C. T. Swanston, Q.C., succeeded his father in the occupation of the house: but within the last few years he has left and disposed of it.* It is now occupied by the Rev. J. Twentyman, M.A., Vice-master of King's College School.

Grosvenor House.—The old house near the first additional grave-yard at the back of the London Road, now called "Grosvenor House" (the residence of Mr. Booth) is mentioned by Ironside as the residence of "Thomas Budgen, Esq., of Darking in the county of Surrey; sometime the residence of the Dowager Lady Harborough." It next belonged to "Mr. J. Spyres, draftsman," and it was for many years the residence of Mr. Charles Coombs Clark, a medical

* It may be mentioned here that Mr. Swanston possesses a very curious Twickenham relic, a fork and spoon which belonged to the great Lord Bacon. It is composed of three materials, "—gold, silver, and glass; and is so contrived that to the fork may be attached a bowl, by which is formed an elegant and useful spoon. The bowl is of silver and is fastened to the two silver prongs of the fork by four silver loops through which they pass. The handle of the fork is of glass, set in silver, which is joined to the fork by an ornament of gold; and at the top modelled in gold is a boar, the crest of Lord Bacon. The length of the fork inclusive of the crest is five inches and the circumference of the bowl seven inches. The entire weight is 594 grains, or 1 oz. 4 dwts. 18 grains." This description was communicated to the *Illustrated London News* of January 22nd, 1848, and an engraving was given with it.

man who had a considerable practice in Twickenham in his day.

Opposite this house on the east-side of the London Road is "Twickenham School," which is now conducted by Dr. Clayton Palmer, L.C.P., who was preceded immediately by the Rev. J. Wilkie, and before him by the Rev. Dr. Lewis. The house was in the beginning of the century a ladies' school under Mrs. Pomeroy. It had previously been the residence of a very aged lady, Mrs. Nepheune, the widow of an admiral in the Dutch service.

WALNUT-TREE HOUSE. — The old house at the corner of the road joining the London Road to Arragon Road, is evidently a portion of the out-buildings of Arragon House; it appears in the map prefixed to Ironside's History exactly in its present shape, and was then used as a shop by Mr. Pritchard, a carver and gilder.

CHAPTER XX.

THE HOUSES—Continued.

FORTESCUE HOUSE—THE RESIDENCE OF MR. S. T. COLE—BATH HOUSE—PERRYN HOUSE: MR. TWINING'S MUSEUM—HEATHAM HOUSE—NEVILLE HOUSE AND COLNE COTTAGE—BROOK HOUSE—IVY LODGE—THE LIMES—AMYAND HOUSE—NEWLAND HOUSE—GROVE COTTAGE—S. STEPHEN'S—MR. LAING'S NURSERY GROUND—HIGHSHOT HOUSE—NORTH END HOUSE: MR. H. G. BOHN'S ART COLLECTION—MONTPELIER ROW—SANDYCOMB LODGE—AILSA PARK VILLAS: RESIDENCES OF CHARLES DICKENS AND MR. HORMUZD RASSAM.

FORTESCUE HOUSE. — THE rather dreary-looking mansion, called "Fortescue House," at the corner of Shews Lane, derives its name from its having been the residence of a former Lord Fortescue, who possessed in it several valuable pictures, by Vandyck, Rembrandt, and other painters of celebrity. It soon degenerated from its earlier uses, and became a ladies' boarding school, kept by Miss Dutton. Since that time it has been continually used (conspicuously by Mrs. Lewis, amongst others), for educational purposes. Amongst many occupants may be mentioned Dr. Henry Nicholson, M. Raymond De Vericour, and the Rev. James Balfour. The raising of the road on account of the railway bridge has spoilt its approach and given to it the appearance of lying in a hollow, which it did not originally present. It is

now rented as an orphanage for the destitute children of members of the Metropolitan and City Police.

Beyond it was a small house belonging to Mr. Stephen Cole, where lived Mrs. Huddy, the widow of Mr. Thomas Huddy, an elder of the Trinity House. This has long since been taken down.

On the site where now is a most unhealthy double row of cottages called Cole's Buildings, stood the residence of Mr. Stephen Thomas Cole, and his wife Lady Elizabeth. This gentleman succeeded his father, Mr. Stephen Cole, who was in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

BATH HOUSE.—Nearly opposite to Fortescue House is the house used for the last few years by the late Mr. Merrett, as a boys' school of considerable excellence: predecessors of whom, in a like profession, have been, amongst others, the Rev. L. M. Stretch and Mr. Gittins. It was until about the year 1830 the residence of Colonel Espinasse, who moved hence to Heatham House.

PERRYN HOUSE.—At the junction of the roads leading to Whitton, on the left, and to Isleworth, on the right, is "Perryn House," so called from its having been originally the residence of Sir Richard Perryn, Knt., a baron of the Exchequer. The judge, who died in 1803, left the house to his daughter Mary, who married Captain Hatfield, whom she survived two years, dying in 1834. One of their four daughters married a cousin, and the second son of this couple

is Mr. R. H. Perryn, now residing in Cambridge Park. A few years after Mrs. Hatfield's decease the property was purchased by Thomas Twining, Esq., J. P., who resided in it till his death in 1861, since which time it has been, and now is, the home of his son, who commenced, in 1856, to form a permanent Educational Exhibition of things appertaining to Domestic and Sanitary Economy, which, from its having been devoted to the furtherance of what may be called economic knowledge, took the name of the "Economic Museum."

The building stood in the grounds of Perryn House. Its contents included models or specimens of—

Building designs, intended as a guide to persons desirous of improving the dwellings of the working classes.

Building materials, fixtures, furniture, and household utensils.

Textile materials, fabrics, and costumes.

Food, fuel, and household stores.

Sanitary appliances for water supply, ventilation, sewerage; disinfectants, baths; drugs and their adulterations; poisons and their antidotes; means of safety in case of accident, etc., etc.

Appliances for home education, self-instruction, and recreation, and for cottage decoration; musical instruments; gymnastic apparatus.

Scientific appliances for household use; clocks, thermometers, barometers, scales, weights, measures, tools, etc., etc.

Attached to the museum was a valuable and comprehensive library of books, pamphlets, and documents (British and foreign), selected and arranged for con-

venience of reference in matters of domestic, sanitary, educational, and social economy and practical benevolence.*

Access to the museum was readily afforded to visitors. Its usefulness and that of lectures explanatory of the subjects of which it contained examples, compiled by Mr. Twining and delivered by his agents in many parts of London and the suburbs, gradually became felt and acknowledged by many persons whose opinion was of great weight and value. The labour of many years, unhappily, was suddenly terminated, and the results of much care, study, and expenditure utterly destroyed. On Tuesday, the 4th of April, 1871, the museum was discovered to be on fire, but the flames, then confined to the cellars, were promptly extinguished. On the next day, however, at about the same hour in the afternoon, the fire broke out again ; it soon obtained so firm a hold upon the building as to resist all the strenuous efforts made by the Twickenham and other neighbouring fire brigades to subdue it. The museum and all its valuable contents, including the library, were totally consumed. The loss (so far as such a loss can be estimated) amounted to about 10,000*l.*

HEATHAM HOUSE.—Opposite to this house, at the commencement of the Whitton Road, on the left, is "Heatham House," described by Ironside as "a neat house, with a pleasant garden round it, through which runs a pretty stream of water" (the river Crane, miscalled the Colne), "over which is a neat bridge, and under the bridge a small cascade. The new bridge

* *Science for the People*, by T. Twining, Esq., pp. 11, 118—121.

opposite is a pleasing object from the garden. These premises belong to Stephen Cole, Esq., brewer . . . . This gentleman's family have been resident in Twickenham ever since the year 1630, as appears by the Isleworth survey." The member of the family referred to in the Survey was Mr. Thomas Cole, a brewer, who lived in a house on the site of the "Three Tuns" alehouse, which stood very near Fortescue House, and was taken down many years ago. On or near the site of Heatham House was an old mansion, which the same survey mentions as having been inhabited by Richard Corbet, the poet, and Bishop of Norwich (to which see he had been translated from that of Oxford), whose father is said to have had a nursery ground at this place before him. Lysons mentions Lady Anne Simpson as living in Heatham House after Mr. Stephen Cole, and to her succeeded Roger Wilbraham, Esq.,* a well-known Whig partizan, an associate of Charles James Fox, and a true specimen of a portly, convivial, old English gentleman. After Mr. Wilbraham's death, in 1829, Colonel Espinasse came to reside here until his death in 1845. In the year 1846 Mr. George Beauchamp Cole, whose first wife was a Miss Espinasse, occupied it. After Mr. Cole left it it became the residence of Major W. A. Shaw, and its present occupant is Mrs. Shaw, who is in no way connected with her predecessor.

NEVILLE HOUSE AND COLNE COTTAGE.—Next to

* Mr. Wilbraham devoted much time to the production of fruit of which he was a great connoiseur. So anxious was he that he is traditionally reported to have been in the habit of sitting up during the night so as to be sure of gathering his pears *at the exact moment of perfect ripeness!*

Perryn House, on the left hand side of the Isleworth Road, is Neville House, and opposite to it, but a little nearer the bridge, is Colne Cottage, both of which, from an exceedingly remote period, have been in the possession, and, during the greater part of the time have been the residences, of members of the Lister family, one of very long standing in the parish. Major General Henry Lister, who had occupied Neville House, was succeeded by the Duke of Montrose in or about 1785. Others of the family who owned it succeeded his grace. Recently it was tenanted by the late Mr. Richard Archibald Brooman, and is now unoccupied. Colne Cottage was for a long time the residence of Mr. Thomas and Lady Elizabeth Cole, their son, Mr. George B. Cole, being born here. Miss Lister afterwards made it her own residence, and remained here up to the time of her death. It is now in the occupation of Mr. Vincent Griffiths.

Brook House.—Beyond this is "Brook House," which was, as Ironside mentions, in his time, a select private school, kept by the Rev. Coulston Carr, one of the sons of the Rev. Robert Carr, for many years the much-esteemed and valued curate of the parish. A son of the Rev. C. Carr became Bishop of Chichester. It was afterwards the private residence of Mrs. Hodges. In 1829, when the house became the property of Captain Ramsden, it was lowered by one storey, and made into its present shape. Miss Porter occupied it from 1830 for some years. Very recently Mr. Trew has lived in it, and it is now the residence of Mr. Edmund B. Ashford.

Ivy Lodge, which is nearly opposite to the preceding, was enlarged by Captain John Ramsden, of the Hon. East India Company's service, from a much smaller house, and by him made his abode until his death in 1841. He was succeeded by his son Mr. John George Ramsden, whose widow now occupies the house.

The Limes.—Beyond Ivy Lodge on the other side of the road is a house, now occupied by Mr. R. W. Burrows, which belongs to, and has often been inhabited by members of, the Cole family.

Amyand House.—Across the fields which are not yet built upon, and the railway, on the upper road to Richmond, is Amyand House. The property on which it stands belonged to a Miss Maria Rider, who, in 1760, married the Rev. Samuel Hemming, minister of Montpelier Chapel. The house was built, or mainly enlarged, by them shortly after. Mrs. Hemming devised the property to her sister, Mrs. Frances Amyand, by whom it was left to her son, Thomas Amyand; from him, dying intestate, it passed to his sister Frances, the wife of Mr. William Henry Haggard, of Knebworth Place, Herts. Their son William Haggard inherited it on his father's decease in 1837; and he left it to his youngest son, Mr. James Haggard, of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, the present owner. In 1799 the house was occupied by Lord Clifden as tenant; and from 1813 to 1827 by Miss Porter. At other times members of the family who own it have resided in it, and recently F. H. N. Glossop,

Esq., J.P., who, in 1866, was succeeded by his brother, the present vicar of the parish, the Rev. G. G. P. Glossop, M.A. Its present occupant is the Rev. J. B. W. Woollnough, M.A., curate of the parish.

NEWLAND HOUSE. — Mr. Glossop left Amyand House in 1871, having erected for himself a residence called Newland House, which stands on a portion of the original garden of Amyand House. It was built after designs by Mr. R. W. Edis, F.S.A.

GROVE COTTAGE, in which Miss Proby now lives, then much smaller, was occupied by the Rev. George Townshend, Canon of Durham, and author of *Armageddon*, &c., during his residence in Twickenham.

S. STEPHEN'S, or, as it was called in old days, "The Folley," recently occupied by Dr. Yearsley, a well-known aurist, had, for a short time, somewhere about the year 1815, as its inmates, the widow and two daughters of King Christolphe of S. Domingo.

Mr. Laing's nursery ground is marked on Ironside's map as being in the possession of Mr. Nettleship. Descendants of that gentleman own the property still, and ancestors preceded him in the occupation of it. It has belonged to the same family for upwards of one hundred and fifty years, and has always been applied to the same use.

HIGH-SHOT HOUSE, now Mrs. Hough's, situated near the Richmond Road, in Crown Lane, is interesting

as having been the first house in Twickenham inhabited by Louis Philippe when he and his brothers were in exile and very poor. The duke taught drawing *con amore* to a Miss Forbes, the daughter of a lady then occupying North End House. Some time afterwards a widow lady, Mrs. Pope, lived here, with her daughters, one of which latter became, in 1821, the wife of the Most Rev. Richard Whately, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Dublin. After these tenants the family of Mr. James Foy, occupied it. Mr. Foy died in 1837, his widow in 1850, and his eldest daughter, surviving until the age of eighty-two, was buried on March 1st, 1872, in the old cemetery in the London Road, a faculty for that purpose being in the possession of the family.

North End House, the residence of Mr. Henry George Bohn, has been formed out of two houses which stood originally back to back. Amongst the occupants of the smaller of the two may be mentioned Mrs. Burt, widow of the Rev. Robert Burt, LL.B., vicar of the parish, Miss Gascoyne, and Mr. Hardman; and of the larger, Edward Hawke Locker, secretary to Greenwich Hospital, author of *A Tour in Spain with Lord John Russell in* 1813; *The Greenwich Naval Gallery;* and other works. He was the great friend of David Wilkie, who spent much of his time here. Another occupant was General Ord, whose first wife was a daughter of Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, and his second, a daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

Mr. Bohn's art collection is of national celebrity; its interest and value are almost unrivalled. It is the most varied and extensive of any collection made by

an amateur since Mr. Ralph Bernal; and it exceeds Mr. Bernal's in number, if not in value. To attempt to enter into details concerning it would be wholly impossible, and even if possible, inconsistent with the limits of the present work. The pictures include specimens of the works of very many English and foreign masters of celebrity, especially those of the early German, Flemish, and Italian schools; the collection of porcelain is unique: besides which are innumerable articles of *vertù* of the rarest kind, including a quantity of ancient English and foreign plate.

Mr. Bohn received the Fine Arts' Club, and the Philo-Biblon Club, on June 17th, 1871, and provided for the visitors (who numbered about eight hundred) on that occasion a slight sketch of the arrangement of his rooms and their contents. From this it will be convenient, in default of any more minute description, to make a few extracts, suggestive of the character of the collection.

Among the pictures are: "The Adoration of the Magi," painted in distemper by Lucas van Leyden, 1513; a domestic interior by Greuze; a drawing in body colours by Watteau; "The Virgin, Child, and S. John," attributed to Raphael; a large picture of the "Crucifixion," by Lucas van Leyden, in which the court of Maximilian is introduced (considered one of the finest examples of this master in England); "The Death of Lucretia," by Francesco Furini (called by Lanzi the Guido of the Florentine School). There are also pictures by Wouwerman, Jan Miel, Verbœckhoven, Cantarini, Sassoferrato, Blærenberghe, Velasquez, Vandyck, Esaias Vandevelde, Vinckenboom,

Steenwyck, Peter Neefs, Van Goyen, Morgenstern, Masaccio, Albert Durer, Memling, Fra Angelico, Giorgione, Pierino del Vaga, Canaletti, Zuccarelli, Janet, Le Nain, Van Huysum, Rachel Ruysch, Quentin Matsys, John and Andrew Both, Poelemburg, Van der Werf, Breemberg, Van Uden, Ant. Caracci, Ommeganck, Breughel, Peter Gheysels, Fr. and Wm. Mieris, Teniers, Battoni, Ostade, Martin Schoen, Loutherbourg, Van Balen, John Van Eyck, Mabuse, Taddeo Gaddi, Fra Filippo Lippi, Murillo, Van der Heyden, Holbein, Zuccaro, Elsheimer, Lucas Cranach, A. Vandevelde, Carlo Maratti, Gerard Douw, Eglon van der Neer, Hackert, Moucheron, Van Loo, Slingelandt, Watteau, Lancret, Pater, Guardi; and of the English school, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Morland, Gainsborough, Constable, Stark, John (called Old) Crome, Blake, Hogarth, J. M. W. Turner, Benjamin West, Stothard, Nasmyth, Sidney Cooper, Edward W. Cooke, and Frith's original sketch of his portrait of Charles Dickens. Among the miniatures and enamels worthy of particular mention are :—Henry Bone's enamels of the Court of Charles II.; six large miniature portraits of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, Edward VI., &c., on copper, in ancient ivory frames, set with carbuncles; Sir William Ross's fine miniature of the Royal children, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur; also a miniature by the same artist called "Sisterly Affection;" Enamel portraits of Byron, Scott, and Moore, by Essex; a very large Munich enamel of the Soult Murillo (the glorious picture of the Assumption now in the Louvre gallery); a series of forty miniature portraits of the kings of England, from Egbert to

William III., painted on ivory by George Vertue. Besides those mentioned are some fine Limoges, Cloisonné, Venetian, Chinese, Dresden, and Battersea Enamels, and upwards of a thousand French, German, and English miniatures of the smaller kind, including some by Oliver, Cooper, Hilliard, Petitot, Bordier, Isabey, Augustine, Hall, Zinck, Boit, Cosway, Henry Bone, Ross, &c.

Among the glass, porcelain, and pottery are choice specimens of Venetian glass, rock crystal, Bohemian and German engraved glass, Majolica and Rhodian dishes; Persian, Turkish, and Japanese pottery and porcelain; Delft, Luxembourg, Nevers, Rouen, Marseilles, Moustiers, German, Italian, Fulham, Lambeth, and other Faience; Sèvres, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Italian, Tournay, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Russian, Oriental, and other porcelain; Chelsea, Worcester, Derby, Bristol, Bow, Swansea, Lowestoft Plymouth, Salopian, and other English porcelain and pottery; French porcelain of every kind, from the early "pâte tendre" period of Saint Cloud and Chantilly to the more recent manufactures; Roman and Greek glass; Ancient pottery, including Etruscan, Roman, Mexican, Peruvian, Spanish, German, English, &c.; a large collection of early Dresden, Capo di Monte, Berlin, Carl Theodore, Vienna, Höchst, and other figures; Faience and metal tankards; Wedgwood specimens of every date; Palissy ware, including a fine large "Fontaine Rustique;" a fine specimen of Rouen Faience, being a tureen in the form of a turkey.

A large case filled with early Italian, German, and other Ivories, including several by Fiamingo.

Wood carvings attributed to Albert Dürer, Holbein, and others.

And amongst the objects to which especial attention was directed were—

Chippendale carvings, including a large pair of Girandoles.

A pair of mechanical singing birds, in a large cage, with playing glass fountain, &c., formerly exhibited at Weeks's Museum.

Several Gobelin chairs.

A four-leaf folding screen, decorated by the late Dowager Duchess of Northumberland.*

A polyptich, in the form of a book, containing eight fine paintings of scriptural subjects, on copper, by Rottenhamer, (from the Denon collection).

A small full length terra-cotta figure of the late Prince Metternich, modelled on his own estate, and presented by himself, just before his death, in memory, (as I am informed), of his pleasant school-days with Mr. H. G. Bohn's father.

In the early morning of April 20th, 1870, Mr. Bohn's residence was broken into, and property, consisting mainly of silver plate and bijouterie, in value at least 1,000*l.* was carried off. Amongst the articles stolen were a large silver box, engraved by Hogarth, surrounded with raised figures, representing the members of the Shere Lane Club, and his Modern Midnight Conversation embossed on the top, dated 1735; several large and small mediæval tankards and covers; a small mediæval altar-piece with painted miniature,

* Her Grace made this screen for the fancy bazaar held at Riversdale in aid of the new Parochial School Buildings in the Arragon Road, referred to on p. 154.

set with diamonds; an ancient enamelled gold watch with mechanical works on face, and a portrait of Marie Antoinette represented spinning; two ancient silver watches, one with the name of John Dryden; a small ivory dyptich, set with crystals, &c. Of this loss, which was irreparable, nothing was recovered, excepting a few trifles found buried in a market garden between North End House and Twickenham Railway Station.

Besides Mr. Bohn's reputation as an authority concerning works of art, he perpetuates the literary fame of the village by his own works, which are numerous and valuable, by his labours as an editor of books on various subjects and in many languages, and conspicuously by the way in which he has promoted the diffusion of literature of the highest class, having placed, by means of his renowned "Libraries," many of the best works in almost every department of literature within the easy reach of all classes of readers.

MONTPELIER ROW, which contains about twenty-four houses, intersected, about two thirds of the way down, by Twickenham Chapel, has frequently supplied residences to persons and families of distinction, some few of which may here be mentioned. The row runs at right angles to the river on the south side of the Richmond Road from exactly opposite North End House to South End House at its lower termination.

No. 1 is now occupied by the Rev. Robert Gascoyne Burt, M.A., a son of the vicar above referred to; and before him by Miss Gascoyne. At the end of the last century Captain Charles Hamilton inhabited No. 12. No. 14, where Captain R. Sydney

Smith, R.N., now lives, belonged to, and was occupied by, the late Mr. Joseph Skelton, the talented line engraver and the illustrator of *Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*, and *Meyrick's Ancient Armour*. In the middle of the last century Lady Bridgett Osborne lived in No. 16, a house which, till his death in 1867, was occupied by Mr. Ephraim Gompertz, subsequently by his widow, who survived him four years, and now by the Rev. J. B. Mayor, M.A., formerly fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge, Professor of Classical Languages and Literature at King's College, London. The house next to the chapel, on the north side, now occupied by Captain Antrobus, has often been tenanted by ministers of the chapel, amongst them by the Rev. Dr. Clarke. This "Chapel House," or as it is now called "Holyrood House," recently vacated by the Rev. C. B. Reid, was in the year 1850 the residence of Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate; and still longer ago, it was that of Captain de Starck, a descendant of Sir Chaloner Ogle whose monument is in the north gallery of the parish church. The Rev. Jeremiah Seed, when Minister of Montpelier Chapel, lived in No. 19, and towards the close of the last century Governor Bouchier lived in No. 21. The Rev. Henry Parish, D.C.L., formerly a chaplain in India, a much more recent minister of the chapel, has only lately vacated the last house but one, in which he had lived for many years: a former occupant was Mr. Tolfrey, an eminent Oriental scholar, to whom was entrusted the education of two Cingalese princes. In one of these smaller houses lived, years ago, two Miss Pouletts, the belles of Twickenham in their day.

Another was occupied by Mrs. de Bernière, a sister of the late Dr. Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and her two daughters. In South End House, Mr. E. W. Wingrove's, or in houses in its immediate vicinity, have lived Lady Bruce, Lady Buchan, Earl Macclesfield, Lady Stowell, Lord Hilsborough, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Budgen, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Mazzinghi, and others.

SANDYCOMB LODGE, near the entrance to Twickenham Park, is famous as having been for some years the residence of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; "whence he rejoiced in being able to see the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds on the hill." He painted the scene, and traces of his studies here, following as he then did the congenial creations of Claude and Vandevelde, are conspicuous in some other of his works, or, if we must quote Mr. Ruskin, "have manifested themselves in many vulgarities in his composition pictures, vulgarities, which may perhaps be best expressed by the general term, 'Twickenham classicism,' as consisting principally in conceptions of ancient and of rural life, such as have influenced the erection of most of our suburban villas." * Many, however, will entertain a different opinion from that of the eminent art critic, and will appreciate both the quiet peaceful English scenery to be found in Twickenham, and Turner's representations of it more highly than Ruskin does.

A very ugly row of small houses, on the road to Isleworth, just beyond the Railway-bridge, called AILSA PARK VILLAS, possesses a peculiar interest from the fact

* *Fraser's Magazine*, July, 1860, p. 101.

that the second of them was the summer residence of Charles Dickens in the year 1838. Mr. John Forster, (to whose courtesy I owe it that I am able to make this identification) in his delightful life of the great novelist and humourist, describes the company which clustered round "the one bright particular star:"—

"There," he says, "with Talfourd and with Thackeray and Jerrold we had many friendly days . . . and the social charm of Maclise was seldom wanting. . . . Edwin Landseer, all the world's favourite, and the excellent Stanfield, came a few months later . . . another painter-friend was George Cattermole . . . A friend . . . especially welcome, too, was the novelist Mr. Ainsworth, who shared with us incessantly for the three following years in the companionship which began at his house . . . Frederick Dickens . . . passed much time in his brother's home, and another familiar face was . . . Mr. Mitton, through whom there was introduction of the relatives of a friend and partner Mr. Smithson, the gentleman connected with Yorkshire, mentioned in his preface to Nickleby, who became very intimate in his house. These, his father and mother and their two younger sons, with members of his wife's family, and his married sisters and their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett and Mr. and Mrs. Austin, are figures that all associate themselves prominently with the days of Doughty Street and the cottages of Twickenham and Petersham" (where Dickens spent the next summer in Elm Cottage, now Mrs. W. Ashford's,) "as remembered by me in the summers of 1838 and 1839."

Mr. Forster adds an amusing note regarding a balloon-club for the children which was instituted at Twickenham, of which he appears to have been elected the president on condition of supplying all the balloons, a condition which he seems to have so insufficiently complied with as to bring down upon himself a vote of censure from the honorary secretary, Charles Dickens.*

Another of these villas—AILSA PARK LODGE—is

* *The Life of Charles Dickens*, vol. i. pp. 157—159.

now the residence of Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, F.R.G.S., late first assistant political resident at Aden, to whom was entrusted the charge of the British Mission to Abyssinia. Mr. Rassam received orders to convey to King Theodore a letter from her Majesty, the delivery of which was expected to procure the liberation of Consul Cameron and other British subjects then in captivity. This anticipation failed of fulfilment, and eventually Mr. Rassam was himself incarcerated; and these circumstances led to the invasion of Abyssinia under Sir Robert Napier, in 1868. Mr. Rassam's "prudence, discretion and good management," as was testified to him by Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the British Government, "tended greatly to preserve the lives and thus to insure the ultimate release of the captives."

CHAPTER XXI.

WHITTON.

THE HAMLET—"KNELLER HALL"—WHITTON PARK AND WHITTON PLACE—OTHER RESIDENTS—COLONEL ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL'S HOUSE—OTHER ILLUSTRIOUS INHABITANTS OF THE PARISH, WHOSE DWELLINGS CANNOT NOW BE IDENTIFIED.

THE hamlet of WHITTON in the Parish of Twickenham possesses, in proportion to its size, an equal degree of interest with the village with which it is connected. Ironside speaks of it thus :—

Whitton, or, as was formerly written, *Whittne* and *Wittne*,

Is situate about a mile and a half from Twickenham, and on the edge of Hounslow Heath. By the Isleworth Survey, anno 1635, there appear to have been several warrens planted by Sir Robert Brett, Knt., Sir Simond Harvey, Knt., and Sir Humphry Line; also, another planted, and a capital house begun, by a Mr. Gromesditch, and afterwards finished by Sir Humphry Line, Knt. It appears to be called the warren house in the Survey ; and the land is said to be very stony ; the country a dead flat.

A small stream of water runs through it, called Burkett's Brook ; over which is an ancient bridge, called Whittne Bridge. This brook comes from the Uxbridge river, passes under Twickenham Bridge to Isleworth, where it empties itself into the River Thames.

This brook is the River Crane.

Whitton was a notorious resort for the highwaymen who in old days infested Hounslow Heath. Horace

Walpole mentions a gentleman named Digby being robbed here at *one o'clock at noon.* A footpad, after his death, having attained unenviable celebrity, lay in state here. An old farm in the hamlet was the place of the capture of the Rev. Dr. Dodd, the celebrated preacher, and tutor to Lord Chesterfield, who, in 1777, was hung for forgery.*

KNELLER HALL.—The chief house of interest and importance in Whitton is "Kneller Hall," named after its builder and first occupant, Sir Godfrey Kneller, who called it in his lifetime, "Whitton House." It was commenced in 1709 and finished in 1711, and made by the celebrated painter his constant summer residence. The hall and staircase were painted by La Guerre, under the direction and with the occasional assistance of Sir Godfrey. A slight sketch of Sir Godfrey has been given elsewhere;† a fact or two more can here be added.

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* In one of the memoranda which have been kindly communicated to me, Whitton is stated to have been the scene of the interview between Helen Walker, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott as "Jeanie Deans," and the Duke of Argyle. It is an unpleasant necessity to have to reject this statement, because the Duke so graphically introduced into *The Heart of Midlothian* was John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, whereas the Whitton resident was Archibald, his brother, who succeeded, in 1745, to the title. Twickenham, nevertheless, is not wholly disconnected with the story, for Twickenham Meads form the chief feature in the view which Richmond Hill commands, "the unrivalled landscape" described as "a huge sea of verdure, with crossing and intersecting promontories of massive and tufted groves, tenanted by numberless flocks and herds which seemed to wander unrestrained and unbounded through the rich pastures" where "the Thames, here turreted with villas and there garlanded with forests, moved on slowly and placidly, like the mighty monarch of the scene, to whom all other beauties were but accessories," bearing "on his bosom an hundred barks and skiffs whose white sails and gaily fluttering pennons gave life to the whole." It is a Twickenham resident, Lady Suffolk, who is described as Queen Caroline's companion during the interview in Richmond Park, when Jeanie so simply and touchingly urged her suit in her sister's behalf. Duke John of Argyll, it will be remembered, was born at Ham House.

† Page 64.

To one honour he attained which other of his contemporary celebrities did not—namely, that of churchwarden of the parish; he was also Justice of the peace. In the latter capacity he distinguished himself by several very remarkable judgments, of which the following are preserved. A soldier, who was brought before him detected in the act of stealing a joint of meat, pleaded, in extenuation of his offence, that the exposure of the luxury was more than he could resist. The argument convinced the worthy magistrate completely. He at once discharged the wretched thief, and severely reprimanded the astounded butcher for unduly putting temptation in his fellow's way. "I think," says Pope, with this circumstance mischievously in his recollection,—

> I think Sir Godfrey should decide the suit,
> Who sent the thief (that stole the cash) away,
> And punished him that put it in his way.

On a question arising as to which of two parishes a pauper belonged, Sir Godfrey would hear no evidence, but assigned him to the richer at once. In his great humanity he refused to distrain upon a man who had nothing but his furniture to pay with; and once, seeing a constable draw near his house at the head of a number of people, he recommended them, instead of coming to him, to adjourn to the nearest alehouse and "make it up."

He was a man of inordinate vanity: "he bragged more, spelt worse, and painted better than any artist of his day." No flattery was too gross for his acceptance. When he was asked to supply his portrait to a collection made at Florence, he painted himself in full dress,

adorned with his diamond ring and gold chain, and in the background his villa at Whitton. His portrait presented to the Kit-cat Club is similarly adorned. Pope always ready to be ironical, complimented him once on the superiority of his works to those of Nature, and regretted his absence at the creation. "Really," replied the artist, with a significant look at the misshapen little creature beside him, "I should have made *some* things better."

"Pope was with Kneller one day when his nephew, a Guinea trader, came in. 'Nephew,' said Sir Godfrey, 'you have the honour of seeing the two greatest men in the world.' 'I don't know how great you may be,' said the Guinea man, 'but I don't like your looks. I have often bought a man much better than both of you together, all muscles and bones, for ten guineas.'" *

Almost with his last breath Kneller wished that God would let him stay at Whitton; and by his own desire, he lies with "the fools" of Twickenham, rather than with those at Westminster.

Kneller, who died in 1723, and Lady Kneller, who survived him just six years, were succeeded in the occupation of their house first by Mr. Ride, and then in 1758, by Sir Samuel Prime, who was born in 1701 and educated at S. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1720. He was called to the bar in 1736 by the Benchers of the Middle Temple, and was made a King's Serjeant in 1738. His wife, whom he married on August 23rd, 1748, was daughter of Mr. E. Wilmot, of Banstead, Surrey, and widow of Mr. John Sheppard, of Compsey Ash. He died early

* Spence's *Anecdotes*, quoted in Thackeray's *English Humourists*—"POPE."

in 1777, in his 76th year. Although possessed of great good nature, as an advocate Prime is described as insufferably dull, and wearisome beyond comparison. Once when on circuit he argued in an action of ejectment for three hours. The day was sultry, the court crowded, and a boy, who had secreted himself on some beams in the roof of the court, the better from an eminence to watch the proceedings, tumbled off from sheer exhaustion; for having thus nearly caused manslaughter in a diminutive degree the learned serjeant was tried at the circuit table and fined three dozen of wine. He was also utterly without any sense of humour. Visiting on one occasion his friend Dr. Barnard, Head Master of Eton, in company with Batty, the eminent physician, an old Etonian and a Twickenham neighbour, Batty misbehaved himself in some way and was reproved by Barnard, in schoolmaster fashion, on which Prime expressed an opinion that Batty's age had put him out of Barnard's control, and observed also that he was wearing no collegiate dress. The latter said that his reproof was only administered out of a custom he had by way of keeping his hand in. "Oh," responded Prime, "it was facetious, was it? Oh yes, I see, and excellent of the kind." Nature had favoured him with a fine nose, the only fault of which was its disproportion to his other features. One day he fell off his horse; a rustic came to his rescue, and, whilst asking if he were hurt, stopped short in the inquiry, remarking, "I zee, zur, yer *ploughshare* saved ye."* The remembrance of Sir Samuel indelibly impressed Miss Hawkins's juvenile

* See Woolrych's *Anecdotes of Eminent Kings' Counsel*, Sir S. Prime *passim*.

mind. His antique costume—light brown in summer, snuff-coloured in winter—and voluminous wig, his sonorous voice and slow utterance, his neat linen and strong partiality for scent, above all, his appearance in his "Nisi Prius" robes, are commemorated by her with entertaining particularity. She has preserved of him, too (*Anecdotes*, vol. i. pp. 56, 57), an interesting panegyric from the pen of her brother Henry. Lady Prime also obtains much praise, in spite of her penchant for pears in unduly large quantities and a preference for early dinner.

Sir Samuel was succeeded in his residence by his son, Samuel Prime, Esq., who perpetuated his father's reputation for generosity and hospitality, and linked a more modernized state of society to the age which was passing away. At his too early death, Kneller Hall was sold, for the sake of his family, which was numerous. Its next occupant was the Rev. Mr. Fisher. He was followed by Mr. Calvert, who married, when considerably advanced in years, a very beautiful and youthful daughter of Sir J. Rowley. Mr. Calvert's "modesty" is caustically commented on by Mr. Brewer in his *History of Middlesex*, on account of his refusal to permit his mansion to be inspected, with a view to a description of it being published. He considerably enlarged the original structure under the superintendence of Mr. Philip Hardwick.

In 1847 Kneller Hall was purchased by the Committee of the Council of Education, for the training of schoolmasters for the education of pauper and criminal children, the idea having been borrowed from Pestalozzi's work in Germany. Dr. Frederick Temple, now Bishop

of Exeter, was placed at the Head of the Training School with the title of Principal. The house was further enlarged and redecorated by Mr. George Mair, who arranged the front after the style of Woollaston Hall.

In 1856 the establishment passed into the hands of the War Department, and on March 3rd, 1857, the present Military Music School was opened under the direction of Colonel Whitmore, who is still Commandant of the establishment.

The Institution had its origin in a want, long felt throughout the army, of better trained musicians in the bands; and from this school the military bands of the country are now, to their great advantage, largely supplied. The school is in four divisions :—

1. Elementary classes and reed instrument instruction.
2. Theoretical classes and ditto.
3. Tenor brass instrument instruction.
4. Bass ditto.

The *réveille* is at 6 A.M. : morning parade at 7 : breakfast at 8 ; parade for school at 8.40 : parade after school at 12.30 P.M. : dinner at 1 : parade for school at 1.40 : parade after school at 4.30 : evening meal at 5.30 : tattoo at 8.30.

A large room within the building serves as a chapel. It has recently been renovated and decorated with much care and taste. Choral service is performed here every Sunday at noon. The Vicar of Whitton at present acts as chaplain.

The house has, owing to its various additions, repairs, and redecorations, been almost entirely rebuilt since Sir

Godfrey Kneller's time. Its grounds were much extended by Mr. Prime, and to him is due the credit of making it the conspicuous object which it forms in the surrounding neighbourhood; he took down the high walls which partially hid it, and removed several old houses which stood in front of it on the opposite side of the road.

WHITTON PARK AND WHITTON PLACE.—Whitton Place was built early in the last century by the Right Hon. Archibald, Lord Islay, afterwards Duke of Argyll, who planted here a great number of exotics and forest trees, particularly a great number — about fifty — of cedars of Lebanon, which were raised from seed in the year 1725, and are now some of the finest in the kingdom. The whole of the Duke of Argyll's property in this neighbourhood was purchased by George Gostling, Esq., who divided the pleasure-grounds and sold the mansion, with a small portion of the grounds, to Sir William Chambers, the eminent architect who succeeded in reputation Sir Christopher Wren. Sir William was born at Stockholm, of Scotch parentage; he began life as a supercargo and made a voyage to China, but soon devoted his whole attention to his favourite pursuits. He instructed the then Prince of Wales in drawing, and the King appointed him "Surveyor of H.M.'s Works," in which capacity he designed the gardens at Kew, and many public buildings, conspicuous amongst which is Somerset House in the Strand, and became the founder of the department of Public Works, which has now grown into an important department of the Government. He

was the author of *A Dissertation on Oriental Gardening* He much improved the house and decorated the gardens with statues, temples, and other buildings. After his death, which happened in 1796, the estate was bought back again by Mr. Gostling's representatives. This gentleman built an excellent house for himself, on the site of the Duke of Argyll's "green-house," according to Ironside, or, as other authorities say, by altering, enlarging, and adapting to that purpose the Duke's spacious conservatory. His son and successor in this house,—George Gostling, Esq., Proctor to the Admiralty,—greatly improved it.

It now forms, (says Mr. Brewer, from whom this account is taken),* one of the most pleasing ornaments of this neighbourhood; in which the natural scenery is so flat, that the finest touches of art are necessary to the production of any resemblance of beauty. The house is of moderate and pleasing proportions. The chief entrance is by a tasteful colonnade. The elevation finishes with an angular pediment, on the tympanum of which is a bas-relief after the antique, representing the destruction of the Titans by Jupiter. This work was executed by George Deare, an artist of much promise, but who died young. The gardens are finely umbrageous and well adorned by water. In a retired part of the grounds, on a spot artificially elevated, is a lofty tower composed of brick, which is an object of considerable ornament and commands extensive prospects. This was built by the Duke of Argyle, who was much attached to the study of astronomy.

The house thus described is "WHITTON PARK."

After Sir William Chambers, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, M.P., resided in Whitton Place. His eldest son became Lord Broughton; one of his daughters married Bishop Spencer of Madras, and another the Count Brancaglioni, one of the Pope's bodyguard.

* *History of Middlesex*, v. p. 432.

The Rev. Augustus Gostling, LL.D., coming into possession of Whitton Park, took down Whitton Place when Sir Benjamin Hobhouse vacated it in the year 1847, and added its grounds to those surrounding his own residence. Whitton Place stood on the ground which is now nearly opposite to the west end of the church. Since Dr. Gostling's death, his sisters have occupied the Park; one of them still survives and with her nephew by marriage, C. E. Murray, Esq., Colonel of the 7th (S. W. Middlesex) Administrative Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, and Justice of the Peace for the county, is the present resident.

Ironside mentions the existence in his time of a good house and garden belonging to Colonel Archibald Campbell, a near relation to the late Duke Archibald, where there was a considerable plantation of Scotch fir and other trees: also, near Mr. Prime's, two good houses, one the residence of Mr. Thomas Annesley, (which he thinks was the house built by Sir Humphrey Line), and the other of Mr. Edward Hill, proprietor of the gunpowder works on Hounslow Heath.

At the time of the Isleworth Survey Sir John Suckling was living at Whitton. The rate books also mention as Whitton residents, (probably occupying ancient houses on the sites of some of the more modern ones, or in others now destroyed, but which at this distance of time cannot be accurately identified,) the following:—Lord Bellasis, 1680; Lord Falkland, 1688; Lord Ross, 1696; Lord Dunbar, 1701; "The Right Hon. Lord Duke of Quinsbrough," 1711; Counsellor

Pigott, the lawyer immortalized by Pope in his epitaph in the south gallery of the church, 1712; Earl Shelburne, 1762, and many others.

Many other illustrious persons have lived in the parish whose places of residence cannot be precisely ascertained. Some of their names occur in the extracts from the parish registers. The following may also be mentioned:—William Lenthall, M.P. for Woodstock, of which place he was Recorder; and Speaker of the famous Long Parliament. "A lawyer of some character," says Hume, "but not sufficiently qualified for so high and difficult an office." His fame rests mainly on his celebrated answer to the King on the occasion of his coming to the House in person to arrest the Five Members. Not seeing them in their places, Charles demanded of the Speaker whether any of them were in the House. Lenthall, falling on his knee, prudently replied: "I have, sir, neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the House is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am, and I humbly ask pardon that I cannot give any other answer to what your Majesty is pleased to demand of me." * At first he belonged to the King's Party, but afterwards joined the Parliament who made him Master of the Rolls in 1643, and for a year-and-a-half he was one of the commissioners of the Great Seal. He presided at the trial of King Charles I., and sat as one of Cromwell's lords. At the Restoration he was excepted from the Indemnity Bill but finally obtained the

* Whitlock, p. 50. Hume, vol. 6, p. 429.

King's pardon. There are also found in the rate books the names of Robert Boyle (1651), the eminent scholar and philosopher who founded the lectures which are known by his name: he was the fifth son of the great Earl of Cork, and died in 1691; the Countess of Macclesfield, the mother of the talented but unfortunate Richard Savage, the poet; Edward Stillingfleet, D.D., Dean of S. Paul's, and afterwards Bishop of Worcester, 1689; Lord George Germaine; and the Earl of Bute, 1748.

CHAPTER XXII.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

HEATHROW, AN ENDSHIP OF TWICKENHAM IN OLD TIME—FAIRS—MANUFACTURES—PRICE OF LAND—FUEL—CARRIAGE OF GOODS—RICHMOND BRIDGE—TWICKENHAM BRIDGE, &C.—HIGH TIDES—SEVERE FROSTS—TWICKENHAM AYTE—COMPARATIVE SCALE OF PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND LABOUR IN THE YEARS 1730, 1780 AND 1872.

IN addition to Whitton, Ironside mentions another "endship" of the parish of Twickenham called HEATHROW or HETHROW, which must have consisted of a very small collection of houses somewhere on the banks of the Thames, now quite forgotten. It seems possible that some cluster of cottages on the Teddington road, which have disappeared long since, may have received this name. There was at this place "a very considerable fishery for lamperns, a small kind of lampreys, which are used as baits by the English and Dutch in the cod and turbot fishery. Large quantities are fetched by the Hollanders from the Thames, where they are chiefly caught, between Brentford and Kingston, and in larger quantities at Twickenham. During the demand for the fisheries, from November to June, the usual price is 6*s.* per hogshead. Afterwards they are sold for as many pence." This fishery has failed

considerably during the last few years. The price obtained for lamperns now is from *2l.* to *3l.* per thousand.

Considerable interest attaches to certain other local memoranda mentioned by Ironside treating of subjects which must not be omitted.

"Two fairs," he says, "were formerly kept here, the one on Michaelmas Day, the other on Holy Thursday; but they have been for some years suppressed by the magistrates." The fair on Ascension Day was afterwards revived, and it was held on the Green till the year 1869, when the Local Board prohibited it. A field near the Green has been since used for the purpose.

"The only manufacture carried on here is that of lint-seed oil, by Charles Barrow, Esq., which is very considerable, great quantities being sent every week to London; also the oil-cakes for feeding of cattle. This manufacture is now carried on in a more extensive manner by Thomas Winsloe, Esq."

There is no such manufacture now; the only one of any special importance being that of gunpowder, carried on by Messrs. Curtis and Harvey at their mills in the district of Whitton, about mid-way between Twickenham and Hounslow. Former proprietors of these mills were Mr. Hill and, after him, Mr. Butts. They are (and Mr. Winslow's were) situated on the small river Crane, which, rising near Harrow, falls into the Thames at Isleworth. The stream was augmented by an artificial cut from the Colne, formerly made by the abbess and convent of Sion for the convenience of their water-mills.

"The quantity of waste land in the parish is very considerable, and amounts to some hundreds of acres, stretching away towards Hanworth, Heston, Hampton, &c. By the Sion Survey of the hundred, taken anno 1635, the waste land was computed at 694 *a.* 3 *r.* This waste land has subsequently been greatly redeemed by numerous market-gardens, which are now being daily diminished both in numbers and extent by the great increase of building in the parish.

"Land in general bears a great price here, and has been frequently sold for more than 100*l.* per acre, and lets at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* and 4*l.* 4*s.* per acre per annum."

The first part of the latter paragraph is equally true now, and the price of land may be multiplied by ten, a thousand pounds an acre being by no means a rare price for land in situations favourable for building.

The next sentence also holds good still. "Houses, particularly those situate near to the Thames, are high rented, and when sold bear a high price, and in these delightful and desirable situations are very seldom empty."

"The principal fuel used is coal. The poor burn the furze and peat that grows on the common, as also turf, which last is usually sold at 1*s.* per thousand, and peat at 4*s.* per load of a thousand." The poor lost this privilege when the common was enclosed; a claim, however, is recognized to their share in certain portions of the charity money derived from this circumstance: and at this present time some gifts at Christmas are distributed by the vicar and churchwardens without much consideration of desert or need, being regarded rather in the light of a just compensation.

"There are six teams kept in this parish. The price of goods by land carriage is 1*s.* 8*d.* per cwt., or 1*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and by water at 1*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., or 1*l.* per ton. The high roads through this village lead to Kingston, Hampton, Hampton Court, Staines, Chertsey, Hounslow, &c." This sentence contrasts strangely with present circumstances, when Twickenham has a railway station, and is the centre of branch lines which closely unite it with all the neighbouring places.

The next subject touched upon by Ironside is Richmond Bridge. On the 23rd of August, 1774, the first stone of a bridge across the Thames from Twickenham to Richmond, "under the direction of that celebrated architect Mr. Payne," was laid by the Hon. Henry Hobart. It is a handsome structure of Portland stone, and consists of five arches, besides several smaller ones on the Middlesex side, with a stone balustrade at the top. The centre arch is 60 ft. high and 25 ft. wide. Its length, exclusive of the causeways at each end, is 300 ft. The bridge was finished in 1777, at a cost of about 26,000*l.*, which sum was raised by annuities on lives at 100*l.* each. The tolls were originally levied in the same way as those of Kew, Putney, and Hampton Court, and they produced 1,300*l.* a year. Subsequently they were collected only on Sundays, and of late years the bridge has been entirely free. The great fault in the structure is the steepness of the ascent and consequent suddenness of the descent of the road.

Ironside also mentions *Twickenham Bridge*, as that on the Isleworth Road over the river Crane is called. He says that it had been rebuilt twice since the year

1763. The original bridge was "very antient and of brick and stone," the first of the newer bridges "consisted of one large arch, and so high as frequently to endanger carriages in going over it, and so badly constructed as to occasion its giving way from its foundation." It was "obliged to be taken down and a new one erected (under the eye of Mr. Payne) consisting of two brick arches, and two smaller at the end. It is substantially built, of an easy ascent and guarded by stout railing of wood." Its approach on the south side is now rendered nearly level by the long railway bridge which joins it, towards which the whole of the road has been considerably but gradually raised.

The bridge over the stream which divides the parishes of Twickenham and Isleworth, called *Ivy Bridge*, but the proper name of which is *Mother Ivey's* Bridge, is noticed in the Isleworth Survey.

Ironside also says that "the 12th of March, 1774, was memorable for a remarkably high flood the like of which had not been remembered for seventy years." Its height is marked on a piece of white marble let into the wall, at the corner of the vicarage garden next the river, placed there at the expense of J. A. Hindley Esq., with the following inscription :—

March the 12, 1774. The (Water ?) came rising up to this mark.

And "this mark" is upwards of ten feet above the level of high water.

Miss Hawkins says (*Anecdotes*, vol. i. p. 157) that this flood was caused by the bursting of the artificial lake in Windsor Great Park, called Virginia Water. A like height has never since been reached. At the

commencement of the year 1822 the river, from no assignable cause, rose and continued for many days so swollen, as to be within one foot of it. The highest floods remembered in recent times were those on or about the 18th of November, 1852, the day of the Duke of Wellington's funeral.

The historian commemorated the year 1788 on account of an extremely hard frost, which lasted nine weeks; and which exceeded in severity that of the years 1739-40.

The Thames was frozen over from Oxford to Gravesend. At and about Twickenham the ice was so thick that people walked daily on it as on the high road, and carts loaded passed from side to side. When the thaw came, which was sudden, and with a great noise occasioned by the separation of the ice, it threw it over all the adjacent gardens and grounds, and in many places 100 feet from the river, in pieces of a ton weight, and upwards of two feet in thickness. Both sides of the river had the appearance of a very rocky shore, as far as the eye could reach, and looked very awful.

The river was also completely frozen over in the years 1814, 1829–30, and 1855.

The beautiful island called Twickenham Ayte, or Eel Pie Island, is deservedly a favourite resort for visitors and excursionists. The old house, marked on Ironside's map as occupied by Mr. Horn, was taken down in 1830, and the present inn erected subsequently. The island is somewhat more than two acres in extent: the Isleworth Survey speaks of it as "the Bowling Alley."

Ironside, at the close of his history, gives two comparative lists of the prices of provisions and labour in his own time and fifty years previously. It may be interesting to compare them with the prices of the

present day, and for this reason I have inserted them; and, in case any copy of this book should survive for as long a period as intervenes between its publication and that of Ironside's history, I have added some for future comparison, which I believe are, approximately, correct.

	In 1730.			In 1780.			In 1872.		
	s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*
Beef, per lb.	0 2½	to	0 3½	0 4½	to	0 6	0 6	to	0 11
Veal, ,,	– –		0 3	0 5	,,	0 6	– –		0 10
Lamb, ,,	– –		0 3	0 6	,,	0 7½	– –		1 0
Mutton, ,,	0 2	,,	0 5	0 5	,,	0 5½	0 9	,,	0 11
Pork, ,,	– –		0 2½	0 5½	,,	0 6	0 9	,,	0 10
Pigs, each	– –		1 0	3 0	,,	3 6	– –		– –
Geese, ,,	1 2	,,	1 6	4 0	,,	5 0	– –		8 0
Turkeys ,,	2 6	,,	3 6	7 0	,,	8 0	6 0	,,	20 0
Ducks, per couple	1 6	,,	3 0	4 0	,,	5 0	5 0	,,	7 0
Fowls, ,,	0 9	,,	1 0	3 6	,,	5 0	5 0	,,	7 6
Rabbits, ,,	0 9	,,	1 0	2 0	,,	2 8	2 6	,,	3 0
Pigeons, per doz.	3 0	,,	3 6	5 0	,,	5 6	per lb. – –		12 0
Butter, pr lb. of 18 oz.	– –		0 6	0 9	,,	1 1	of 1 2	,,	2 0
Cheese, per cwt.	20 0	,,	25 0	45 0	,,	47 6	16 oz. – –		84 0
Best Gloucester, p. lb	– –		0 4	0 6	,,	0 7	– –		0 9
Best Cheshire, ,,	– –		0 4	0 6	,,	0 7	0 8	,,	0 11
Milk, per quart	– –		0 1½	0 2	,,	0 2½	– –		0 4
Eggs, per doz.	0 4	,,	0 6	1 0	,,	1 6	1 6	,,	3 0

	In 1730.		In 1780.		In 1796.		In 1872.	
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	
For a Husbandman per day	1 6	– –	2 0	– –	2 0 to	2 4	2 6	per day.
,, Gardener ,,	1 6	– –	2 0	– –	2 6	– –	4 0	,,
,, Carpenter ,,	2 0 to	2 6	2 6 to	3 0	3 6	– –	0 7½	per hour.
,, Bricklayer ,,	2 0	– –	3 0	– –	3 0 ,,	3 6	0 7½	,,
,, Mason ,,	1 6 ,,	2 0	3 0	– –	3 0 ,,	3 6	0 7½	,,
,, Smith ,,	2 0	– –	2 6	– –	3 0	– –	5 0	per day.
,, Painter ,,	2 0 ,,	2 6	2 6 ,,	3 0	3 6	– –	0 7	per hour.
,, Labourer ,,	1 6	– –	2 0 ,,	2 4	2 0 ,,	2 6	0 4½	,,

APPENDIX A.

The Churchwardens of the parish of Twickenham from the year 1606 to the present time.*

1606. William Reynolds.
Robert Crofton.
John Nowers. (?)
1607. Christopher Udall.
Jeremie Homes.
Nicolas Savage.
1608. George Tettersall.
John Burbidge.
Cuthbert Craford.
1609. Richard Andrewes.
Simon Springall.
William Aburne,
(Eburne.)
1610. William Collins.
Thomas Crofton.
John Bayly.
1611. Robert Bartlett.
Edward Cole.
Edward Reeve.
1612. Henry Becket.
Richard Cutlow.
Robert White.
1613. Henry Abrahams.
Edward Wethered.
Bartholomew Stevens.
1614. Edward Banester.
Thomas Jarvis.
1615. Thomas Jarvis.
Matthew Barker
1616. Christopher Udall.
Edward West.
1617. Richard Andrew.
John Piggott.
John North.
1618. William Collins.
John Nunn.
Thomas Crofton.
1619. William Chandler.

* The oldest book in the possession of the parish, which contains records of those who have served the office of churchwarden, with their respective accounts, is unfortunately in a most dilapidated condition ; some names are completely torn out of it, while others are written in so old a hand as to be scarcely legible. I have put a note of interrogation after names of the interpretation of which I feel very doubtful.

1619. Solomon Rythe.
Henry Saunders.
1620. Robert Smethwick (?).
John Burbage.
1621. Richard Eaton (Ettern).
Nicolas Savage.
1622. Henry Ebborn (Eburne).
William Baker.
1623. Robert White.
William Collins.
1624. Richard Groome.
Robert Bartlett.
1625. William Eburne.
John Crofton.
1626. Thomas Jarvis.
John Gildon.
1627. Robert Rolf.
Thomas Cole.
1628. (The first name is torn out of the book).
John Williams.
1629. Richard Andrew.
Richard Clarke.
Edward Reeve.
1630. Henry Eburne.
Nicolas Savage.
1631. Christopher Udall.
Edward Banister.
1632. John Nunne.
Collins Groome.
1633. Matthew Barker.
Edward West.
1634. Jasper (?) Thornton.
John Reeve (?).
1635. Jasper (?) Thornton.
William Collins.
John Cole.
1636. Richard Nelham.
John Burbidge.
Ralph Reeve.
1637. Henry Cowes.
Robert Pasmore.
1638. John Williams.
1638. William Baker.
1639. William Downes.
Robert Bartlett.
1640. Henry Edmondes.
Christopher Curtis.
1641. Henry Edmondes.
Christopher Curtis.
1642. Michael Holman.
Hugh Pierce.
1643. James Trott.
Henry Cowes.
1644. William Rashleigh (Rashley).
Edward Reeve.
1645. William Maddox.
Richard Moore.
1646. Robert Bartlett, junior.
Richard Raynor.
1647. Thomas Rowe.
Richard White.
1648. Richard Andrewes.
Thomas Elkington.
1649. Thomas Cole.
John West.
1650. Thomas Cole.
John West.
1651. William Parker.
William Baker.
1652. George Southam, who died during his term of office, and was succeeded by
Richard Raynor.
Richard Clarkson.
1653. Nathaniel Hammond.
George Baker.
1654. Henry Malcom.
William Prickett (Piggott).
1655. Richard Moore.
Richard Clarke, junior.
1656. Samuel Blackwell.
Richard Ell.
Richard Webb.
1657. Samuel Blackwell.

1657. Hugh Pearce (Pierce).
1658. Samuel Blackwell.
Hugh Pearce (Pierce).
1659. Charles Pittcarne.
Joseph Ashe ("Esq.").
1660. Charles Pittcarne.
Joseph Ashe.
1661. Richard Holman.
Henry Poulton.
Sir Joseph Ashe.
1662. Nathaniel Hammond.
Samuel Childs.
John Williams.
1663. Martin White.
John Hathaway.
1664. Nicholas Nicolls, chosen by y^e^ Doctor.*
William Cole, by y^e^ Parish.
1665. John Steevens (P).
William Cole (V).
1666. George Bartlett † (V).
Thomas Parker (P).
1667. Richard Clarke (V).
John Gildon (P).
1668. Richard Clarke (V).
John Gildon (P).
1669. John West (V).
Richard Moore (P).
1670. John West (V).
Richard Moore (P).
1671. John Dove (V).
Henry Pasmore (P).
1672. William Stocker (V).
Joseph Brightridge (P).
1673. Maudlin White.
Joseph Brightridge.
1674. John Dove (P.)
Thomas Cole (V).
1675. John Williams.
John Antill.
1676. John Williams.
John Stevens.
1677. John Bartlett (V).
Robert Stanley (P).
1678. Robert Stanley (V).
John Bartlett (P).
1679. Richard Baker.
Ralph Blower.
1680. Thomas Shellberry (V).
Richard Baker (P).
1681. Richard Holman (V.)
Thomas Shellbery (P).
1682. Richard Holman (V).
John Dove (P).
1683. Edward Rumball.
John Rogers.
1684. John Rogers (P).
John Pevye (V).
1685. Richard Foote.
John Martin.
1686. John Lakins.
Henry Wyatt.
1687. John Towe.
John Buckland.
1688. James Cole.
Robert West.
1689. Richard Dawson.
Thomas Moore.
1690. William Cooke (V).
Thomas Moore (P).
1691. William Cooke (V).
Thomas Crips (P).
1692. Thomas Crips.
Thomas Rogers.
1693. Alexander Dyamond.
Robert Moore.

* This phrase is frequently used to express the Vicar's choice of churchwarden. Very often no distinction is made in the vestry records between the minister's nominee and that of the parish; where, however, they can be ascertained, I have marked them in this list by the initials V. and P.

† See the Minutes of Vestry, p. 193.

1694. Edmond Robbins.
Richard Parsons.
1695. Richard Parsons.
Peter Redknap.
1696. William Baker Senr.
Richard Gray.
1697. William Hierons.
Thomas Cole.
1698. Daniel Redford.
Richard Bushnell.
1699.* John Bartlett Senr.
* Richard Baker.
Daniel Redford
Richard Bushnell.
1700. Timothy Child.
Adam Posterne.
1701. Timothy Child.
Adam Posterne.
1702. Thomas Jackson.
Edward Stevens.
1703. Edward Stevens.
Thomas Jackson.
1704. Thomas Jackson.
Isaac Pevey.
Thomas Beadell.
1705.† Richard Foote.
Richard Dawson.
1706.‡ Richard Parsons.
John Hierons.
1707.§ Richard Parsons.
John Hierons.
John Bartlett, the younger.
1708. John Bartlett.
Paul Mansfeild.
1709. Paul Mansfeild.
Robert Taylor.
1710. Robert Taylor.
Thomas Beadell, or Biddle.
1711. Thomas Beadell, or Biddle.
Benjamin Redknap.
1712. John Singer.
William Beck.
1713. Sir James Ashe,‖ bart. (V).
Sir Godfrey Kneller, kt. (P).
1714. Sir Godfrey Kneller, kt.
Thomas Vernon.
1715. Sir Godfrey Kneller, kt. (V).
Thomas Vernon (P).
1716. Sir Godfrey Kneller, barronett.
Thomas Vernon.
Sir George Matthew.
Hamon L'Estrange.
1717. Sir George Matthew.
Hamon L'Estrange.
1718. Thomas Gray (V).
John Newman (P).
1719. Thomas Gray.
Benjamin Shove.
1720. Benjamin Shove.
Richard Silvester.
1721. Benjamin Shove.
Richard Silvester.
1722. Richard Silvester.
Joseph Fitzwater.
1723. Edward Reeves.

* These wardens were elected on Easter Monday (April 10th, 1699) according to custom, but at a vestry held that day week they expressed a wish not to serve, as each had filled the office twice previously: the Vicar and vestry then re-elected the wardens of the year before.

† These gentlemen undertook the office of churchwarden and that of overseer as well, "for the benefit and ease of the parishioners."

‡ "For the further benefit and ease of the parishioners."

§ "For a continuance of a benefit, and ease of the parishioners."

‖ Sir James Ashe appears to have declined office: his place was filled by Thomas Vernon, Esq.

1723. Joseph Fitzwater.
1724. Edward Reeves.
Richard Wheatley.
1725. Richard Wheatley.
Henry Pasmore.
1726. Henry Pasmore.
Thomas Morris.
1727. Thomas Morris.
William Hammond.
1728. Robert Parsons.
William Hammond.
1729. Robert Parsons.
Simon Reeves.
1730. William Blaklock.
Francis Vincent.
1731. William Blaklock.
Francis Vincent.
1732. William Hutchins.
John Moore.
1733. William Hutchins.
John Moore.
1734. Robert Holmes.
Samuel Goodwin.
1735. Robert Holmes.
John Dimmock.
1736. John Dimmock.
John Simkin.
1737. John Simkin.
Timothy Child.
1738. Timothy Child.
Samuel Pagett.
1739. Samuel Pagett.
Thomas Goodwin.
1740. Thomas Goodwin.
John Singer.
1741. John Singer.
Thomas Ashe.
1742. Thomas Ashe.
Samuel Harvey.
1743. Samuel Harvey.
William Swain.
1744. William Swain.
James Marshall.
1745. Edward Pasmore (V).
Stephen Cole (P).
1746. Edward Pasmore (V).
Stephen Cole (P).
1747. Stephen Cole (V).
Richard Lovell Badcock (P).
1748. Joshua Spiers (V).
Stephen Cole (P).
1749. Joshua Spiers (P).
John Marsh (V).
1750. James Whitchurch (V)
John Marsh (P).
1751. James Whitchurch (P).
William Rider (V).
1752. William Rider (P).
Harry Waller (V).
1753. Harry Waller (P).
Thomas Fox (V).
1754. Thomas Fox (P).
Thomas Clark (V).
1755. William Lister (V).
John Archambo (P).
1756. John Archambo (V).
Henry Thompson (P).
1757. Stephen Cole (V).
John Haverfield (P).
1758. John Haverfield (V).
Edward Eastman (P).
1759. Edward Eastman (V).
James Wood (P).
1760. James Wood (V).
Joshua Anstall (P).
1761. Joshua Anstall (V).
John Goodwin (P).
1762. John Goodwin (V).
Lancelot Ride (P).
1763. Lancelot Ride (V).
John Jordan (P).
1764. John Jordan (V).
John Gale (P).
1765. John Gale (V).
Robert Holmes (P).

1766. Robert Holmes (V).
John Haynes (P).
1767. John Haynes (V).
Thomas Dean (P).
1768. Thomas Dean (V).
Thomas Clark (P.)
1769. Thomas Clark (V).
Charles Pavey (P).
1770. Charles Pavey (V).
Alexander Ballantine (P).
1771. Alexander Ballantine (V).
Thomas Nettlefold (P).
1772. Thomas Nettlefold (V).
John Stonely (P).
1773. John Stonely (V).
William Hotham (P).
1774. William Hotham (V).
Edward Newman (P).
1775. Edward Newman (V).
Richard Older (P).
1776. Richard Older (V).
Charles Barrow (P).
1777. Charles Barrow (V).
Robert Hudson (P).
1778. Robert Hudson (V).
William Nettleship (P).
1779. William Nettleship (V).
Alexander Hogg (P).
1780. Alexander Hogg (V).
Edward Chapman (P).
1781. Edward Chapman (V).
William Heckford (P).
1782. William Heckford (V).
Simon Reeves (P).
1783. Simon Reeves (V).
Joseph Holmes (P).
1784. Joseph Holmes (V).
Joseph Harris (P).
1785. Joseph Harris (V).
Edward West (P).
1786. Edward West (V).
Henry Turner (P).
1787. Henry Turner (V).
1787. John Hudson (P).
1788. John Hudson (V).
Willlam Stelling (P).
1789. William Stelling (V).
John Hadland (P).
1790. John Hadland (V).
John Ayliffe (P).
1791. John Ayliffe (V).
Ewen Carter (P).
1792. Ewen Carter (V).
Francis Scurr (P).
1793. Francis Scurr (V).
John Price (P).
1794. John Price (V).
John Newell (P).
1795. John Newell (V).
George Ewington (P).
1796. George Ewington (V).
Charles Simonds (P).
1797. Charles Simonds (V).
William Benson (P).
1798. William Benson (V).
Edward Chapman, junior (P).
1799. Edward Chapman, junior, (V).
Samuel Davies (P).
1800. Samuel Davies (V).
Joseph Bell (P).
1801. Joseph Bell (V).
William Baker (P).
1802. William Baker (V).
Zacharias Allnutt (P).
1803. John Newell (V).
Zacharias Allnutt (P).
1804. John Newell (V).
Joseph Bell (P).
1805. Joshua Chapman (V).
Joseph Bell (P).
1806. Henry Turner, senior (V).
Joseph Bell (P).
1807. Henry Turner (V).
Edward West (P).

1808. Edward West (V).
Christopher Turner (P).
1809. Edward West (V).
Christopher Turner (P).
1810. William Withers (V).
Thomas Scurr (P).
1811. William Withers (V).
William Messenger (P).
1812. John Newell (V).
William Tolley (P).
1813. Henry Brown (V).
James Davies (P).
1814. George Robert Holmes (V).
Samuel Davies (P).
1815. John Neels (V).
John Price (P).
1816. Richard Ancell (V).
William Haynes (P).
1817. William Enticknap (V).
William Rummell (P).
1818. John Newell (V).
William Rummell (P).
1819. William Rummell (V).
William Haines (P).
1820. William Rummell (V).
William Haines (P).
1821. William Rummell (V).
William Haines (P).
1822. William Rummell (V).
William Haines (P).
1823. William Rummell (V).
William Haines (P).
1824. Edward Brazier (V).
John Maddock (P).
1825. William Rummell (V).
Samuel Davies (P).
1826. William Rummell (V).
1826. Edward Toone (P).
1827. William Rummell (V).
Edward Toone (P).
1828. William Rummell (V).
John Mason (P).
1829. William Rummell (V).
Thomas Bowyer (P).
1830. William Rummell (V).
Edward Merry (P).
1831. William Rummell (V).
William Stubbing (P).
1832. William Rummell (V).
John Tapps* (P).
John May (P).
1833. William Rummell (V).
John May (P).
1834. William Rummell (V).
Edmund Humphreys (P).
1835. William Rummell (V).
John Goodchild (P).
1836. William Rummell (V).
George Smith (P).
1837. William Rummell (V).
James Chamberlaine (P).
1838. William Rummell (V).
George Augustus Oliver (P).
1839. William Rummell (V).
David Crole (P).
1840. William Rummell (V).
David Crole (P).
1841. William Rummell (V).
William Withers (P).
1842. William Rummell (V).
William Withers (P).
1843. William Rummell (V).
John Page (P).
1844. William Rummell (V).

* The parish appealed to the vicar, Mr. Proby, to make a new appointment, as they considered Mr. Rummell to have been very careless in the collection of the rates. The appeal was not responded to. The appointment of Mr. Tapps was found to be informal and Mr. John May was chosen in his place.

1844. John Page (P).
1845. William Rummell (V).
John Page (P).
1846. William Rummell (V).
George Powell (P).
1847. William Rummell (V).
George Powell (P).
1848. Thomas Bowyer (V).
George Powell (P).
1849. Thomas Bowyer (V).
Thomas Robert Holmes (P).
1850. Thomas Bowyer (V).
John Matthew Stedwell (P).
1851. Edward Merry (V).
Henry Stevens Redknap (P).
1852. Edward Merry (V).
Henry Stevens Redknap (P).
1853. Charles Manship Corben (V).
John Bowyer (P).
1854. William Goswell (V).
John Bowyer (P).
1855. William Goswell (V).
Edward Saunders (P).
1856. George Powell (V).
Frederick Bowyer (P).
1857. George Powell (V).
William Daniel Merry (P).
1858. George Powell (V).
William Daniel Merry (P).
1859. George Powell (V).
William Withers (P).
1860. George Powell (V).
William Withers (P).
1861. George Powell (V).
William Withers (P).
1862. George Powell (V).
Richard Woodley Barrows (P).
1863. George Powell (V).
Richard Woodley Burrows (P).
1864. Richard Woodley Burrows (V).
William Bayliss (P).
1865. Richard Woodley Burrows (V).
William Bayliss (P).
1866. Richard Woodley Burrows (V).
William Bayliss (P).
1867. Richard Woodley Burrows (V).
Henry Goswell* (P).
1868. George Booth (V).
Edward Humphreys (P).
1869. George Booth (V).
John Bowyer (P).
1870. George Booth (V).
Gustavus Boudry (P).
1871. Gustavus Boudry (V).
Richard Clarke (P).
1872. Gustavus Boudry (V).
Richard Clarke (P).

* Mr. Goswell died before his term of office had expired.

APPENDIX B.

A Table of the Elections, or Appointments, to Christ's Hospital, made by the Vestry of the Parish of Twickenham, extracted from the Vestry Books. The names of Children elected as "Founders' Kin" are printed in italics.

1728.	March	31.	Thomas Fletcher.
„	June	23.	Walter Rickels.
„	Oct.	16.	Edward Adams.
			John Roseblade.
			Daniel Langley.
			James Brown.
			Henry Dyde.
			John Simmerall.
			Mary Close.
1740.	Oct.	26.	Joseph Cole.
1742.	April	11.	Thomas Taylor.
1743.	March	13.	Elizabeth Stanley.
1744.	April	1.	Benjamin Reading.
			This child, although elected by the Vestry, seems not to have been admitted. He appears as a candidate a second time, on March 24th, 1745, and was rejected on account of a "claim child" being preferred.
„	May	6.	Thomas Beard.
1745.	March	24.	*Charles Philips.*
			First "claim-child." Relationship admitted.
1746.	„	9.	West Beard, of the Parish of Hampton.
1747.	„	8.	Charles Buss.
1749.	„	5.	William Barker.
1750.	April	8.	William Brazier.
			William Blagrove.

1750.	April	28.	Ann Gill.
1753.	„	8.	John Hollis.
			The Vestry at this time ordered that fourteen days notice should be given of an election, and that the names, and ages of candidates, and the names of their parents should be submitted a week before the appointed day to the Vicar.
1754.	„	7.	John Dennis.
1755.	March	30.	Mary Ford.
1756.	„	28.	George Mathews.
			John Cole.
1758.	„	26.	Thomas Lloyd.
			Hugh Parkhurst.
1761.	„	22.	John Farr.
			Sarah Beedle.
1762.	April	18.	Benjamin Taylor.
1763.	„	17.	Richard Herbert.
1764.	March	25.	William Alexander.
„	Dec.	16.	Hannah Harvey.
1765.	Jan.	6.	Henry Burns.
„	Nov.	17.	Edward Smith.
1767.	May	31.	William Bridgwater.
„	Oct.	18.	George Hayter.
1768.	March	6.	Thomas Williamson.
„	May	1.	Thomas Chitty.
			Elizabeth Harvey.
1773.	May	2.	John Hume.
			Elizabeth Johnson
„	Aug.	1.	Alexander Gayter.
			Subsequently expelled, see minutes of Vestry, Sept. 19, 1779.
„	Oct.	10.	Philip Dixon.
			John Legg Warren.
1777.	Nov.	9.	Enos Redknap.
1779.	Sept.	19.	John Moneratt.
„	Oct.	10.	Thomas Lander.
1780.	March	26.	Betty Wright.
„	Oct.	15.	John Ford.
1785.	March	9.	Thomas Culver.
„	July	5.	John Henry Kirby.
„	„	26.	John Riminton.
„	Dec.	19.	John Webb.
1786.	June	27.	Sarah Mortimore.
1790.	May	25.	*Lucy Kirby.*
1791.	March	8.	William Seymour.

1791.	May	4.	Thomas Longhurst.
„	June	6.	Benjamin Cole.
1793.	Jan.	23.	Thomas Nettlefield.
1796.	April	25.	Edward Chapman.
1797.	Aug.	3.	Mary Horne.

After several adjournments on account of a claim of relationship, on the part of another child, on which opinion of counsel was taken, and the claim finally rejected.

„	Dec.	5.	John Tutton.
„	„	21.	William Howard.
1800.	Nov.	3.	Edmund Lamb.
1802.	March	23.	Henry Hart, by votes.*
1803.	Oct.	5.	Mary Ann Chalk.
1804.	Feb.	27.	William Withall.
„	Sept.	17.	Thomas Hall, by votes.

In the year 1806 several vestries were held for the consideration and discussion of a contemplated new act of Parliament for the regulation of Christ's Hospital, which was passed, the vestry assenting to it. And the first child elected under it was,

1807.	July	16.	Thomas Barnes.
1809.	Aug.	15.	John Redknap Undy.
„	Nov.	20.	William Messenger.
1810.	March	20.	Elizabeth Longhurst.
„	July	10.	Charles Bridges.
1811.	Oct.	24.	Martha Messenger, by votes.
1812.	March	26.	George Redknap.
1814.	Sept.	12.	Thomas Theak.
1815.	July	24.	John Chapman.
1816.	Feb.	5.	Thomas Watts.
„	May	22.	James Bowyer.
1817.	March	28.	Emma Feaney.
1818.	June	30.	Walter Thomas Perry.
„	July	21.	William Searle, by votes.
1819.	Feb.	25.	Walter Shephard, by votes.
1820.	Aug.	24.	Joseph White, by votes.

The vestry ordered, January 5, 1821, that a list of elections should be made and entered on the minutes. This order was never carried out.

1821.	Feb.	1.	Walter Watson.
1822.	March	21.	Caroline Rogers.
1823.	Jan.	16.	John Tapps, by votes.
1824.	April	29.	George Dobson, by votes.

* I have added the words, "by votes," when the election was contested either by a division in vestry or by a subsequent poll of the parish.

1825. June 23. William Ayliffe, by votes.
„ July 28. Henry Harris, by votes.
1826. March 23. James Croxon Lupton, by votes.
1827. April 26. James Josiah Gold, by votes.
1828. July 1. Edmund Ewington, by votes.
„ Oct. 23. Eliza Todd, by votes.

In this year the opinion of counsel was taken as to the proper mode of conducting elections, and the following points were affirmed by W. E. Taunton :—

I. Proceedings to be in accordance with 58 George III.
II. Non-resident rate-payers entitled to vote.
III. Women not to take part in the proceedings.

1289. Aug. 13. John Charles Litchfield, by votes.
1831. Jan. 27. William Begent, by votes.
1832. Feb. 29. Charles Edward Pendry, by votes.
1833. Sept. 26. George William Needham Lamb, by votes.
1834. March 20. Frederick Charlesworth, by votes.
1835. Jan. 22. Samuel Mesley, by votes.
„ July 23. Mary Ann Curtis, by votes.
„ Nov. 19. George Frederick Gooch, by votes.

In the year 1836 a committee of vestry was appointed to ascertain whether the number of children might be increased in proportion to the increased value of the property.

1837. July 13. Robert Ealy Fisher, by votes.
1838. March 8.
„ April 19.
„ „ 26.
„ May 10. *Edward Harbor*, merely proposed and seconded.

A boy named George Morton was on the first occasion legally elected by votes, but, on appeal to Christ's Hospital, Edward Harbor was substituted, although none of the forms of election had been complied with. A committee of vestry, appointed to investigate his alleged relationship to the founders, traced it to his grandfather and then admitted the earlier steps of his pedigree, *on the authority of the Hospital*; which, Mr. Master observes was the more remarkable because Mr. Trollope, the clerk of the Governors, in a letter to him, dated October 25, 1862, says,—"I have *no* other documentary evidence relating to the claim of the Harbor family than copies of the minutes of vestry above referred to."

1840. April 16. *John Harbor*, merely proposed and seconded.
„ May 14. James Burchett, by votes.
1841. Aug. 5. Thomas Hamblen, by votes.
1842. March 10. William Jackson, by votes.
1843. Jan. 26. Grace Elizabeth Missen, proposed and seconded.
1844. Feb. 22. William Withers, by votes.
„ March 14. Walter Turner, proposed and seconded.

1846. Jan. 29.
„ Feb. 12.
„ March 12.
„ April 16. *William Pope.*

The vestry was adjourned to give time for production of evidence in support of Pope's claim. Thomas Beale was elected by show of hands and no poll was demanded for Pope. Nevertheless, on reference to Christ's Hospital, the vestry was directed to cancel Beale's election, which they did, and Pope was admitted.

„ May 7. *Thomas Pope*, proposed and seconded.
1847. May 27. Thomas Beale, proposed and seconded.
„ Sept. 16. George Robert Warner.
1849. Oct. 4. Anne Joyce Allnut, by votes.
1850. Jan. 3. *James Harbor*, proposed and seconded.
1851. Nov. 20. John Thomas Ayliffe, proposed and seconded.
1852. July 29. John Gotelee.
1853. June 2. Henry Dart, by votes.
„ Dec. 29. George James Chamberlain, by votes.
1854. March 16. *Josiah Harbor.*
1856. March 20. *Alfred George Greenhill.*

Three other candidates were duly proposed and seconded, but Greenhill was returned without opposition; although nothing was known of his parents, who were non-resident. A remonstrance was made to the Hospital without effect.

„ April 17. *Elizabeth Pope.*
1857. Feb. 19. Sarah Cox, by votes.
„ Sept. 24. *Henry Hunsden Greenhill.*

A boy named Woolford was duly proposed and seconded, and Greenhill was at first rejected by the vestry on account of his parents non-residence, but the Hospital insisted upon his claim being admitted.

1859. Nov. 17. William Edward Pankhurst.
1860. July 5. Richard Court, by votes.
„ Dec. 30. Thomas William Chesswas.
1861. Oct. 31.
„ Nov. 4.
„ Dec. 5. James Henry Freshwater, by votes.

A boy named Henry James Harrison, claiming on the score of consanguinity, proposed and seconded. Show of hands against him. No poll demanded. No evidence presented to the vestry. Opinion of Sir Roundell Palmer, Solicitor General, taken by the vestry, decisive upon three points, viz. :—

I. The power of determining evidence is in the vestry.
II. The proper forms of election must be complied with even though the child be related to the founders.
III. Documentary evidence may be required.

Upon receipt of this opinion the Hospital admitted Freshwater.

1862. July 17. Gertrude Eleanor Redknap, by votes.

1863. Jan. 22. Eliza Harbor.

The vestry memorialized the Governors to apply to the Court of Chancery for a scheme to regulate future elections, and to relieve them from the difficulty of deciding upon the amount of evidence to be required of claimants on the score of consanguinity, and the Governors acceded to their request. It was determined that this candidate who possessed relationship should be elected, but that no acknowledgment of preference on that ground should be made.

1864. May 3. George Jonathan Pope.
Thomas William Whitaker.

Elected as parish children although claims of consanguinity were put in by both.

1866. Nov. 15. *Mathew Henry Harbor.*

1867. July 11. Frederick William Monk.

„ Sept. 29. Charles Frederick Cross.

1868. July 2. Ann Turner.

1869. March 4. *John William Pope.*

A scheme as to the claims of children claiming to be admitted to Christ's Hospital as Founders' kin, confirmed by an order of Vice Chancellor Sir Richard Malins, establishes the following points :—

I. The mode in which claims are to be determined.
1. Claims are to be determined in vestry.
2. If two claimants, majority to decide.

II. The general character and extent of the evidence by which the claims ought to be supported.
3. By legal evidence of pedigree or reputation.
4. Pedigree to commence with any ancestor who has been elected.
5. Or with a common ancestor of a claimant or a child elected.
6. Relationship with ancestor or common ancestor may be disputed.
7. Evidence to be by declaration.

III. Regulations for the election and presentation of claimants.
8. Ten days' notice of vacancy and of meeting to be given on the church door.
9. Statement of claim and evidence to be left three days before meeting.
10. Notice of objection under Rule 6 to be given at meeting—Meeting to be adjourned—Objection to be determined at adjourned meeting.
11. Entries of claims, evidence and resolutions, to be made and transmitted to Christ's Hospital, —Such entries to be evidence.
12. Claimants to be children of parishioners and subject to the general regulations of the Hospital.

„ Aug. 25. Louisa Alice Cross.

1871. Feb. 6. Edward Albert Filby, by votes.

1872. April 30. William Henry Hicks, by votes.

APPENDIX C.

A Statement of the Parish Property, showing its Value at the Present Time, June, 1872.

I.—*General Charities.*

I. FUNDED PROPERTY :—		*Stock.*			*Annual Income.*		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
* Lord Orford 528 4 4							
Mrs. Cole..... 166 13 4	}	964	17	8	28	4	6
G. Gostling, Esq. 270 0 0							
* Madame Artault 308 2 11							
Mrs. Love 65 12 10	}	373	15	9	11	4	2
Lewis Owen		100	0	0	3	0	0
" Harvey and Greville "		308	1	9	9	4	10
Almshouse Fund		269	1	1	8	1	2
Burial Ground (R. Moore's Gift)		1,483	8	10	44	10	0
Miss Beauchamp		150	0	0	4	10	0
Miss Nicholson.....		68	7	9	2	0	11
Fryer		105	0	0	3	3	0
Mrs. Gostling.....		326	0	9	9	15	6
		4,148	13	7	123	14	1

II. LAND :—				
Twickenham Ayte	6	6	0
„ „ (rent charge)	0	16	0
Bull Land	5	0	0
Church-house and cottages.....	15	4	0
Glebe	1	0	0
Ivy Close.....	35	0	0
Land at Whitton	50	0	0
Lym Mead		16	0
Ferry Mead.....	1	0	0
Poulton's gift	5	4	0
The Green and the Workhouse Allotment.....	35	0	0
More Mead	35	18	6
† Total annual value.....	£314	18	7

* The brackets simply denote that the charities so connected are invested under the same trust.

† From some of these items property tax has to be deducted.

II. *Charities belonging to the Parochial Schools.*

I. FUNDED PROPERTY :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School Stock	1,000	0	0	30	0	0
Stafford Briscoe, Esq.	120	0	0	3	12	0
Railway Fund	360	16	6	10	16	0
Marchioness of Tweedale	70	0	0	2	2	0
Richard Tollemache, Esq.	200	0	0	6	0	0
				52	10	0
II. LAND :—South field, gift of R. Holman, (usually)*				10	10	0
Ground rent of house on Twickenham Common, gift of R. Moore				12	12	0
More Mead, part of, called Bandy Close				26	5	0
School Allotment				2	2	0
† Total annual value				£103	19	0

ADDITIONAL GIFTS :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School Connecting Fund	1,005	18	7	30	3	6
Canon Champagné's Gift for school prizes	125	0	0	3	15	0

* The sum quoted has been up to the last year the usual rent of South field. It is in contemplation at the present time to let it on a long building lease.

† From some of these items property tax has to be deducted.

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